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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

GENERAL APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

REVISION OF CIVIL SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS

THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CALCUTTA

JOHN GRAY, "BENGAL HURKARU" PRESS

1858.

APPENDIX No..... 222

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sudder Judges, Members of the Board of Revenue and others at all the Presidencies.

Salaries of Sudr. Judges and others.

ENCLOSURE.

FORT WILLIAM,

Home Department, the 2nd June, 1854.

Read a Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated the 26th ultimo, concurred in by the Members of Government, regarding the Salaries of the Judges of the Sudder Court, and of the Members of the Revenue Board in Bengal, and of other Officers of a similar position :—

Resolution.

1. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council observes, that under the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the sum of Company's Rs. 52,200 per annum, has hitherto been the maximum salary of Civil Office for the offices of Government, under the situation of Member of Council. In the case of certain Civil and Military Servants holding offices in the Political Department, and drawing allowances in excess of that amount, such excess has been considered in the light of a sumptuary allowance granted to them, in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position.

Judicial Letter, No. 6, dated 24th February, 1854.

2. His Lordship in Council further observes, that during a recent discussion regarding the Salaries of the Judges of the Sudder Court and of the Members of the Revenue Board at Agra, it was remarked, that since the Imperial Parliament had recently decided, that 50,000 Rs. a year was a fitting salary for a Member of the Legislative Council of India, no salary of greater amount than that sum, should be given to Sudder Judges, Members of the Board of Revenue, and others of similar position, and a recommendation to that effect, has been already submitted for the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Pub. Lr, No. 23, dated 28th April, 1854.

3. Since that time, the Government of India has agreed, that the salaries of its Secretaries, should be prospectively reduced to Rs. 50,000 per annum, and this determination has also been reported to the Honorable Court.

4. Upon the same principle, the Governor General in Council now resolves, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable Court, that the salaries of Judges of the Sudder Court, and of Members of the Revenue Board at Calcutta, who may be appointed hereafter, shall be 50,000 Rs. per annum.

5. His Lordship in Council further resolves, that subject to the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, the sum of 50,000 Rs. a year, shall henceforward be held to be the maximum of personal salary, for all appointments in the Civil branch of the service, under the grade of Member of Council, and that this rule shall be applied to all appointments that may be made from and after this date, to offices to which a higher allowance is at present attached. The sumptuary allowance attached to some of the

Salaries of Sudr. Judges and others.

high Political offices to be held separately and specially by the successors to the present incumbents.

6. The Governor General in Council does not intend the reduction that may be effected under the present resolution, to be a saving to the State, but proposes to apply it to improve the efficiency of the public service in another branch, and which will engage the attention of the Government of India, after the receipt of the Honorable Court's sanction to this measure.

Ordered, that a communication be made to the Honorable the Court of Directors on the subject, and that meanwhile a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Financial Department for information and for communication to the offices of Audit and Account.

Ordered further, that copies of this Resolution be sent to the Foreign Department, and to the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, for information and guidance.

(Signed) C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(A True Copy.)

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX. No. 223.

llaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Calcutta.

No. 1093.

Sudder Court Calcutta, A. W. Russell, Esq.

H. RICKETTS, Esq.,

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

der Dy. Adawlut. Present. . Raikes, Colvin, and Patton, Esqrs. Judges, and orrens, Esq., Officiating Judge.

The Court having had before them your letter No. 168, dated the 24th May last, direct me to forward, for your information, copies of the Minutes which have been recorded by the Judges, regarding the advisability of having Covenanted Officers, under the Register of the Court.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

A. W. RUSSELL,

Officiating Register.

VILLIAM,
July, 1856.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Calcutta.

Minutes Recorded by the Judges.

Sudder Court Calcutta, A. W. Russell, Esq.

Mr. H. T. Raikes.—The reason given by the Madras Court, for having two Covenanted Officers under the Register, is the facility these situations afford to Junior Members of the service, of acquiring an insight into the working of the Judicial system, and thus training them for the efficient performance of their duties in that particular line.'

As far as the individual Officers who are selected are concerned, the arrangement, no doubt, proves an advantage to them, when eventually called upon to preside in a Court of Justice, but I question much whether it is calculated to prove more useful and effective, in carrying on the business of the Court, than the employment of uncovenanted agency, which we have adopted.

The duties on which the Covenanted Officers would be employed in our Court, must be those of routine, and those duties would then be subject to the inconvenience proceeding from frequent change of Officers ; the chances of inaptitude in those appointed ; and the certainty that the Court would never be allowed long to benefit from the experience acquired in its service, the avowed object being to employ the ablest talent as soon as possible elsewhere.

Looking solely at the practical advantages the Court would lose or gain by the introduction here of the Madras system, I am opposed to any alteration in the present arrangement.

(Signed) H. T. RAIKES,
Judge.
12th July, 1856.

Mr. B. J. Colvin.—I concur, but I take this opportunity of stating my opinion, that the recent (in 1853) reduction of the salary of the Register of this Court, was unadvisable, as it necessitates the appointment of Juniors to the Office.

(Signed) B. J. COLVIN,
Judge.
14th July, 1856.

Mr. J. H. Patton.—I concur in opinion with Mr. Raikes.

(Signed) J. H. PATTON,
Judge.
15th July, 1856.

Mr. J. S. Torrens.—I quite concur with Mr. Colvin, and think the Register of the Court should be of an equal degree of qualification and experience, and draw the same Salary, as a Civil and Session Judge, and have no Assistant, except uncovenanted.

(Signed) J. S. TORRENS,
Officiating Judge.

(True Copies)
A. W RUSSELL,
Officiating Register.

APPENDIX. No.....225

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Calcutta.

ENCLOSURE.

Sudder Court, Calcutta, A. W. Russell, Esq.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number of Judges Courts in Regulation Provinces, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Courts in Non Regulation Provinces, from which cases are referred for Court's orders, or from which Appeal lies to the Sudder Court.	Number of Principal Sudder Ameens Courts, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Sudder Ameens Courts subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Moonsiffs Courts, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Courts of different description in the Non Regulation Province, under the Courts in Column 2.	Average number of referred Criminal trials, heard by the Court in the 3 last years, for which accounts are made up.	Average number of cases called for in the 3 last years, for which accounts are made up.	Average number of Miscellaneous cases, not included in Columns 7 & 8 for the 3 last years, for which accounts are made up.	Average number of Capital sentence passed by the Court in the 3 last years, for which the accounts are made up.	Average number of regular appeals, instituted in the Court in the 3 last years, for which accounts are made up.	Value of the property litigated in the cases in Column 11.	Average number of Special* appeals, Summary appeals, Miscellaneous appeals, and applications for review of judgment, instituted in the Court in the 3 last years, for which the accounts are made up.	REMARKS.
26 Judges. 5 Additional ditto. 31	5 viz. 1 Commissioner, Tenasserim Provinces. 1 Commissioner, Arracan. 1 Deputy Commissioner, Assam. 1 Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebagh. 1 Superintendent of Cachar.	28 Principal Sudder Ameens. 5 Additional do. 33	30	197 *Note.*—This number includes the 9 Moonsiffs in Hazareebagh, because they are appointed by the Court, & are on a footing with the Moonsiffs in the Regulation Provinces as to promotion, &c.	TENASSERIM PROVINCES. 3 Principal Assistant. 3 Tseetkays. 21 Goung Gyaups. ARRACAN. 3 Principal Assistants. 1 Junior Assistant. 2 Tarama Thongyer. ASSAM. 7 Principal Assistants. 4 Junior Assistants. 9 Sub Assistants. 2 P. S. Ameens. 7 Sudder Ameens. 14 Moonsiffs. 3 Punchaets. HAZAREEBAGH. 3 Principal Assistants. 1 Senior Assistant. 3 Sub-Assistants. 1 Native Assistant. 9 Moonsiffs. CACHAR. 2 Moonsiffs.	307	424 viz. Called for on perusal of the monthly Jail Delivery Statements. } 10 Ditto on petitions of appeal presented to the Nizamut Adawlut. } 26 Received with the petitions of appeal presented to the Zillah Courts. } 388	175	47	Regular 244 Admitted special appeals. } 200	20,505,981 184,141	4,493	* Special appeal applications.

A. W. RUSSELL,

Officiating Register.

APPENDIX. No.....226.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sudder Judges, N. W. Provinces.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

N. W Provinces, Sudr. Judges.

JUDICIAL.

No. 6 *of* 1854.

To

The Honorable the Court of Directors of the

East India Company.

HON'BLE SIRS,

Home Department, Judicial The 24th February, 1854.

With reference to Para 1, of your Honorable Court's Despatch, No. 12 of 1851, dated 2nd July, we have the honor to forward the accompanying Copy of a Correspondence with the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, on the question of equalizing the salaries of the Judges of the Sudder Courts at Agra and Calcutta.

2. His Honor represented, that the higher salary allotted to Members of the Board of Revenue at Agra, placed him under great difficulty in his endeavours to provide the most capable Officers for the Sudder Court. We had ourselves long been of opinion; that the higher rate of salary allotted to the members of the Board, as compared with the salaries of the Sudder Judges, was objectionable, and that those salaries should be assimilated, as those of the Calcutta Court and Board have long been.

3. There were two ways of effecting this assimilation, one by raising the salaries of the Judges, the other by lowering the salaries of the members of the Board.

Letter from the Governor General, No. 2 of 1850, dated 23rd July.

4. When formerly submitting the case for the consideration of your Honorable Court, it was remarked by the Governor General, that as the functions of the Judges at Agra and Calcutta were similar, the salaries should be the same. Further experience has shewn His Lordship, that this argument is not generally held to be sound, and that the principle has long been recognized, that, although the functions of the Judges were the same, the place at which those functions were to be exercised, greatly influenced the amount of salary to be paid. All Offices not only in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, but also in the other Presidencies, were less highly paid than at Calcutta; and the difference is, we think, justified by the greater expense of living at the Capital.

5. Whilst therefore we are of opinion, that the salaries of the Judges of the Sudder Court, and of the members of the Sudder Board should be assimilated, we do not agree with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in thinking, that the salaries of those Offices at Agra, should be the same as they are at Calcutta.

6. We nevertheless think, that the salaries of the Judges should be raised, and as it is highly improbable, that the salaries of the Sudder Court and Sudder Board at Calcutta, will be allowed to remain at a higher Scale, than the salary of a Legislative Coun-

N W Provinces. Sudr. Judges

cillor, viz., Rs. 50,000 per annum, a fair and adequate salary for a Sudder Judge at Agra, will we think, be Rupees 48,000 per annum.

7 The reduction of two members of the Sudder Board, from Rs. 52,200 to Rs. 48,000, will give ultimately an annual saving of Rupeees 8,400. The increase of three Judges, from Rs. 45,000 to Rupees 48,000, will cause an additional annual charge of Rs. 9,000. The additional outlay will consequently, if the measure meets with the approval of your Honorable Court, be no more than Rs. 600 per annum.

8. The adoption of this measure, will remove the difficulty by which the Lieutenant Governor is embarrassed, and as two permanent vacancies were reported by His Honor to exist in the Court and in the Board, we have, subject to the confirmation of your Hon'ble Court, directed both to be filled up on salaries of Rupees 48,000 per annum.

9. To this arrangement, we now have the honor to solicit your sanction.

We have, &c.,

(Sd.) DALHOUSIE,

(,,) J. DORIN,

(,,) J. LOW,

(,,) F. J. HALLIDAY.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 24th February, 1854.

APPENDIX. No..... 227

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Agra.

No. 907 of 1856.

Sudder Court Agra, H. W Dashwood, Esq.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esq.,

Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments

throughout India.

SIR,

S. D. A. N. W. P.
Present.
H. B Harrington,
and
H. Unwin,
Judges,
and C. Raikes,
Officiating Judge.
} Esqrs.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 168, dated the 24th Ultimo, with its enclosed extracts from two letters addressed by the Register to the Sudder Court at Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Judicial Department, dated respectively, 27th September 1847, and 30th June 1852.

2nd. The point in which you are desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Court, is as to whether it is desirable to have Covenanted Officers under the Register of the Court ; upon this point the Court, looking to the duties which now devolve on the Register of the Court, and to the present state of the service, desire me to express their opinion in the negative.

3rd. The Court admit, that as a School for training up young men for the Judicial Branch of the service, the Register's Office possess* all the advantages noticed by the Sudder Court at Madras, while the* want of a School of this nature, since the abolition of the Office of Register, has undoubtedly been a desideratum, which it has hitherto been found impossible to supply ; but it is obvious, that the number of young men to whom the advantages of this training could be extended, would be exceedingly limited, while from the nature of the duties, upon which alone an Assistant to the Register could be employed, it would depend greatly upon the individual Officer, whether he availed himself of the opportunities thus placed within his reach, of acquiring knowledge which might prove useful to him in his after career, and as, beyond the benefit which might be expected to result, from the introduction into the Judicial Branch of the service of a certain number of young men, who had obtained some little insight, as least into the duties of the Department, before their elevation to the Bench, no other public advantage that the Court are aware of, would ensue, from the employment of Covenanted Assistants under the Register, they are not prepared to advocate the measure on the ground on which it is defended, by the Judges of the Madras Sudder Court.

4th. The reasons which led to the employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the

* Sic in origine.

Sudder Court, Agra, H. W. Dashwood, Esq.

Register's Office, and eventually to the abolition of the Office of Head Assistant to the Register, will be found in the annexed extract Para : 9, of a letter from the Secretary to Government, No. 1827, dated the 17th September, 1833.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

AGRA,
The 5th June, 1856

H W DASHWOOD,
Register.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

APPENDIX. No. 227.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Agra.

Extract Para . 9, *of a letter, from the Secretary to Government, Fort William, No.* 1827, *dated the* 17*th September*, 1833.

Sudder Court, Agra, H. W. Dashwood, Esq.

9. The Court are further authorized and desired to nominate, for the approval of the Government, an Uncovenanted Assistant, to be permanently attached to their establishment, on a Salary of Rupees 300 per mensem. This allowance will secure the services of an Assistant of superior capacity and information, and it is considered to be on every account preferable, to appoint an intelligent individual of that class, whose experience and familiarity with the details of the business will remain constantly available to the Court, to adding to their Establishment another Junior Covenanted Officer, of whose aid, when calculated to be most useful, the Court would naturally be soon deprived by his promotion, in ordinary course, to some situation of higher trust and emolument.

(True Extract.)

H. W. D.

Register.

712.

APPENDIX. No.....228

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Agra.

No. 1210 of 1856.

Sudder Court, Agra, H. W. Dashwood, Esq.

FROM

H. W. DASHWOOD, Esq.

Register to the Court of

Sudder Dewany Adawlut, N. W. P.

Agra.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esq.,

Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments

throughout India.

NYNEE TAL.

SIR,

S. D. A. N. W. P.
Present.
H. B. Harington, and H. Unwin, Judges, and C. Raikes, Officiating Judge. } Esqrs.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 255, dated the 10th Ultimo, in which you request to be furnished with a list of the Ministerial Officers on the Establishment of the Court, receiving Salaries of Rupees 100 per mensem and upwards, with a brief Memo. of the duties performed by each Officer, and to be informed, in reference to the Salary of the Register of the Sudder Court at Calcutta, having lately been reduced to Rupees 1,700 per mensem, whether the Court see any objection to a similar reduction being made in the salary of the Register of this Court.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to transmit a Statement, containing the particulars required in the first Paragraph of your letter, and to offer the following remarks on the subject of the 2nd Paragraph.

3rd. On the first Establishment of the Court under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1831, the salary of the Register of the Court was fixed at the yearly amount of Rupees 24,000, and it nominally remained at that sum, though the Court are informed by the Officer who at present holds the appointment, that he draws only Rupees 1,200 per mensem, or 14,400 per annum, being Rupees 9,600 per annum less than what has hitherto been the salary of the Office. The Court have received no communication from Government on the subject, and they are not aware of the grounds on which this reduced allowance has been ordered in the case of their present Register; they presume, however, that the arrangement is only of a temporary nature.

4th. On examining the records of past years, the Court find that the subject of the salary of the Register has, on more occasions than one, been brought to the notice of Government with a view to its increase. So far back as the 8th of October 1834,

Sudder Court, Agra, H. W. Dashwood, Esq.

when reporting on the qualifications and conduct of the judicial Covenanted servants in these Provinces, the Court took the opportunity of contrasting the inferior emoluments enjoyed by their Register, with those received by the Register of the Presidency Court. On that occasion they observed " that it was much to be regretted that, from the inadequacy of the salary, as compared with that of the same Office in the Presidency Court, little encouragement was held out to their Register to remain with the Court. That the reason of the distinction was not apparent, for the duties of both Officers were in all respects the same, but that, whatever might be the cause, it must always operate to the prejudice of the Court. That any individual, who might hold the situation, would no sooner have qualified himself, by acquiring a practical knowledge of its details and forms, an acquaintance with which was absolutely necessary, than he would be eager to quit it, his standing in the service being such, as to give him reasonable expectation of preferment to a higher station."

5th. In the following year, in order to enable the Court to retain the services of the very able Officer, who then held the appointment of Register, the Honorable the Governor of Agra proposed to appoint him additional Judge of Ghazeepoor, and to allow him to continue to officiate as Register, drawing the deputation allowance which he would be entitled to receive as additional Judge, but as the latter Office was created for a special object, viz, for the speedy investigation and decision of civil cases, where the existing Establishment of the district was found unequal to the duty, the Supreme Government refused to sanction the arrangement, and the Court were in consequence deprived of the valuable services of Mr. Welby Jackson, the Officer then holding the appointment of Register.

6th. Subsequently, in the year 1840, the Court, in drawing the attention of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to the circumstance of their Officiating Register, Mr Moseley Smith, receiving a salary inferior to that of many Officers junior to him in the Service, remarked, that " as the salary of the Register had, by recent orders of the Court of Directors, been fixed at Rupees 24,000, an Officer of Mr. Smith's standing in the service, even when confirmed in the Office, would still receive a salary inferior to that enjoyed by such of his cotemporaries as might be holding the Office of Magistrate and Collector." The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, admitted the force of the Court's arguments, and, in recommending their proposition, that Mr. Smith should receive a special allowance for the time during which he had officiated in the appointment, to the favorable consideration of the Supreme Government, he observed " that at the rate which the Register's salary was then fixed, it would be difficult to retain the services of any qualified Officer as Register, without some special arrangement of the nature proposed by the Court, and that, in order to secure permanent service, the salary should be placed on a par with the emoluments of the standing, of which it was desirable that the Officer should be. That the present salary* was just so far short of a Collectorship† or a Judgeship‡ as to make every person who held the Registership, desirous to exchange it for one of those appointments.

* Rupees 24,000 per annum.
† Rupees 27,000 per annum.
‡ Rupees 30,000 per annum.

APPENDIX. No..... 228.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Agra.

Sudder Court, Agra, H W Dashwood, Esq

7th. As pertinent to the question under consideration, the Court beg to quote in this place the following extract from a Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 17th February 1829, which shews the opinion entertained of the importance of the Office of Register of the Court, by Lord William Bentinck, the enlightened Governor General of India, at that date, to whose far seeing policy and eminently wise administration, this Court not only owes its origin, but India at large is indebted for the large and practical reforms introduced in the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, to which it must be unnecessary for the Court particularly to refer, and one of the distinguishing features of whose Government, was a strict economy of the public money as evinced, amongst other things, in the reductions effected by him, in the salaries of the Civil Service. In the extract in question, His Lordship remarked, " the Office of Register to the Court, being one of much responsibility, which should always be filled, as it now is, (referring to Mr. W Macnaghten) by a gentleman of superior qualifications, it appears to His Lordship in Council proper to annex to it a salary of Rupees 37,200 or 3,100 per mensem, house rent and other allowances included In resolving upon this augmentation of salary, His Lordship in Council, considers it to be proper and necessary to provide that the Office in question, shall, on the occurrence of a vacancy, be considered as completely open to the competition of all the Judicial Officers of inferior emoluments, and that the subordinate Officers of the Court shall have no claim to succeed to it, in preference to others of superior or equal qualifications, it being indeed the persuasion of His Lordship in Council, that the person selected, should be one, who for some years has exercised Judicial functions in the interior of the country."

8th. The Court are not acquainted with the grounds on which the late reduction in the salary of the register of the Calcutta Court, noticed in your letter, has been made, but, with the information now before them, and concurring generally in the views expressed in the resolution of the Supreme Government above quoted, and also in the opinions of their predecessors, as shown by the extracts given from former correspondence, they cannot but consider any reduction in the Salary of the appointment, as impolitic, and as calculated to lead to the introduction into the Office of inexperience or inefficiency, where, as remarked by Lord William Bentinck) a considerable amount of Judicial experience and undoubtedly of more than average talent, are certainly desiderata for the efficient discharge of the duties of the Office, while, should it so happen that at any time, a young Officer of marked abilities is placed in the appointment, the probability is, that he will look upon it only as a stepping stone to a higher appointment, and, again to quote the words of a former report of the Court, " he will no sooner have " qualified himself by acquiring a practical knowledge of the duties of the Office, and " of its details and forms, an acquaintance with which is absolutely necessary, than he will " leave the Court," who will thus be subjected to all the disadvantages of constant change in an Office, in which every change must be attended with a greater or less degree of inconvenience, according to the character of the Officer holding the appointment, and the length of time he may have been employed in it.

9th. It should also be borne in mind, that the duties of the Register of the Court,

Sudder Court, Agra, H W Dashwood, Esq

if not altogether of so arduous a nature as at the date of the Resolution of the Supreme Government already referred to, are, upon the whole, of a more responsible character, in advertence to the manner in which the Court are now competent, to make use of that Officer's services, under the terms of Section 1, Act XVII of 1841, the duties described in which are clearly of a judicial character, and require some amount of judicial experience, while it is obviously desirable, that the chief Ministerial Officer of the Court's large English and Native Establishments, should himself be an Officer of some standing, practised judgment, and experience, otherwise he cannot be expected properly to control and direct those below him, and these qualifications can only be obtained, in the first instance, and retained afterwards, by continuing the salary of the appointment on a fair and liberal scale. For these reasons the Court would strongly deprecate any reduction of the salary of their Register, as fixed on the first Establishment of the Court.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

H. W. DASHWOOD,

Register.

AGRA,

The 17th July, 1856.

APPENDIX. No. 229.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Agra.

No. 1399 of 1856.

Sudder Court, Agra, H. W. Dashwood, Esq.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esq.,

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

CAMP, NYNEE TAL.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 344, dated the 3rd Ultimo, forwarding, for the purpose of being filled up and returned, a Statement of the Civil and Criminal business transacted by the Court, in the last three years for which the accounts are made up, with a view to enable you to compare the labors and responsibilities of the several Sudder Courts in India.

S. D. & N. A. N. W. P.
Present
H. B. Harington, Esq.
Judge.

2. In reply, I am desired to transmit a return, which, it is believed, contains all the information required by you. No alteration has been made in the headings of the form received with your letter; but the Court have considered it desirable to subdivide Column 13 into the four headings noted in the margin*; giving however a total of the whole, and to add, on the reverse, three additional columns, shewing the number of Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Assistants and Deputy Magistrates, employed in the several Districts of the North Western Provinces, inclusive of Saugor and Kumaon. The Court understand Column 2 to 6 of the statement, to be intended for the entry of Courts of *Civil* Jurisdiction only.

* 1 Special Appeals.
2 Summary and Miscellaneous Appeals.
3 Applications for Review of Judgment.
4 Other Applications, not included in the foregoing

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

H. W. DASHWOOD,

Register.

AGRA,
The 4th August, 1856.

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APPENDIX. No.....

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Agra.

ENCLOSURE.

Sudder Court, Agra, H. W. Dashwood, Esq.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					Remarks.
Number of Judge's Courts in Regulation Provinces, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Courts in Non Regulation Provinces, from which cases are referred for Court's orders, or from which Appeal lies to the Sudder Court.	Number of Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Sudder Ameens Courts, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Moonsiff's Courts, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Courts of different descriptions in the Non Regulation Provinces, under the Courts in Column 2.	Average number of referred Criminal trials, heard by the Court, in the 3 last years for which accounts are made up.	Average number of cases called for, in the 3 last years for which accounts are made up.	Average number of Miscellaneous cases, not included in Columns 7 & 8, for the 3 last years for which accounts are made up.	Average number of Capital sentences passed by the Court, in the 3 last years for which the accounts are made up.	Average number of regular appeals, instituted in the Court, in the 3 last years for which accounts are made up.	Value of the property litigated in the cases in Column 11.	Average number of Special appeals, Summary appeals, Miscellaneous appeals, and applications for review of judgment, instituted in the Sudder Court, in the last 3 years for which the accounts are made up.					
												Special appeals.	Summary & Miscellaneous appeals.	Applications for review of judgment.	Other applications not included in preceding column.	Total.	
1853 Civil Judges 19 / Session Judges 19	1 / 2	23	15	100	6	374	226	504	102	96	20,65,531	878	219	118	312	1,527	
1854 Civil Judges 19 / Session Judges 20	1 / 3	23	15	101	6	361	251	440	104	103	23,35,357	1,226	216	67	412	1,921	
1855 Civil Judges 19 / Session Judges 20	1 / 3	23	15	99	6	384	208	522	80	134	24,39,903	1,232	209	84	453	1,978	
						1,119	685	1,466	286	333	68,40,791	3,336	644	269	1,177	5,426	

SUDR. DEWY. ADT., N. W. P., AGRA,
The 4th August, 1856.

H. W. DASHWOOD,
Register.

720

14	15	16
Number of Magistrates.	Number of Joint Magistrates and Officers exercising powers of Joint Magistrates.	Number of Assistants & Deputy Magistrates, &c.
41	50	216
42	52	240
41	51	230
124	153	686

H. W. DASHWOOD,

Register.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sudder Udalut, Madras.

Sudder Udalut, Madras. G. Ellis, Esq.

Madras, 15th July, 1856.

From GEORGE ELLIS, *Esquire,*

Register to the Court of Sudr : Udalut.

To H. RICKETTS, *Esquire,*

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

1. I have the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Court of Sudr : Udalut, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th Ultimo, requesting to be informed whether the Judges see any objection to the salary of the Register of their Court being, when a vacancy may occur, reduced to the amount received by the Register to the Court of Sudr : Udalut at Calcutta, viz : 1,700 Rupees per mensem.

2. In reply the Judges desire me to state, that they have always considered it of essential importance, that the Officer holding the appointment of Register to their Court, should possess such an amount of Judicial experience, as under the present system can only be obtained as a Subordinate Judge.

3. The Judges are of opinion that if the pay of the appointment be reduced, but few Subordinate Judges (whose salaries are Rupees 1,400 per mensem) would accept it, as the additional expence of living at the Presidency, would be barely covered by the increase of salary. It would therefore, in consequence of the reduction, cease to be looked upon as a prize amongst the most experienced subordinate Judges, and would only be sought for by men, anxious for an appointment at the Presidency.

4. For the foregoing reason the Court of Sudr : Udalut, are opposed to any *reduction* in the present salary of the office, I now hold.

Sudder Udalut,
Register's Office,
15th July, 1856.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

GEORGE ELLIS,

Register.

APPENDIX No .....

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sudr : Udalut, Madras.

Sudr : Udalut, Madras.
Geo. Ellis, Esq. Register.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number of Judge's Courts in Regulation Provinces, subordinate to the Sudr: Court.	Number of Courts in Non Regulation Provinces, from which cases are referred for Court's orders, or from which Appeal lies to the Sudr : Court.	Number of Principal Sudr: Ameen's Courts, subordinate to the Sudr: Court	Number of Sudr: Ameen's Courts, subordinate to the Sudr: Court.	Number of Moonsiff's Courts, subordinate to the Sudr: Court.	Number of Courts of different descriptions in the Non Regulation Provinces, under the Courts in Column 2.	Average number of referred Criminal trials, heard by the Court, in the three last years, for which accounts are made up.	Average number of cases called for, in the three last years, for which accounts are made up.	Average num- of Miscellaneous cases, not included in Columns 7. & 8, for the 3 last years, for which accounts are made up.	Average number of Capital sentences passed by the Court, in the 3 last years, for which the accounts are made up.	Average number of regular appeals, instituted in the Court, in the 3 last years for which accounts are made up.	Value of the property litigated in the cases in Column 11.	Average number of Special appeals, Summary appeals, Miscellaneous appeals, and applications for review of judgment, instituted in the Court, in the three last years, for which the accounts are made up.	Number of Collectors and their Subordinates exercising Judicial Power under Regulation V. of 1822.	Average number of special appeals from the decisions of the authorities in column 14 for 1853-54 and 55.	REMARKS.
Zillah Courts 20, Subordinate Courts 9, Assistant Judges' Court 1.	3	11 Inclusive of Tranquebar and Ootacamund.	22	121	Asst. Agents 7 District Mffs 5 Cazees. 3	133	37	263	40	20	Average value for 1853-54 & 55 3,92,712-10-9	1121	Colrs. 17 Sub. 48 65	1	

Sudr : Udalut, Register's Office, 9th August 1856.

GEORGE ELLIS,
Register.

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APPENDIX. No..... 232

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Bombay.

No. 1565 of 1856.

Sudder Court Bombay, M. A. Coxon, Esq.

To

The Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments

throughout India.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 262, dated 10th Ultimo, enquiring whether the Court see any objection to reducing the Salary attached to the Office of their Registrar, to Rupees 1,700 per Mensem.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Registrar's Salary was increased in 1838, to put it on the same footing as that of the Registrar at Madras. It might be some argument in favor of its reduction, that the pay of the same situation at Calcutta has been reduced, provided the Registrar here, has no more work to perform than the same Officer in Bengal; but that is not, in the opinion of the Judges, the only consideration; it must depend much more upon that of which the Court are ignorant, and are consequently precluded from giving an opinion upon, viz. the proportion Rupees 1,700 per Mensem will bear, to the pay of other Servants in the Judicial line.

3rd. When the pay of the Registrar was Rupees 1,200 per Mensem, he received only the same pay as a detached Assistant Judge; the expenses of living in Bombay being then, as they are at present, much greater than at a detached station. The consequence was, that the Registrar had good ground for complaint, if when an Acting Judgeship fell vacant, he was not appointed to the situation; for the Registrar of the Court ought always to be the most rising man in the Judicial line, and in every way entitled to promotion in his turn.

4th. While the pay of the appointment is, as at present, Rupees 2,000 per Mensem, the Court have a right to expect, that the Registrar will not leave his appointment as soon as his turn for promotion comes, though he ought not to remain in the Court until he is entitled to a seat on the Bench, for a Sudder Judge requires Zillah experience, but still the Court have a right to expect him to shew them some consideration, and not leave them without their consent.

5th. The Judges desire me to add, that if the Registrar's Salary is reduced to Rupees 1,700, it will, in their opinion, be but little better than a detached Assistantship on Rupees 1,200, and considering the expense of living in Bombay, and how much most people prefer an appointment in the interior, to one at the Presidency, they think, that if the appointments in the Judicial line continue as at present, with the exception

Sudder Court Bombay, M A Coxon, Esq.

of the Registrar's Salary, there is the great objection to its being reduced, that there will be difficulty in procuring the best man for the appointment, and greater difficulty in retaining him in it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

BOMBAY, SUDDER ADAWLUT,
2nd July, 1856.

M. A. COXON,
Registrar.

APPENDIX. No.....

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sudder Court, Bombay.

ENCLOSURE.

Sudder Court Bombay, M. A. Coxon, Esq.

1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Number of Judges' Courts in Regulation Provinces, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Courts in Non-Regulation Provinces, from which cases are referred for Courts' orders, or from which Appeal lies to the Sudder Court.	Number of Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Sudder Ameen's Courts, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Moonsiffs' Courts, subordinate to the Sudder Court.	Number of Courts of different descriptions in the Non-Regulation Provinces, under the Courts in Column 2.	Average number of referred Criminal Trials heard by the Court, in the 3 last years, for which accounts are made up.	Average number of cases called for, in the 3 last years, for which accounts are made up.	Average number of Miscellaneous cases, not included in Columns 7 and 8, for the 3 last years, for which the accounts are made up.	Average number of Capital Sentences, passed by the Court, in the three last years, for which the accounts are made up.	Average number of regular Appeals, instituted in the Court, in the three last years, for which accounts are made up.	Value of the property litigated in the Cases in Column 11.	Average of Special Appeals, Summary Appeals, Miscellaneous Appeals, and applications for review of Judgment, instituted in the Court, in the three last years, for which the accounts are made up.	Average number of Petitions, for the admission of Special Appeals.	Average number of Civil Miscellaneous Petitions and work, not included in Column 13.	REMARKS.
8 Judges Courts. 3 Agents Courts. 8 Assistant Judges Courts.	Government refer cases from the Political Courts to the Sudder for opinion. These Courts are as follows. Commissioner in Sind. Political Agent Katcewar. " " Kutch. " " Mahee Kanta. " " Rewa Kanta. " " Kolhapoor. " " Lauruut Waree. " " Pahlunpore. Agent Belgaum. " Surat. Resident Aden. Magistrate Sattara. Agent Kandeish. " Sholapoor.	7	13	73	14 We never get references, except from the head Office, for instance, Commissioner in Scinde,—not from the Magistrates there.	179	218	459	20	6	Rs. 1,13,961	Special Appeals..... 154 Summary do. ..... " Miscellaneous do. ..... 234* Applications for the review of Judgments... 14 * These are Petitions of Appeal against orders pased in the lower Courts.	565	497	The Court has no summary jurisdiction. These returns shew perhaps the three years most unfavourable to the Court. In 1853. All the Judges were changed, and the new Judges had a great deal of their work, as well as of routine to learn. In 1854. The absence on Circuit and sick certificate of one of the Judges, very much impeded the work, and In 1855. The Court after October, was crippled from the absence of one of the Judges, the Registrar acting for him and doing his own work too. The consequence was, that at the beginning of the year, there were 414 Appeals for trial, and 267 Petitions for admission of Special Appeal to be disposed of, all of which must be added to the labours and responsibilities of the Court. The money value of Special Appeals has not been added, for the difficulty and responsibility attached to Suits, does not depend upon their money value; but the average amount of the property litigated in Column 14, was Rupees 1,40,746 0 0.

M. A. COXON,

Registrar.

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APPENDIX No.....234

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Account. Calcutta.

Accountant General Bengal. E. Drummond Esq.

No. 484.

To H. RICKETTS, *Esquire,*

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 186, of the 27th Ultimo, requesting information upon the subject of the relative responsibilities of the Officers of Account at the three Presidencies. The enquiry is beset with many and great difficulties, and involves a greater amount of practical acquaintance with the different systems of Account and methods of conducting business under the several Governments, than I at present possess.

2. Thus you will find, that the Office of Account in Bengal and Agra is responsible for the entire arrangement, check and adjustment of the Accounts of every Subordinate Office, which are prepared in the most simple form of a Cash Account Current in each of the local Offices, and submitted regularly, month by month, with all necessary vouchers and subsidiary statements, to be eliminated in the Central Office of Account, according to the strict rules of Book-keeping. In Bombay on the other hand, and I believe it is the same more or less in Madras, respecting which however I am not so well informed, the local Accounts are prepared in a complete form in each of the superior Collectorates, and submitted to the Accountant General at the close of the year, as a perfect and independent set of Books, and nothing remains apparently to be effected in the Central Office, but the consolidation of these returns in the General Books. The effect of this difference of system upon the relative amount of establishments in the Collectorates and Accountants Office in Bengal and Bombay is very perceptible, as I had reason to point out in a recent report to Government, by whom the general question is now under consideration.

3. Similar differences exist in the system of Audit. In Bengal it is a system of pre-Audit of every item of expenditure. In Bombay and Madras it is a monthly Audit of Accounts of disbursements.

4. Setting aside the vast difference of responsibility due to this variation of system in the departments of Account and Audit, which it is evident must very materially affect the question, the relative responsibilities of the Officers of Account may be supposed to be fairly indicated, by the extent and cost of the establishments, which have been found essential to the proper fulfilment of the duties of the Office; by the number and magnitude of the Accounts rendered, and received, in the various Departments; by the number of Heads of Account on the General Books; and by the aggregate amount of the entries in the an-

Accountant General Bengal. E. Drummond Esq.

nual estimates.—Receipts and Disbursements—General Books, and Annual Comparative Reports.

5. In the annexed statements I have endeavored to afford such information upon all these points, as was readily procurable in my own Office, or as respects the other Presidencies, from the Financial Office ; and which is taken from the returns of 1854-55. The statement of work is for 1855-56 and that of establishment as it at present stands, and Bengal and India have been separately exhibited, as nearly as possible as they would appear under existing arrangements. I imagine that similar returns from the other Governments will enable you to form no very inaccurate opinion upon the subject of your enquiry, the difference of systems being allowed due weight.

6. In addition however to the sources of responsibility common to the Accounts at the different Presidencies, and which admit of some sort of comparison, there are others peculiar to the position occupied by the Accountant General of the Government of India, as the adjusting Officer for transactions extending to all the Presidencies ; but which are consolidated and finally adjusted, on the Books of the Government of India. These transactions come up periodically to the Accountant General, from the different local Accountants, in the form of supplies to or from the several Presidencies, and the responsibility is finally transferred from the local Accountants, to the Accountant General, by the transfer every year to India of the Balance of Account in the local Books.

7. The replies to your letter No. 21 of the 31st March last, have I believe been transmitted to you direct—but with reference to the remarks contained in the 3rd para : thereof, upon the probable effects on the Officers of Account, of a general reduction of the standard of Civil allowances, I may observe that the reduction of Salaries of late years, has I apprehend been relatively much greater in the Department of Account, than in the Judicial or Revenue Departments, while the nature of the duties to be performed—the heavy responsibilities attaching to those duties, and the limited prospect of promotion afforded to Officers entering the Department,—all combining to render the Office of Account comparatively unpopular, have been recognised as conclusive reasons for retaining in it a relatively higher scale of remuneration, than in the other Departments to which you allude.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

EDMD. DRUMMOND,

Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William,
Acctt Genl's Office,
General Department,
The 20th June 1856.

APPENDIX No..... 234.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Account. Calcutta

ENCLOSURE.

Statement showing the Comparative extent of responsibility of the Accountants of the different Governments.

Office of Accountant General of India.

	Extent of responsibility in respect to Accounts and adjustment.				Extent of responsibility, as to Receipts, and Charges.	
	No. of headings in Books.	No. of original Departments.	No. of subordinate Departments, rendering Accounts.	No. of subordinate Offices rendering Accounts.	Total Income, Debt and advances, re-payable, exclusive of supplies in 1854-55.	Total Charge, Debt and advances, re-payable, exclusive of supplies in 1854-55.
India..	452	2 General & Military.	General 13, Military 5.	150	9,43,04,908	20,52,70,355
Bengal..	175	2 Ditto & Revenue.	General 2, Revenue 8.	140	12,00,57,128	4,70,30,463
North Western Provinces....	157	2 Ditto & Ditto.	General 5, Revenue 4.	99	11,70,63,756	8,15,45,638
Madras..	@ 173	2 General & Military.	General 6, Military.*	38	6,52,07,833	7,24,21,233
Bombay..	@ 161	2 Ditto & Ditto.	General 6, Military.*	35	5,93,58,012	6,12,78,683

@ Note might be reduced.

* Not Ascertained.

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APPENDIX No..... 284

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Account. Calcutta

ENCLOSURE.

Statement showing the extent of Establishment and Operations, of the Accountant General to the Government of India, and the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

Office of Accountant General Bengal. E. Drummond Esq. E. E. Mackintosh, Esq.

DEPARTMENTS.	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.							COST PER MENSEM.		ACCOUNTS, &c.								BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES, INTEREST DRAFTS & ADVANCES.		LETTERS.	
												Monthly.		Quarterly		Half Yearly.		Annual.					
	Heads of Departments.	Assistants.	Heads of Departments	Assistants.	Examiners.	Adjusters.	Copyists.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	European.	Native.	Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Sent.
General.....	1	2	4	66	1	6	5	27	109	1,320	3,418	117	49	31	9	2	...	604	235	49,903	..	8,827	3,883
Durbar and Revenue A.	1	2	1	12	7	32	9	10	71	900	2,262	138	72	55	6	83	..	91	132	...	Bills. 6,167	3,520	3,540
Military.....	1	5	4	16	2	49	19	13	103	1,670	3,146	73	18	20	16	5	..	8	83	...	...	13,409	8,051
Loan.....	..	5	2	17	..	..	..	12	31	690	1,087	...	..	...	..	...	1	617	27	34,835	26,162	2,986	4,448
Interest.....	1	5	1	19	..	..	..	4	24	1,005	620	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 908	..	96,260	37,824	Included above	Against Loan Dept.
Total India	4	19	12	130	10	87	33	66	338	5,585	10,533	328	139	106	31	90	1	3,228	477	1,80,998	70,153	28,742	19,922
Revenue and Judicial...	1	2	5	51	17	15	19	33	140	950	4,431	1,318	36	276	18	116	2	854	203	..	..	6,337	7,008
Public Works	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	240	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	8	..	..	Included above	Against General Dept
Salt and Opium	1	2	1	18	4	2	..	7	32	650	974	200	21	28	3	..	..	87	41	..	..	587	491
Marine B.....	...	..	2	5	2	2	...	2	13	..	485	16	2	2	1	..	..	9	24	..	..	516	438
Total Bengal.....	2	4	9	79	23	19	19	42	191	1,600	6,130	1,534	59	306	22	152	2	950	276	..	..	7,490	7,937
Grand Total.....	6	23	21	209	33	106	52	108	529	7,185	16,663	1,862	198	412	53	242	3	4,178	753	1,80,998	70,153	36,232	27,859

NOTE A.—The 2d and 3rd Assistants of the Durbar and Revenue Branch have immediate charge, the former of the Pegu and Tennasserim Accounts, and the latter of the Oude Accounts, and the issue of Bills of Exchange.

B.—The Head Assisstant of the Revenue Branch, has charge of the Marine Department.

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APPENDIX No ...1. 235.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

Accountant. Bengal

To H. RICKETTS, *Esquire,*

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries &c.

E. E. Mackintosh Esq.

SIR,

With reference to your letter to the Accountant General, No. 21, dated the 31st Ultimo, upon the subject of the expense of the Covenanted Agency, in the Offices of accounts of the several Presidencies, a copy of which has been transmitted to me, I have the honor to offer the following reasons, which, in my opinion, render any alteration in the present standard of Salary of this Office, inexpedient.

The Memorandum annexed to your letter, shows, that the Salary of the Bengal Accountant is less, than the allowances of the Accountants of either Madras or Bombay, there is therefore, as truly observed by you, in a relative point of view, no room for reduction, neither do I think, even should a reduction of the allowances of Judicial Officers be found requisite, that a corresponding decrease could be extended to this Office without impairing its efficiency.

The Accountant, being the general controlling authority of his Department, it is necessary, in order to give due weight to his influence, that he should be an Officer of standing equal to that of a Judge or Commissioner, and past experience proves, that the appointment has been usually held by Officers of this rank. The allowances of the Accountant are better than those of a Judge, and almost equal to the emoluments of a Commissioner, it must however be borne in mind, that the Office is by no means so desirable as this latter, for while the higher appointments of the Sudder Court, and Board of Revenue, are open to the ambition of Judges and Commissioners, the Officer, who accepts the Accountantship, by that very act, loses all benefit of previous Services, and is, from that moment, barred from all possibility of promotion, excepting to the single Office of Accountant General.

While this restrictive rule continues to be stringently enforced, it will be absolutely necessary to retain the present scale of allowances, which afford, even now, a scarcely adequate remuneration for the loss, which an Officer of any reputation, sustains, by the exchange of the general prospects of the Service, for the monotonous duty, and almost hopeless situation of Accountant, and any attempt at reduction, will have the certain effect of rendering the appointment unworthy of the acceptance of any Officer qualified by standing and experience, for the efficient discharge of the duty of the situation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
E. E. MACKINTOSH,
Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
Office of Accountant to the Govt. of Bengal,
The 29th April 1856.

APPENDIX. No..... 956.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub Treasurer's Office - Calcutta.

No. 959.

Sub-Treasurer, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esq.

Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments,

throughout India.

Sir,

A copy of your letter No. 21, dated 31st March 1856, with the Memo. annexed to it, to the address of the Accountant General to the Government of India, having been forwarded to me by that Officer, I have the honor, in answer to the 2d para. of your letter, to state the reasons, why, the salary of the Sub-Treasurer in Calcutta, should be higher than that allowed at Bombay and Madras.

1stly. The duties of the Sub-Treasurers of Bombay, and Madras, cannot in point of responsibility, labor, or magnitude, bear any comparison with those of the Sub-Treasurer of India. The operations of the Offices of the former, are confined within narrow limits, and are not so extensive, as those of the Office of the Sub-Treasurer of India. A copy of my letter, No. 801, dated 9th September 1854, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, detailing the duties performed by the Sub-Treasurer, is herewith annexed for your information, as it will enable you to form an idea of the extent, and multifarious nature, of the business the Sub-Treasurer discharges, the due performance of which, can only be accomplished by great mental and physical application.

2ndly. The present salary of the Sub-Treasurer, when compared with the allowances (marginally noted) of his Predecessors in office, will perhaps convince you, that instead of the Salary of the Office being reduced as proposed, it should be augmented, especially when it is considered, that the duties of the Office since 1832, when Mr. James Barwell was Sub-Treasurer on the allowance of Sicca Rupees 50,000 per annum, have greatly increased, and are increasing, in proportion to the increase of the area of the territories of the East India Company, which have since so greatly extended, and are still extending. And although additions to the Civil Salaries and Establishment have at various times been sanctioned by Government to the Offices of Account, on account of the augmentation of business consequent on the annexation of the Punjaub, Burmah, and Oude, to the dominion of the East India Company, yet no increase on these accounts has yet been allowed to the salary of the Sub-Treasurer, or to his Establishment, notwithstanding the considerable amount of additional labor and responsibility that have devolved on him and on his Office.

Resolution of Government, Financial Department, dated 14th August 1832, fixes the salary of the Sub Treasurer, Mr. James Barwell, at Sicca Rs 50,000, per annum.

Letter of the Officiating Secretary to Government, Financial Department, No. 171, dated 3d May 1833, appointing Mr. W. H. Oakes, Sub-Treasurer on the reduced salary of 43,200 Sicca Rs. per annum.

Resolution in the Financial Department, dated 4th January 1843, reduces the Sub-Treasurer's salary to 36,000 Company's Rupees per annum.

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APPENDIX. No..... 236.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office. Calcutta.

No. 801.

Sub-Treasurer, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq

To

C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

Officiating Junior Secretary, to the

Government of India,

Financial Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3134, of the 5th instant, calling upon me to furnish for the information of the Government of Bombay, a list of the general duties of my appointment, as Sub-Treasurer.

You are of course aware, that the Sub-Treasurer, is also ex-officio, Civil, and Marine Pay Master, a Director of the Bank of Bengal, a Member of the Mint Committee, a Manager and Treasurer of the Civil Fund, and Civil Annuity Fund. He is also Treasurer to the Military and Medical Retiring Fund, to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and to the Government Agent. In his connection with these several Offices, as a matter of course, the Sub-Treasurer has to attend meetings, and to correspond, the extent of which varies according to circumstances.

The ordinary routine of duty, is as hereinafter detailed. To receive and hold all the Government Monies at the General Treasury under the Sub-Treasurer's personal custody, and under the joint keys of himself and the Khazauchu.

To examine the daily account of Receipts and Disbursements, to ascertain the amount of daily balance, and to furnish the Financial Secretary daily, with an Abstract of it, with a memorandum appended of the balance of the day, particularizing description of coins, Bank of Bengal Notes, &c., in store.

To furnish to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, a Memo. of the cash balance, after the operations of the day.

To furnish to ditto, a Monthly Statement of the Mint Remittances, to the General Treasury.

To furnish to ditto, on the departure of every Overland Mail, a Statement of the Cash Balance of the General Treasury, for the Honorable the Court of Directors.

To furnish a Weekly Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the General Treasury, for the Most Noble the Governor General.

To keep and despatch to the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the General Treasury Accounts, at the end of every quarter.

To receive remittances from the Collectors of Revenue, from the Mint Master, Collector of Customs, Post Master General, Police, Court of Requests, Government Boat Office, Government Savings Bank, Government Agent, and on all Public Accounts.

Sub-Treasurer, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

3rdly. In May 1842, the Office of the Marine Pay Master was abolished, and the business transferred to the General Treasury, and although a monthly saving of the entire salary Co.'s Rs. 2,000 of the Marine Pay Master, and of the allowance Co.'s Rs. 341 of his Cashier's Establishment, was then effected, and subsequently a further reduction in the Establishment of Company's Rs. 425, was made by me, by the union of the Offices of the Marine and Civil Pay Department, yet no increase to the salary of the Sub-Treasurer has been accorded, for the additional labor and responsibility.

4thly. The Sub-Treasurer in Calcutta, is not, as you have inserted in the Memo. annexed to your letter under reply, the Sub-Treasurer of Bengal, but of India. He is in direct communication with, and under the immediate Orders of the Government of India, although he has also to carry out the Orders of the Government of Bengal. The Governor General of India, being the ex-officio Treasurer of the General Treasury of India, the Officer in charge of that General Treasury, must, as a matter of course, be the Sub-Treasurer of India. Hence it will also be apparent, that the salary of the Sub-Treasurer of India, should be on a par with that of the Accountant General to the Government of India, and not with that of the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

Under these circumstances, it is hoped, that it will be apparent to you, that the reduction of the salary of the Sub-Treasurer of India cannot be effected, but that on the contrary, you will in justice deem it proper to represent to Government, the propriety of augmenting the salary of the Sub-Treasurer to the Government of India, to the extent recently passed to the Accountant General to the Government of India.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

J. J. HARVEY,

Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
The 22nd April, 1856.

tives of the deceased, and transfers to London, such sums as remain unpaid or unclaimed after 12 Months from date of decease of the Officers and Soldiers, furnishing monthly detailed Statements of these deposits to Government, in the Military Department, for publication and submission to the Honorable Court.

Sub-Treasurer, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

Estates of Native Soldiery, are in like manner received in Deposit, and paid off on claims preferred within the year from date of deposit, the balance being furnished in Annual Statement to Government, to the Military Department, both in English and Nagree, for publication.

He is also a custodian of all Indemnity Bonds, granted in favor of Government, in lieu of, or connected with securities, by Military Officers and others, and receives and keeps in deposit, all Title Deeds and other Documents, connected with Government purchases of Lands, Houses, &c, furnishing half yearly Statement to Accountant, Military Department, of the Indemnity Bonds and Securities, given by Military Officers.

The above duties, entail a large amount of correspondence with Government, and Accountant in the Military Department, and various Public Officers, and Commanding Officers of Regiments.

He also receives in deposit, and pays Family remittance drafts, and transmits the receipts of the Payees, thro' the Commanding Officers, for the satisfaction of Remitters.

Valuables, &c. found in Unclaimed and Dead Letters, opened by Post Master General, are also received, and kept in deposit at the General Treasury.

The Sub-Treasurer makes remittances of Treasure, to England, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Burmah, and to the Eastern Settlements, to the Collectors of Revenue, and to the Treasuries in the North Western Provinces; Superintends either personally, or by his Assistant, the weighment and packing of Treasure, has to correspond with the Superintendent of Marine, and the Clerk of the Government Boat Office, for the shipment of the Remittances, to prepare Chulans or letters, and letters of advice to the party, to whom the remittance is made, as also, Bills of Lading in quadruplicate, Invoices, Lists of the gross weight of the Boxes, has to apply to the Collector of Customs, for a *Pass*, and finally to report to Government, in the Financial Department, or to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, of the despatch of the Remittances, from the General Treasury.

He sends musters of Coins to the Honorable the Court of Directors, from every remittance received from the Mint Master. One piece from every Chulan of Gold Coin and two from every Silver remittance. They are sent with half yearly statements.

As Civil Pay Master, the Sub-Treasurer pays the salaries, allowances, and pensions of the Civil Department, after deducting subscriptions to the different funds, retrenchments, &c. under the Audit of the Civil Auditor, also all extraordinary charges in the General, Judicial, and Revenue branches of the service, including the Marine Establishment now serving in Burmah, he examines the Daily Account of Receipts and Disbursements of this Department. A monthly Account of this Department, furnished to the Accountant, to the Government of Bengal, and an Annual set of it, is forwarded to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

APPENDIX. No.....

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Treasurer's Office. Calcutta.

Sub-Treasurer, Calcutta, J. J Harvey, Esq.

To receive Money on account of Salt and Opium, and to grant receipts for the same.

To grant Certificates for Bills on the Honorable Court of Directors, the Mofussil Collectorates, on all Political Agents, Residents, and on all Public Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces, as well as on the Sub-Treasurers of Bombay and Fort St. George, and to forward advices for the same.

To grant Acknowledgments and Certificates, for sums received in subscriptions for Loans and Treasury Notes, and to advise the Accountant General of the same.

To grant Drafts on the Mint for Copper Coin, and to advise the Mint Master of the same.

To receive all sums on account of Fees and Commissions, paid to the Officers of the Supreme Court, and to grant receipts for the same.

To pay all Bills drawn on the Bengal Government, by the Honorable Court of Directors, by the Sub-Treasurers of Bombay and Madras, by the Authorities at Burmah, Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Canton, by the Residents at Lucknow, Hyderabad, and all other Residents and Political Agents, by the Collectors of Revenue, and by Military Pay Masters, throughout the Bengal, and North-Western Provinces.

To Pay all Drafts, granted by the Board of Revenue, on account of Salt, Opium, &c.

To Pay Assay Certificates, granted by the Mint Master.

To Pay Drafts for interest, on all the various Loans, and on Treasury Notes.

To Pay all Government Promissory Notes, and Treasury Notes, ordered for discharge.

To Pay all Assignments, granted by the Revenue Accountant, for advances for Public Works.

The examination of endorsement on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and generally on all Vouchers presented for payment, involves questions of Law, which necessarily occasion correspondence and communications with Government, and with Government Law Officers.

The Sub-Treasurer is the custodian of the Securities, deposited by Heads of Offices and their Subordinates, in the several Departments of the Public Service, and draws and remits periodically, the Interest accruing on the same, of the Government Promissory Notes, &c , in charge of the Administrator General, on account of Estates of the Government Promissory Notes, sent for safe custody, by the Official Trustee. Of the G P. Notes, sent for deposit, by the Receiver of the Supreme Court, and of all the Treasury Notes, on account of the several compassionate Funds.

He receives in deposit, all unclaimed sums, including Donation Battas due to Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Warrant Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the East India Company's Service ; pays them to the Legal Representa-

tives of the deceased, and transfers to London, such sums as remain unpaid or unclaimed after 12 Months from date of decease of the Officers and Soldiers, furnishing monthly detailed Statements of these deposits to Government, in the Military Department, for publication and submission to the Honorable Court.

Sub-Treasurer, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

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The above duties, entail a large amount of correspondence with Government, and Accountant in the Military Department, and various Public Officers, and Commanding Officers of Regiments.

He also receives in deposit, and pays Family remittance drafts, and transmits the receipts of the Payees, thro' the Commanding Officers, for the satisfaction of Remitters

Valuables, &c. found in Unclaimed and Dead Letters, opened by Post Master General, are also received, and kept in deposit at the General Treasury.

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APPENDIX. No..... 237.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub Treasurers Office - Calcutta.

No. 276.

Treasury, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esq.

Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments,

throughout India.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 204, dated 31st May 1856, and in continuation of my communication of the 14th June last, I have the honor to forward Statements of the transactions of the General Treasury, Fort William, shewing the various heads of Account under which the Receipts and Disbursements of this Office were effected, by Cash and transfer, during the past three years, the number of Bills and Vouchers connected therewith, and the consequent correspondence, to enable you to compare the labour and responsibilities of the General Treasury, with those of the Treasuries of Bombay and Madras.

In taking a review of the work of the last three years, you will no doubt observe, that large sums of money were disbursed in paying off the 5 per Cent. Loans of 1825-26, 1829-30, and 1841-42, and the several Book Debt Loans, and you will also remark that all the Public Debts of the Government of India, are discharged at the General Treasury, Fort William, *alone*, the labour and responsibility therefore, of this Office, cannot but be much greater, than those of the Subordinate Governments of Madras and Bombay put together.

The Bills paid at this Treasury in 1853-54, were 43,225, and those in 1855-56, 49,903, shewing an increase of 15½ per Cent, in this head alone. By the recent annexations of Territories, and other Local causes, new Treasuries have been opened in various places all over India, and the Bill transactions, as regard receipts and disbursements, have been in consequence considerably augmented.

In the issue of Interest Drafts, there has been a falling off of 33½ per Cent. arising from a temporary arrangement entered into with the Government Agency, by which one Interest Draft is issued for a number of Government Promissory Notes; in lieu of the former practice of issuing separate Interest Drafts to the holders of Government Promissory Notes of the same Loan, but the temporary arrangement with the Government Agent will cease with the closing of that Office in January 1857, when the former mode will, as a matter of course, be reverted to.

The payment of Mint Certificates, has increased 148½ per Cent. viz., in 1855-56, there were 4,163, against 1,674 in 1853-54.

There has been also an increase in the Marine Vouchers during the past year, as compared with that of 1853-54, amounting to 25½ per Cent.

APPENDIX. No.....236.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Treasurers Office. Calcutta.

Sub-Treasurer, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

Fees received by marriage Registrars, are paid into this Department, for which the Sub-Treasurer grants receipts.

Monumental fees are paid into this Department, and a quarterly statement of the sums received into the General Treasury, is furnished to Government.

The Account of the Government Agent, is kept in this Department. The Sub-Treasurer receives and pays all sums of the Government Agent, for which he has to grant receipts, and issue Warrants for payment.

A monthly statement of subscriptions, &c. received, and disbursements made, on account of each of the following Funds, is furnished by the Sub-Treasurer, to the Secretaries of the respective Funds, viz., the Civil Fund, the Civil Annuity Fund, the Military Fund, the Medical Retiring Fund, and the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The Treasury Notes and Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Civil Fund, the Military Fund, and the Medical Retiring Fund, are lodged with the Sub-Treasurer. The above duties necessarily entail considerable correspondence.

As Marine Pay Master, the Sub-Treasurer pays the salaries, allowances, and pensions of the Marine Establishment, after deducting retrenchments, &c. and Subscriptions on account of the Pilots pension Fund, and the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, under the audit of the Superintendent of Marine. The Sub-Treasurer receives the Marine Collections realized by the Collector of Customs, by the Steam Department, and by the Registrar of Merchant Seamen, and grants receipts for the same.

He examines the daily account of the Receipts and Disbursements, furnishes a monthly account of this Department to the Accountant Government of Bengal, furnishes a monthly statement of the payments made on account of the Naval Storekeeper's Department, to the Naval Storekeeper, and a monthly statement of sums, deducted from salary Bills, on account of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, is furnished to the Secretary. He has to correspond on subjects relating to this Department.

The Sub-Treasurer has also charge of the Counter-Stamp Office. All stamped papers, used both in the Mofussil and at the Presidency, are counter-stamped at the General Treasury, where 4 Presses are at constant work. The Sub-Treasurer grants receipts for every Chulan of stamp paper, he has the personal custody of all Stamp dies, gives them out daily for Counter-stamping, and locks them up at the close of business.

There is no other matter, that appears to me necessary, to be alluded to, although many details are necessarily omitted. In estimating the onerous duties daily discharged by the Sub-Treasurer, Government will no doubt take into its consideration, the very heavy responsibilities which he incurs in the discharge of the duties of the appointment, which is one of the most important Offices under Government.

I have, &c.

GENERAL TREASURY,
The 9th September 1854.

(Sd.) J. J. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

(True Copy)

J. J. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX. No.....237

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub Treasurer's Office. Calcutta.

Treasury, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

Government Promissory Notes, belonging to the Administrator General of Bengal, and of those of the Master's Office of the Supreme Court. By a recent Resolution of Government, the sums of money amounting to more than a Crore of Rs., belonging to the Suitors of the Supreme Court, now in deposit on account of the Accountant General of the Court, in the hands of the Government Agent, will be transferred on the abolition of the Government Agency in January 1857, to the custody of the Accountant General to the Government of India, and the Sub-Treasurer. I need not add that this will add considerably to my labour and responsibility, which as I have already shewn, are very considerable.

It is needless for me to mention, the very great responsibility of the Sub-Treasurer, and the great hazard he runs in comparison with the other Treasurers, the enormous Cash balance under his custody, which sometimes has stood as high as 4 Crores of Rupees, from which it may be premised, that there is no one in the service of the Honorable the East India Company, whose responsibility in a pecuniary way can be greater, the Government holds the Sub-Treasurer only responsible for the Cash balance.

I have thought it advisable, to enter into these explanatory details, in order to shew you the extent of the operations of the General Treasury, Fort William, to which, not a single Office of Government in all India, can be compared, in point of labour, risk, importance and responsibility—where Lacs of Rupees, and not thousands comprize the operations of one day, where labour is incessant, and where the importance and the responsibility which the nature of the duties involves, cause an anxiety of mind, the like of which, it is not too much to say, cannot possibly apply to the same extent, in any other Establishment, throughout this vast Empire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. J. HARVEY,

Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
The 16th July, 1856.

APPENDIX No.....237.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office. Calcutta.

Treasury, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

In payment of Salary Bills, &c., made through the Civil Pay Office, there is an increase of 16½ per cent, in consequence of the augmentation of business in the Educational Department, Post Office, and the Engineers Department, and by the creation of new Departments for the Electric Telegraph, and the Railway.

The gross number of Vouchers paid in 1853-54, amounts to 1,19,741 and those paid in 1855-56, to 1,03,296 ; after deducting from the former number, 22,439, and from the latter 1,378 Vouchers, paid on account of the closing of the 5 per Cent. Loans, a balance of 4,616, equal to 4¾ per Cent., is left in favor of 1855-56.

In the Receipt Branch of this Office, there will be found an increase, exclusive of the transactions connected with the Loan operations, of 37¾ per Cent., over the Receipts of the year 1853-54.

The Accounts of the General Treasury, have also augmented in the same ratio, and in consequence of a recent Order of Government, which directs the separation of Accounts, under two distinct heads, one exhibiting the operations of the Government of India, and the other, those of the Government of Bengal, additional labour has devolved on an Establishment already hard worked.

The Remittance operations of the General Treasury are very great, as will be seen on reference to the Statement, and occasion much labour and correspondence, in receiving Coins into the General Treasury and in remitting the same to the provincial Treasuries, &c ; the packing and unpacking of the Boxes of Treasure, are effected under the immediate Supervision of the Sub-Treasurer, or of his Covenanted Assistant.

The Correspondence Department of the General Treasury, exhibits an increase of 25 per Cent , in 1855-56, in comparison with 1853-54, and when it is taken into consideration, that 1853-54, was an extraordinarily heavy and busy year, in consequence of the closing of the 5 per Cent. Loans, and the re-opening of the 4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, the increase of 1855-56, when there was no such pressure, may with justice be estimated at a much higher rate, and, at all events, lead you to form an idea of the extensive increase in this Department of the Treasury.

The Counterstamp Department, attached to the General Treasury, exhibits likewise an increase in the work executed in 1855-56, by 20 per Cent. over that of 1853-54, this is attributable principally to the accession of territories, and the consequent additional requirements of Stamp Papers, from the wider scope to business to which the annexations have so extensively contributed

Since 1845-46, the Sub-Treasurer has been made the custodian of all Government Securities, received in deposit, from all the Public Officers and their Subordinates, and you will find in the Statement under this head, that the Securities which were in 1853-54, viz. 1,641 had increased in 1855-56, to 2,632 or 60 per Cent. ; besides the Establishment of new Treasuries, and the opening of new Offices, consequent to annexation and other local causes, a vast number of these Securities, are daily being transmitted to this Office from all parts of India, and also of the great increase in the deposits of the

Treasury, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

	Correspondence.			Securities.	
				In Deposits Rupees.	
ents in 's Rs.	Letters Received.	Letters Written.	Stamp Papers Counterstamped.	No. of Pieces.	
58 12 8	5,383	2,752	50,50,929	1,641	1,01,32,936 0 0
426 3 1	6,564	3,107	49,99,393	2,527	1,44,51,439 0 0
532 0 0	5,733	3,441	60,76,240	† 2,632	1,54,47,052 0 0

J. J HARVEY,

Sub-Treasurer.

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APPENDIX. No..... 237

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub Treasurers Office. Calcutta.

Treasury, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

Memo of Business, transacted at the General Treasury, Fort William, in 1853-54, 1854-55, *and* 1855-56.

	Disbursements										Receipts.			Remittances.						Correspondence.			Securities.	
	Bills.	Interest Drafts.	Mint Certificates	Unregistered Vouchers.	Loans paid off & Transferred.	Marine Vouchers	Govt. Agency Drafts.	Civil Vouchers.	Total Number of Vouchers paid.	Total Number of Warrants.	Subscriptions to the Loans, &c.	Receipt & Bills.	Total No. of Receipts.	From the General Treasury. No. of Boxes.	From the General Treasury.	To the General Treasury. No. of Boxes.	To the General Treasury.	Receipts in Company's Rs.	Disbursements in Company's Rs.	Letters Received.	Letters Written.	Stamp Papers Counterstamped.	In Deposits Rupees. No. of Pieces.	In Deposits Rupees.
1853-54	43,225	30,816	1,674	1,117	22,439	4,311	5,224	10,935	1,19,741	48,774	16,099	10,261	26,360	4,046	1,35,11,750	4,037	2,74,31,578	24,29,61,452 7 2	22,46,12,358 12 8	5,383	2,752	50,50,929	1,641	1,01,32,936 0 0
1854-55	48,960	19,782	301	3,628	4,714	4,577	5,520	11,931	99,413	46,458	2,233	13,121	15,354	7,600	2,49,81,071	3,494	1,70,95,500	14,17,49,249 3 4	16,58,66,426 3 1	6,564	3,107	49,99,393	2,527	1,44,51,439 0 0
1855-56	49,903	23,091	4,163	* 1,289	* 1,378	5,410	5,322	12,740	1,03,296	† 49,326	† 2,861	14,142	17,033	† 4,008	1,27,80,390	† 1,590	78,29,572	16,35,17,173 0 0	16,19,97,532 0 0	5,733	3,441	60,76,240	† 2,632	1,54,47,052 0 0

General Treasury, *The 14th July*, 1856. } W. B. ROSTAN.

* Under unregistered Vouchers in the Statement, dated 14th June 1856.

† Omission in do.

J. J HARVEY,

Sub-Treasurer.

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APPENDIX. No..... 93.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub Treasurers Office. Calcutta.

Treasury, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq

ENCLOSURE.

An Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements, of the General Treasury, for the Years, 1853-54, 1854-55, *and* 1855-56

	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Mint Remittances.. ..	2,60,63,412 5 0	1,07,78,298 5 9	3,84,57,158 0 0	99,681 12 8	24,231 0 10	43,566 0 0
Revenue Remittances.. ..	1,59,79,687 3 3	2,01,77,836 5 11	1,53,15,542 0 0	63,34,855 2 0	42,53,452 0 0	49,39,240 0 0
Custom Remittances.. ..	75,31,375 2 8	83,14,900 0 0	1,31,52,100 0 0	..	631 15 1	..
Post Office Remittances....	2,29,412 5 5	1,52,962 6 1	1,22,865 0 0	..	..	..
Judicial Remittances.. ..	25,155 2 8	18,254 12 3	8,419 0 0	2,45,444 4 3	31,800 0 0	38,000 0 0
Durbar Remittances.. ..	2,438 8 10	1 4 1	1,051 0 0	12,251 3 0	60,102 1 6	..
Government Savings Bank..	2,77,403 5 7	2,77,565 13 6	2,55,003 0 0	3,03,924 13 0	3,13,415 6 2	2,54,164 0 0
Calcutta Court of small causes	86,700 0 0	76,200 0 0	89,150 0 0	2,000 0 0	.	..
Marine Charges..	5,05,694 5 6	11,18,786 2 0	15,73,169 0 0	19,40,476 15 7	22,89,813 4 5	27,91,264 0 0
Advances for Civil Buildings	11,048 1 6	23,597 0 9	1,14,258 0 0	4,61,073 6 4	11,07,606 5 1	22,40,285 0 0
Opium..	3,76,32,256 4 8	3,57,87,965 1 10	4,14,56,266 0 0	1,01,530 12 7	3,69,551 1 3	1,49,604 0 0
Salt..	1,22,90,436 11 1	1,81,61,003 3 5	86,79,511 0 0	6,74,560 12 11	34,99,364 14 6	43,73,936 0 0
Civil Charges..	1,54,22,756 8 1	1,25,62,584 4 1	76,64,391 0 0	2,22,81,819 8 5	2,16,96,009 11 1	1,62,00,741 0 0
Military Department.. .	93,079 8 9	3,05,664 12 5	68,271 0 0	1,23,05,145 8 11	96,43,322 3 11	68,66,509 0 0
Government Agency.. ..	1,34,69,532 7 11	72,45,570 2 4	49,37,901 0 0	1,31,35,204 14 10	76,15,871 5 4	48,61,212 0 0
Unclaimed Estates of the Administrator General, under Sec. I. Act V. of 1851..	33,950 7 8	1,555 1 4	..	13,075 13 8	44,496 3 3	54 0 0
Treasury Notes @ 4 ₩ Cent. on Account Service Fund..	1,03,36,001 0 11	67,37,866 11 0	17,44,919 0 0	43,83,906 3 2	48,77,401 7 1	14,25,802 0 0
Treasury Notes @ 6 ₩ Cent on Account Service Fund	1,86,088 2 6	3,47,512 2 9	1,92,013 0 0	2,30,647 6 0	4,00,716 0 3	13,224 0 0
Book Debt Loan of 10th August 1835..	7,840 0 0	..	..	9,39,814 3 2	9,13,327 2 1	60,400 0 0
Book Debt Loan of 15th January 1836.. . ..	4,778 10 8	..	..	25,29,786 14 0	19,27,182 4 2	21,973 0 0
4 ₩ Cent. Transfer Loan, dated 22d April 1854 ...	32,69,086 11 3	21,91,579 11 5	10,667 0 0		..	..
4 ₩ Cent. Loan of 1842-43..	6,58,23,000 0 0	89,500 0 0	..	5,99,100 0 0	1,64,100 0 0	9,800 0 0
3½ ₩ Cent Loan of 1853-54	44,000 0 0	50,900 0 0	..	..	..	12,000 0 0
General Deposits..	2,02,212 1 11	6,46,878 15 0	2,18,809 0 0	1,54,493 15 0	5,85,111 12 2	1,68,029 0 0
Deposits of the Lower Orphan School . ..	686 2 5	1,867 2 6	661 0 0	757 0 2	3,643 8 11	2,783 0 0
Securities in Deposits..	6,60,633 5 4	7,381 11 10	..	6,60,600 0 0	..	..

Charges General of the General Departments . .	..	..			1,183	0	0	173	11	0	77,232	3	3	..					
Treasury Notes @ 5 ℘ Cent. p. a. on Account of Service Fund.	..	..			..			60,19,555	1	10	16,35,891	10	1	..					
4 ℘ Cent. Treasury Notes on Account of Soldiers Savings Bank Deposits. . .	..	12,000	0	0	17,900	0	0	7,200	0	0	26,700	0	0	1,500	0	0			
3¾ ℘ Cent. do. do. . .	..	19,600	0	0	..			..			..			..					
Book Debt Loan of 31st December 1834. . .	..	..			..			2,51,531	5	1	3,67,796	4	3	1,600	0	0			
5 ℘ Cent. Transfer Loan of 31st December 1834. .	..	..			..			6,87,133	13	7	3,44,297	9	0	7,840	0	0			
5 ℘ Cent. Loan of 1822-23.	..	..			..			1,066	10	8	7,466	10	8	25,174	0	0			
5 ℘ Cent. Loan of 1825-26.	..	..			..			5,28,67,520	0	0	6,21,866	10	8	27,788	0	0			
5 ℘ Cent. Loan of 1829-30.	..	..			..			1,12,85,760	0	0	3,83,253	5	4	1,04,960	0	0			
5 ℘ Cent. Loan of 1841-42.	..	..			..			35,66,800	0	0	77,12,800	0	0	3,44,600	0	0			
Advances to the Railway Commissioner.	..	..			..			18,981	9	1	19,523	10	10	1,61,762	0	0			
Payments under Section III. Act V. of 1851. . .	..	76,924	2	5	392	0	0	17,976	7	2	28,737	12	3	52,612	0	0			
Bills Payable of the Military Department.	..	.			242	0	0	24,17,185	9	7	19,54,266	5	2	17,86,399	0	0			
Bills drawn by Her Majesty's Colonial Govt. in China. .	..	..			..			2,44,280	0	0	..			9,23,529	0	0			
Bills drawn by the Hon'ble Court on Bengal. . .	..	..			..			2,99,64,111	6	7	3,06,55,972	11	6	1,48,41,541	0	0			
Madras Bills Payable. . .	..	..			..			35,58,477	3	2	..			..					
Bombay Bills Payable. . .	..	..			..			1,93,590	11	1	..			..					
Her Majesty's Colonial Government at Mauritius. . .	..	2,250	14	9	..			310	4	0	888	10	4	..					
Remittances of the Pegue and Martaban Provinces. . .	..	..			..			8,10,400	0	0	23,36,200	0	0	27,64,523	0	0			
Her Majesty's Colonial Government in China. . . .	..	..			..			10,00,237	8	0	..			2,11,641	0	0			
6 ℘ Cent. Loan of 1811-12.	..	..			..			5,440	0	0	1,066	10	8	..					
4 ℘ Cent. Loan of 1854-55.	..	.			..			4,42,900	0	0	26,61,500	0	0	7,000	0	0			
10. ℘ Cent. Loan of Fort Marlbro.	..	..			..			1,345	12	9	..			..					
3½ ℘ Cent. Treasury Notes on Account Military Fund.	..	..			..			..			..			2,29,403	0	0			

Treasury, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

Treasury, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

An Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements, &c.—(Continued.)

	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Post Office Deposits.. ..	81 2 6	15 2 0	..	21 2 6	..	..
Deposits of the Commercial Bank at Mauritius.. ..	6,90,055 13 9	24,926 0 0	26,544 0 0	6,90,089 3 1	24,926 0 0	26,544 0 0
Rangoon Captured Property..	715 14 1	1,855 0 9	17,489 0 0	..	..	..
Unclaimed Prize money applicable to Lord Clives' Fund..	108 0 8	9,526 13 7	12 0 0	..	1,550 0 7	..
Mooltan Prize Money.. ..	10,562 9 1	..	..	..	..	..
Bills Payable of the Pegue and Martaban Provinces..	15,160 15 2	22,349 8 11	40,903 0 0	12,60,726 4 11	22,86,250 0 11	21,58,044 0 0
Bills Payable of the Revenue Department..	36,41,792 8 1	72,11,737 7 4	1,12,22,531 0 0	23,61,140 7 10	36,79,056 5 7	45,09,495 0 0
Bills Payable of the Eastern Settlements..	15,105 7 10	5,247 13 0	33,483 0 0	19,660 5 9	52,730 0 9	1,21,653 0 0
Bills Payable by the Hon. Court in London.... ..	33,600 0 0	..	1,105 0 0	..	..	..
Bills Payable of the Durbar Department..	1,23,753 10 10	1,27,043 0 3	1,26,161 0 0	3,42,546 9 11	22,28,367 0 5	30,52,138 0 0
North Western Provinces..	5,63,802 15 1	13,51,817 3 3	24,36,846 0 0	79,18,602 7 4	1,77,49,762 11 1	1,45,25,949 0 0
Fort St. George Presidency..	98,42,641 14 11	10,47,686 13 3	85,229 0 0	1,079 14 0	20,51,208 9 0	97,491 0 0
Bombay Presidency.. ..	1,73,64,583 11 10	20,90,933 2 5	20,32,543 0 0	7,048 8 0	46,94,569 13 1	29,84,703 0 0
Account Current with London..	2,41,668 13 6	2,79,740 15 7	7,36,668 0 0	35,828 1 5	33,65,953 15 6	38,277 0 0
East Indian Railway Company	4,889 14 6	2,707 9 8	8,08,242 0 0	25,80,298 6 5	25,68,137 13 10	21,02,280 0 0
East Indian Railway Company Extension Line..	57,458 0 4	9,19,033 9 2	4,13,632 0 0	5,99,293 5 0	32,56,410 6 5	90,18,593 0 0
Wellington Memorial Deposits..	72,028 8 6	2,973 10 3	3,990 0 0	72,298 7 1	2,000 0 0	..
Interest.	91,615 14 3	1,49,990 15 10	2,28,639 0 0	1,11,85,742 5 5	87,10,949 7 7	89,68,007 0 0
Profit and Loss..	3,161 12 8	8,891 2 1	4,833 0 0	4,174 9 1	59 0 0	47 0 0
Remittances to the Eastern Settlements..	..	..	..	8,41,388 9 6	1,16,008 1 6	52,268 0 0
Justices of the Peace.. ..	..	..	..	57,000 0 0	64,000 0 0	97,000 0 0
Mint Certificates.. ..	..	..	..	1,58,02,692 6 2	18,75,171 10 2	4,39,23,361 0 0

APPENDIX No.... 238.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq

No. 2166.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 9th May, 1856.

Resolution.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council observes from the papers submitted, that the business in the Bengal Civil Auditor's Office has very considerably increased within the last few years, and as it will be increased still more by the annexation of Oude, the Audit duties connected with which will be conducted in the Bengal Civil Auditor's Office, His Lordship in Council thinks that good cause is shewn for the immediate appointment of an Assistant Civil Auditor.

His Lordship in Council is also of opinion that it will be desirable to appoint an Uncovenanted Assistant, and that his salary should, like the salary of the Assistant Civil Auditor at Bombay, be fixed at 700 Rupees a month. This increase of charge however, will eventually be reduced by 100 Rupees per mensem, as it is proposed to lower the salary attached to the Head Native Assistantship of the Civil Auditor's Office, from 350 to 250 Rs. a month, whenever the place may become vacant.

The Governor General in Council further observes, that as the Civil Auditor performs the work both of the Government of India and of the Government of Bengal, he and his Establishment ought to be *departmentally*, in regard to appointments and all other points, under the Governor General in Council, and not under the Lieut. Governor of Bengal as at present, and in desiring the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor to appoint an Officer on the present occasion to the Office of Assistant Civil Auditor now sanctioned, the Governor General in Council is pleased to intimate, that the Office of the Civil Auditor will, from the 1st Proximo, be attached to the Government of India, and that nominations to the appointments of Civil Auditor and Assistant Civil Auditor will, on future occasions, be made by the Government of India.

Order.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department, and that a copy of the paper noted in the margin be furnished to that Department for record.

Letter from the Govt. of Bengal No. 255 of 27th February, 1856.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Sub-Treasurer.

Nos. 2697 Copy of the foregoing correspondence, forwarded to the Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India, in reply to his letter, No. 201, dated the 31st Ultimo.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, Financial Department, The 14th June, 1856.

Treasury, Calcutta, J. J. Harvey, Esq.

An Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements, &c.—(Continued)

	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Public Works Loan of 1854.	..	26,99,800 0 0	94,80,800 0 0	..	..	..
Deposits of Insane Patients at Bowanipore Hospital..	..	..	1,304 0 0	..	..	..
Proceeds of Nagpore Jewels.	..	..	15,11,604 0 0	..	..	..
Deposits of the Administrator General of Bengal.. ..	.	..	1,20,000 0 0	..	..	..
Khazanchee of the General Treasury.	..	..	100 0 0	..	..	..
Capital Account of the East Indian Railway Company.	..	..	4,224 0 0	..	..	..
Bills Payable of the Nagpore Territory.	..	2,902 7 0	161 0 0	..	2,84,777 0 0	37,616 0 0
Bills Payable of the Oude Territory.	..	..	3,912 0 0	..	..	33,358 0 0
Collector of Stamps.. ..	..	..	82,550 0 0	..	..	..
Revenue Account of the East Indian Railway Company..	..	1,85,788 9 6	..	..	..	..
Remittances to the Oude Territory..	..	..	..	..	..	16,00,380 0 0
Buildings and other dead stock of the General Department..	..	..	..	..	1,22,371 6 10	..
Remittances of the Nagpore Territory..	..	2,00,000 0 0	..	..	40,45,556 14 6	26,86,140 0 0
Total.....	24,29,61,452 7 2	14,17,49,249 3 4	16,35,17,173 0 0	22,46,12,358 12 8	16,58,66,426 3 1	16,19,97,532 0 0

General Treasury,
The 14th July, 1856.

W. B. ROSTAN.

J. J. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX No.... 238.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq.

No. 255.

From *The Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

To *The Under Secretary to the Government of India.*

Home Department,

General.

Dated Fort William, the 27th Feby. 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieut. Governor, to forward for submission to the Supreme Government, a copy of the correspondence marginally noted, having reference to an application from the Civil Auditor, for the appointment of an Assistant or a Deputy, to aid him in the discharge of the current duties of his office, which, it will be seen, have increased very much within the last few years.

From Civil Auditor, No. A. dated 25th June 1855, and 1 Enclosure.
To Do. No. 892 D. 11th July 1855.
From Do. No. 1800 D. 21st July, and 1 Enclosure.
From Secretary to Government, N. W. P. No. 3139 D. 26th October 1855, and 1 Enclosure.
To the Civil Auditor, No. 113 D. 31st January 1856.
From Do No. 340 D. 5th Instant, and 1 Enclosure.

2. The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the Civil Auditor has shown good reason for the application which he has made for assistance.

I have the honor to be &c.,

(Signed) G. G. MORRIS,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 376.

Forwarded to the Financial Department for consideration and orders.

Home Department,
The 11th March, 1856.

By order,
(Signed) CECIL BEADON.

Secretary to the Government of India.

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APPENDIX No..... 238.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq

No. A.

ENCLOSURE 1.

From W. P. PALMER, *Esquire,*

Civil Auditor.

To W. GREY, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 25*th June,* 1855.

SIR,

The vast accumulation of business in my Office, and its daily progressing increase, compels me to solicit the favorable consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to my present requisition for relief, which I have abstained from seeking until it has become indispensably necessary.

2nd. I may state without hesitation that the labour of my office, and the duties devolving upon the Presidency Civil Auditor, have increased more than two fold since the period of my taking charge in 1849. This will, I think, be obvious, when the additional calls upon my time and attention, since the date specified, are enumerated.

3rd. The additional work, or that which did not appertain to this Office, on my joining it, consists as follows, and is placed in the order of its having been imposed.

4th. Independent of the accumulation of the ordinary business connected with Bills, Abstracts, reports and references, reports on leave of absence and Pension applications, and the voluminous correspondence it has given rise to, (which comprize the general routine of the current business of the office) there have been newly added, in every particular connected with the audit, the whole of the Pegue and Martaban Provinces, the Political Residency of Baroda and the ceded districts of Hyderabad, the agency for Central India, and the recently incorporated Province of Nagpore. It would be difficult to enumerate with precision the amount of labour these fresh duties entail, even if it terminated with their discharge, which is far from being the case, but His Honor will not fail to observe the additional weight of labour and responsibility devolving upon me, when I draw his further attention to what has recently occurred in Bengal to increase the business of the Audit Department. I would specify, the immense accumulation of business occasioned by the extension of the Educational Department, the Establishment of Railroads, and of the Electric Telegraphs, as well as the recent transfer of all the Marine Bills, besides the existence of several new offices and appointments, both covenanted and uncovenanted. When these accumulations are carefully considered, and the correspondence they involve with the Government of India as well as of Bengal, and the respective functionaries connected with the services, Civil and Military, daily and hourly without intermission

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pelled to snatch, as it were, opportunities to answer letters requiring my attention, when not employed, as I am nearly the whole day, in signing and attesting Bills and abstracts &c., passing through the Office, from all the Departments included in the enumeration specified above, and it will be further observed how much this labor is multiplied, by the necessity which exists for my attesting likewise the corresponding Registers of each and all items of accounts in their progress through the office.

8th. There exists a necessity for the measure now proposed. It will contribute, unquestionably, to the greater efficiency of the office, and remove existing obstacles, which impede business, and cannot be disregarded.

9th. Government have, from time to time, with the extension of business, sanctioned an increase of our Establishment, thus recognizing its progressive accumulation, *but this fact, whilst it lessens* the burthen of labour to subordinates, has tended *only to accumulate more than double that of control as vested in the Civil Auditor*, since his signature is required upon every Document that quits the office, and to every Register kept in it appertaining to such Documents, and thus occasions a serious interruption to more responsible duties; need I observe how the Department would suffer inconvenience from a single day's sickness, to which, of course, every functionary is more or less liable, simply by reason that no Document, however un important, can be disposed of or despatched, or be held valid, without my signature.

10th. I respectfully observe moreover, that the proposal I am now making, cannot be considered at all unreasonable, since at both the Presidencies of Madras, and Bombay, Deputies, covenanted and uncovenanted, have been appointed to aid the Civil Auditors in disposing of the current business of their respective offices, and at neither of these Presidencies, is the labor of the office to be compared with those now devolving upon the Bengal Presidency Civil Auditor.

11th. The duties I would assign to the Deputy or Assistant, will be found detailed in a Memorandum affixed to this letter, together with that portion which will devolve upon myself; and the extent of the duties, when taken in the aggregate, will show the reasonableness and necessity for assigning some portion thereof to an Assistant, with a view to my relief from an exceedingly laborious and daily increasing duty.

12th. It is not my province to suggest the class of Officer whom His Honor may feel disposed to associate me with, in conducting the increasing business of the Audit Department, but the late instances in which respectable Native Officers have sought and obtained promotion to situations of trust and responsibility, induce me to mention, for favorable consideration the long and meritorious services of Baboo Khittermolum Chatterjee, the Head Native Assistant in the Audit Office, whose practical acquaintance with the details of business in all its branches, renders him, in my estimation, the fittest person for such a trust as I now propose. I feel it as much a duty as a pleasure to state, that I could no-where expect to meet with a more efficient and competent Officer, or one so calculated to afford myself and the Department fuller satisfaction.

I would remark that there are stringent reasons for preferring the services of an uncovenanted Deputy. He would not be so liable to removal from his appointment on account of promotion, as a covenanted Officer would be if appointed to a subordinate situation, and likewise because no Officer would under many months attention, obtain a sufficient knowledge of the business of audit to render much service to his superior, and such knowledge would have to be imparted at the expense and time of some other party.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq.

throughout the year, the assertion made at the opening of this letter, that the business of the Audit at this Presidency has increased more than two fold in proportion to its amount a few years back, will be found no exaggerated statement, and it may be confidently assumed that it will continue to increase in all its branches as time progresses.

5th. It does not appear to be at all necessary in addressing Government, to define the nature of the duties of the Civil Auditor, but lest they should, by any misconception, be supposed confined simply to the examination and passing of all authorized Bills and abstracts, which embrace merely that portion of business chiefly mechanical, it is necessary to state that there are far more extended and responsible duties appertaining to the office, connected with the correspondence in almost in every Department under Government; and it will be readily understood, when the ordinary routine of current business has so increased, how small a time is left at my disposal to devote to the numerous communications and calls from the respective Secretaries of both the Governments, besides the daily correspondence with Public Officers of every grade, making requisitions to the Office, both official and demi-official, on points of construction of rule and practice, which really require very considerable care and deliberation, since many of my views and impressions become subsequently the subject of correspondence with Government, from whom explanations are often demanded.

The press of business is sometimes so great as to render it impracticable for me to give due attention, or even to comprehend readily, intricate references personally made, requiring thought and consideration, which it is inconvenient to dispose of hurriedly.

6th. I trust His Honor the Lieut. Governor will not suppose, I make this call for relief from any consideration of the amount of personal labour devolving upon myself, but in truth I now find so much of my time taxed with discharging the current business of the Department, that I have little or no leisure to bestow upon the more important references hourly pressing upon my consideration, many of which require prompt decision, or involve matters requiring immediate adjustment, especially when Officers are about to proceed to Europe, or are either returning from the service, or going to England on furlough, or sick leave, whose accounts must be adjusted prior to their departure by the Mail Steamers. It is impossible to give any exclusive attention to such calls, and discharge at the same time, the current duties of the office, which, if suffered to accumulate, occasions delay and complaints detrimental to the Department, for it must be obvious that the business of Audit, cannot halt for a moment, and that endless confusion would result, if it was suffered to fall into arrears.

7th. It is this apprehension that chiefly prompts me to solicit the aid of an Assistant or Deputy, who by taking some portion of the current business off my hands, may leave me sufficient leisure to devote my attention to the more important duties connected with my office. I consider the Civil Auditor should have at least two hours every day set a part for attending to calls and reference from the higher authorities, as well as from the respective subordinate Officers of Governments. As it is, I am com-

APPENDIX No..... 238.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W P. Palmer, Esq.

THE DEPUTY OR ASSISTANT CIVIL AUDITOR.

1st. To take over the Audit of all Pension Bills and Abstracts, and the correspondence connected therewith.

2nd. The Audit of all Bills &c. of the Educational Department, with its correspondence.

3rd To take over and Audit, an equitable division of the Judicial and Revenue contingent Bills and Abstracts, with the correspondence attached thereto.

4th. To take the whole of the Mofussil correspondence.

5th. The report on applications for leave of absence and for Pension.

6th. To assist generally the Civil Auditor, in his reference to old Rules, and Precedents, and superintend the business of Audit generally.

(Signed) W. P. PALMER,

Civil Auditor.

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APPENDIX No.....238

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq.

13th. Khittermolum Chatterjee holds, at present, an important post in the Audit office, having in the course of fourteen years connection with it, been promoted from time to time by my predecessors and myself in respect to his ability and usefulness ; and he is now in the receipt of a salary of Company's Rupees 350 per mensem. His official character and capacity have been long recognized by the numerous Officers Civil and Military, holding intercourse with the office ; and in the event of His Honor being disposed to recognize his long and valuable services in the Department, and prefer his claim to promotion in it, I would propose that the salary at present drawn by him be reduced from Rs. 350 to 250, which will give an increase of emoluments to his successor in the office, and effect at the same time, a permanent saving to the state of Rupees 100 per mensem in our Establishment, leaving it entirely with the Lieutenant Governor to fix the salary of the new appointment on a scale of renumeration, proportionate to the degree of its responsibilities ; merely observing, that the duties to be performed are many, and quite or even more onerous, than those devolving upon the Head Uncovenanted Assistants in the Secretariat and Accountant's Office.

Fort William,
Civil Auditor's Office,
The 25th June, 1855.

I have &c.
(Signed) W. P. PALMER,
Civil Auditor.

MEMORANDUM.

Of duties proposed to be assigned to the Civil Auditor and his Deputy.

THE CIVIL AUDITOR.

Would reserve to himself all the higher grades of duty, whether connected with the general correspondence and more important Branches of the business, or the Audit of Bills and abstracts.

1st. The Audit of Bills of Deputation allowance.

2nd. Bills for travelling and subsistence allowance.

3rd. Bills and abstracts connected with the Ecclesiastical Department.

4th. All fixed and contingent Bills of the respective Political Residencies and Agencies.

5th. Bills and abstracts connected with the newly annexed Provinces and straits settlements.

6th. All fixed Bills connected with Judicial Revenue, Customs, Salt, and Opium Departments in Bengal.

7th. To give exclusive attention to all references from, and all reports made to, the respective Governments of India and Bengal, together with the General correspondence connected with such references and reports.

8th. Superintending the preparation of the Annual and Quarterly Returns for the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and the Governments of India and Bengal, and many other duties appertaining to the Office, it would be tedious to define.

APPENDIX No 238

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor Bengal, W P. Palmer, Esq

No. 892.

From

The Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To

The Civil Auditor.

Dated Fort William, the 11*th July*, 1855.

General.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. A. dated the 25th Ultimo, representing that the work of your office, has increased to such a degree, as to render the appointment of an Assistant or a Deputy, to aid you in the discharge of the current duties indispensably necessary.

2nd. In reply I am desired to state, that the Lieutenant Governor entertains no doubt of the correctness of your statement, but he is of opinion that in submitting your request for the consideration of the Supreme Government, it would be desirable, if possible, to shew by figured statements, the increased duties which have devolved upon you, both as to Bills and correspondence, and I am accordingly to request that you will have the goodness to furnish a comparative statement of the former and present amount of business transacted by your office.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed G. G. MORRIS,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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APPENDIX No... 238

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor Bengal, W P Palmer, Esq

No. 1800.

From W. P. PALMER, *Esquire,*

Civil Auditor.

To G. G. MORRIS, *Esquire,*

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The 21*st July*, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 892, dated the 11th Instant, and in reply, to forward to you, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, a comparative statement shewing the increased duties which have devolved upon my office, both in regard to the Audit of Bills and to the general correspondence, from 1845-46 up to the present date.

2nd. I may observe, that the above duties do not include the references daily made to my office from the respective Governments of India and Bengal, which have so largely increased within the past two years, relative to allowances of Officers, and also to the grants of leave of absence, which cannot be determined until they have been duly reported by me according to requisitions made from Government; and as questions of the nature alluded to, have been referred for the decision of the Supreme Government very frequently, from the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Agra, and the Punjab, especially since the promulgation of the new Military and Civil Furlough Rules, my time and attention have necessarily been greatly occupied with those matters, to the exclusion of other duties previously considered more with in the direct line of my duty.

3rd. Besides the references above alluded to, there are many of a demi-official nature as well as personal enquiries, and requisitions which take up a considerable portion, not only of my time, but likewise that of my assistants.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. P. PALMER,

Civil Auditor.

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APPENDIX No..... 230

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq.

No. 113.

From *The Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

To *The Civil Auditor.*

Dated Fort William, the 31*st January,* 1856.

General.

SIR,

Adverting to your letters of the 25th June and 21st July last, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor, to forward the accompanying Extract, para : 2, of a letter from the Civil Auditor, N. W. Provinces, and to enquire, whether the matter therein referred to admits of a satisfactory explanation, and whether the number of Bills passed by you is susceptible of reduction, as surmised by the Agra Civil Audit.

No. 82 dated the 27th September, 1855.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. G. MORRIS,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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APPENDIX No. 238.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq.

Comparative Statement shewing the increase of business, at present in the Audit Office, as contrasted with the bulk of work in it, in 1844-54.

Description of works.	1844-45.	1854-55.	Increase.
Bills.	No. per annum.		
Presidency..... fixed and contt. Bills.....	18,276	22,884	4,608
Judicial..... do ..... do	3,345	5,956	2,611
Revenue..... do ..... do ...	3,247	4,860	1,613
Salt & Opium.... do ..... do ...	1,105	1,065	
Political..... do ..... do ...	2,601	5,269	2,668
Eastern Provinces. do ..... do ...	2,400	4,502	2,102
Ecclesiastical.... do ..... do	623	1,654	1,031
Post..... do ..... do ...	1,578	3,175	1,597
Deputation, travelling and subsistence allowance, and allowance to Junior Civil Servants.....	1,591	1,925	334
Presidency and Mofussil Pension Bills.....	4,592	4,939	347
Miscellaneous, fixed, and contt. Bills.....	1,342	5,508	4,166
	40,700	61,737	21,077
Letters.			
Letters sent.....	3,069	4,648	1,579
Letters received.....	4,476	7,284	2,808
	7,545	11,932	4,387
Periodical Returns and Statements.			
Statements.....	10	10	
Quarterly Civil List.....	17	20	3
Books of Civil Estabt. with Appendixes.....	22	18	
	49	48	None.
Reports.			
Reports on contt. charges, and applications for leave of absence.....	60	577	517

Remarks.

It would appear, that excepting one solitary instance, the number of Bills has increased in every Department of Public service. The number of Judicial Bills and the Bills of the Eastern Provinces, has nearly doubled, and that of the Political and Post Office Bills, has more than doubled. The number of Ecclesiastical Bills, is nearly triple of what it was in 1844-45, and those included under the Head of Mis: and contt. are quadruple or even more, than they were before. The decrease in the number of salt and Opium Department Bills, is very insignificant being only 40, and is owing to the abolition of some of the salt agencies within the last few years. On the Average the No. of Bills in 1844-45, and 1854-55, is in the ratio of 1 : 1⅔. But the increase that has already taken place will be yet more augmented when it is taken into consideration that the Magnetic survey Bills have not been received as yet, and others that have recently been transferred to this office, have been but partly received. The Pegue and Nagpore communications, and Hyderabad Presidency, are yet in a crude state and when they will fully develope, the accounts of these places will increase beyond all proportion.

The receipt distribution and Indexing of letters "Received," irrespective of giving replies thereto, form an integral portion of the work of this Office, and hence they have been included in a statement purporting to shew the amount of business here; but they do not include demi-official references from all parts of Bengal, and the districts subject to our Audit, which we daily and hourly receive. There is decrease of statement shewn under this head, but this is counterbalanced by the out accession of business in other Departments.

The reports on applications for leave of absence, and for Pensions, were not in force in 1844-45, and are of recent origin.

(Signed) W. P. PALMER,
Civil Auditor.

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APPENDIX No..... 238

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq.

No. 113.

From *The Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

To *The Civil Auditor.*

Dated Fort William, the 31*st January*, 1856.

General.

SIR,

Adverting to your letters of the 25th June and 21st July last, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor, to forward the accompanying Extract, para : 2, of a letter from the Civil Auditor, N. W. Provinces, and to enquire, whether the matter therein referred to admits of a satisfactory explanation, and whether the number of Bills passed by you is susceptible of reduction, as surmised by the Agra Civil Audit.

No 82 dated the 27th September, 1855.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. G. MORRIS,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX No. . . . 238.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq.

(No. 1037)
No. 82 of 1855.

From G. BERFORD, *Esquire,*
Civil Auditor, N. W. P.

To C. P. CARMICHAEL, *Esquire,*
Assistant Secretary to Government N. W. P.
Financial Department.
Dated Agra the 27th September, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd Ultimo, No. 2477, forwarding copy of a communication from the Government of Bengal, with a comparative statement of work performed in the Bengal Audit Office, during 1844-45 and 1854-55, and requesting the like information from the Agra Audit Office for the same period. In reply, I have the honor to annex a Memo. indicating the particulars therein required for the latter year only.

I cannot however refrain from noticing the very startling entry under the Head of Bills "Presidency Fixed and Contingent," shewing 22,884 passed by the Bengal Civil Auditor in one year, whereas all submitted to my Office from the several Districts in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab, do not exceed 33,239 and this arises, I doubt not, from a difference of practice in admitting separate Bills which by that Officer is possibly not restricted.

I have &c.
(Signed G. BERFORD,
Civil Auditor.

Civil Auditor's Office,
N. W. P. Agra,
The 27th Sept. 1855.

Memo. of work in the Agra Audit Office, for the year 1854-55.

	Bengal For 1854-55 No. per annum.	N. W. P. Punjab For 1854-55 No. per annum.	Total..
BILLS.			
Contingent.....	,,	18,194	
Fixed.....	,,	8,871	
Pensions and compensations.....	,,	2,931	
Deputation Travelling.....			
Tentage and subsistance allowance to Cs servants.....	,,	2,328	
Bills returned unaudited.....	,,	915	
Total....	61,737	,,	33,239
LETTERS.			
Letters and Circulars sent.....	,,	1,678	
do received...	,,	8,096	
Total....	11,932		9,774

770.

APPENDIX No ..... 238.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor. Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq

No. 340.

From W. P. PALMER, *Esquire,*

Civil Auditor.

To G. G. MORRIS, *Esquire,*

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 113, dated the 31st Ultimo, I have the honor to state for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, that the Civil Auditor of the North West Provinces is correct in attributing the number of Bills passed at this Office, under the head of Presidency fixed and contingent, to a practice differing to what obtains at Agra, but the aggregate amount of these Bills however heavy cannot be reduced under Circular instructions issued from the Accountant's Office, which directs that all such Bills shall be *separately* submitted upon each separate Account, a copy of these instructions is herewith enclosed.

I would moreover beg to observe that at the Presidency there are several descriptions of Bills presented for Audit, which the Civil Auditor of the N. W. P. having no cognizance of, has very probably not taken into calculation ; I allude to the Bills of Officers connected with the Government of India, the Legislative Council, the Supreme, Small Cause, and Police Courts, the Ecclesiastical, Marine and the Salt and Opium Departments, and I am quite unable to say whether they are, under existing circumstances, susceptible of reduction in their amount.

Fort William,
Civil Auditor's Office,
The 5th Feb. 1856.

I have &c.,
(Signed) W. P. PALMER,
Civil Auditor.

No. 122.

CIRCULAR.

To *The Magistrate of*

SIR,

Arrangements being now in progress for the Exhibition of receipt and charges on account of Jail Manufactures in the Judicial Cash Accounts exclusively, I have the honor to request, that from the present month you will have the goodness to submit separate Bills for charges which may be incurred by you, for the purchase of materials for Manufactures, instead of including than in the general Contingent Bills of your Office

The Bill for such charges should be debited in your Cash Accounts, under Audit to the head, Produce of work done by convicts.

Fort William,
Acctts. Office,
Judicial Dept.
The 18th May, 1851

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) W. MAPLES,
Acct to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX No .....238.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W P. Palmer, Esq.

	Bengal For 1854-55	N. W. P. Punjab For 1854-55	Total..	
PERIODICAL RETURNS AND STATEMENTS.				Several other special statements and returns are furnished to Govt: Sud : Bd. &c. during the year, not included in this.
Works of Establisht. yearly..	,,	6 Copies.		
Classified Pension Lists.....	,,	6 do.		
Covenanted Civil Lists.....	,,	6 do.		
Uncovenanted do.	,,	9 do		
Miscellaneous Statements....	,,	4 do.		
Furnished annually, half yearly, and quarterly.....	,,	125 do.		
Total..	48		150	
REPORTS &C.				
Reports on Contingent charges, applications for leave of absence by Covenanted Officers, and Lists of apptts. held by them, and also Pension cases of Uncovenanted Officers &c. &c.				
Total..	577	,,	446	
	Grand.	Total.	43,609	

(Signed) G. BERFORD,
Civil Auditor.

Civil Auditor's Office, N. W. P.
Agra, the 27th September, 1855.

(True Copies)

(Signed) P. B. REID,
Assistt. to the Secretary to Government,
N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX No..... 238.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor. Bengal, W P. Palmer, Esq

No. 340.

From W. P. PALMER, *Esquire,*

Civil Auditor.

To G. G. MORRIS, *Esquire,*

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 113, dated the 31st Ultimo, I have the honor to state for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, that the Civil Auditor of the North West Provinces is correct in attributing the number of Bills passed at this Office, under the head of Presidency fixed and contingent, to a practice differing to what obtains at Agra, but the aggregate amount of these Bills however heavy cannot be reduced under Circular instructions issued from the Accountant's Office, which directs that all such Bills shall be *separately* submitted upon each separate Account, a copy of these instructions is herewith enclosed.

I would moreover beg to observe that at the Presidency there are several descriptions of Bills presented for Audit, which the Civil Auditor of the N. W. P. having no cognizance of, has very probably not taken into calculation ; I allude to the Bills of Officers connected with the Government of India, the Legislative Council, the Supreme, Small Cause, and Police Courts, the Ecclesiastical, Marine and the Salt and Opium Departments, and I am quite unable to say whether they are, under existing circumstances, susceptible of reduction in their amount.

Fort William,
Civil Auditor's Office,
The 5th Feb. 1856.

I have &c.,
(Signed) W. P. PALMER,
Civil Auditor.

No. 122.

CIRCULAR.

To *The Magistrate of*

SIR,

Arrangements being now in progress for the Exhibition of receipt and charges on account of Jail Manufactures in the Judicial Cash Accounts exclusively, I have the honor to request, that from the present month you will have the goodness to submit separate Bills for charges which may be incurred by you, for the purchase of materials for Manufactures, instead of including than in the general Contingent Bills of your Office

The Bill for such charges should be debited in your Cash Accounts, under Audit to the head, Produce of work done by convicts.

Fort William,
Acctts. Office,
Judicial Dept.
The 18th May, 1851

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) W. MAPLES,
Acct to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX No.....238.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W. P. Palmer, Esq.

No. 371.

From

The Under Secretary to the

Government of Bengal.

To

The Accountant to the

Government of Bengal.

Dated Fort William, the 15th May, 1852.

Marine.

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 242, of the 26th Ultimo, and in reply to state that, for the reasons therein set forth, His Lordship approves of your suggestion, that only such charges as are purely Marine, should be Audited by the Superintendent of Marine, and charged in the Marine Pay Masters Accounts ; and that all other charges, incurred in the Marine Department, should be certified to, by the Superintendent of Marine, and passed and paid by the Offices of Audit and Account to which they belong.

2. The necessary Orders have been issued to the Superintendent of Marine.

I have &c.

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

276.

APPENDIX No 238

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bengal.

Civil Auditor, Bengal, W P Palmer Esq

Extract from the Circular Order of the Accountant General No. 847, *dated* 16*th September*, 1854.

Magistrates and other Officers subscribing to Funds, must draw their pay in separate Bills, and have them cashed at the Collectorate ; with these exceptions, all Audited Bills for Judicial charges, are to be debited on the Magistrates, Accounts and paid by Cheques.

CIRCULAR No. 150.

To *The Magistrate of Patna.*

SIR,

I have the honor to request you will have the goodness, from 1st of the Current Month, to open a new Head in your Accounts to be denominated "Public Works Ordinary," and credit to it, all sums received as Revenue from Public Works as detailed in the Margin ; charges incurred on account of collection of such Revenue, as well as of maintenance, or repairs of the said Public Works, should be debited to the same Head, and entered distinctly under the Subordinate Heads above marginally noted, the charges being supported as *usual* by Audited Bills.

Roads, Bridges, Drains, Tanks, &c. Embankments, Canals.

2nd. The Head of Ferry Funds in the Accounts of Magistrates, joint Magistrates &c. will henceforward be exhibited Subordinate to that of Public Works ; charges ; for repairs maintenance, Establishment, &c. appearing under "Public Works, Ordinary." The construction of new works, or permanent masonry additions to old ones, being shewn under "Public Works Ordinary." The existing distinction between appropriated, and unappropriated Ferry Funds, will not continue to be observed.

For Regulation Districts only.

The Receipts and charges of any Local Funds in your District, which are not devoted wholly to Public Works, are to be exhibited in your Accounts, under the Head of "Local Funds." Disbursements from such Funds, under Government authority on account of Public Works, will be charged to Public Works ; charges for repairs to "Public Works Ordinary" ; and those for construction, to "Public Works Extraordinary," ; and to meet these charges, credit should be afforded to those Heads by per contra. Debits to Local Funds.

Fort William,
Accountants Office,
Judicial Department
The 31*st Aug.* 1855.

I have &c.,
(Signed) J. A. CRAWFORD,
Assistant Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) W. AINSLIE,
Magistrate.

No. 341.

Fort William, Civil Auditor's Office, the 5*th February*, 1856.

(True Copies.)
(Signed) W. P. PALMER,
Civil Auditor.

(True Copies.)
(Signed) G. G. MORRIS,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Statement of the No. of Bills of all sorts, Audited in this Office, from 1st *May* 1853, *to* 1st *May* 1856, *and the amount passed in them.*

1853 54.				1854-55.				1855-56.				Average for the three years.			
No of Bills.	Amount.			No. of Bills.	Amount.			No. of Bills	Amount.			No. of Bills.	Amount.		
33,533	2,64,62,751	14	8	37,681	3,03,04,780	4	1	52,156	2,98,24,703	8	0	41,123	2,88,64,078	8	11

Fort William,
Civil Auditor's Office.
The 8th December, 1856.

K M. CHATTERJEE.
Assistant Civil Auditor.

Civil Auditor, Bengal W P. Palmer, Esq.

700

APPENDIX N° 240.

OFFICES OF ACCOUNT.
in the North West Provinces.

No. 180.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esq.,

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India, at Nynee Tal.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 8th instant, requesting to be furnished with Copies of papers, showing on what considerations the salary of the Accountant, North Western Provinces, was fixed at 3,000 Rupees, and asking whether in my opinion the responsibilities of the Office are such that higher remuneration is necessary, than that allowed to Revenue Commissioners and Judges; and that I would also furnish you with the correspondence connected with the appointment of a Covenanted Assistant Accountant on Rs. 200 per mensem, together with the expression of my opinion as to whether the entire services of an Uncovenanted Assistant on Rs. 200 would not be more useful in my Office than the partial services of a Covenanted Officer.

2. In reply, I beg to annex a Copy of the papers, noted in the margin, bearing on the subjects of your enquiry; but as regards the grounds on which the salary of the Office of Accountant for the Agra Government was fixed at Rs. 3,000 per mensem,—the records of my Office contain no information, and as the question appears to have been determined by the Government of India prior to the formation of the Office, vide Notification, dated 17th December, 1834, any considerations that may have been recorded at the time, can, I apprehend, be obtained only from Calcutta.

Letter No 1, dated 14th February, 1835, to F O Wells, Esq, from Secretary to Government Letter No 1. dated 14th Feb, 1835, to Accountant Agra Presidency, with enclosures Copy of Notification of 17th December, 1834 Letter No 613, dated 17th December, 1834, to Secretary to Government Agra Presidency, with enclosures. Letter No 1760, dated 15th December, 1853, from Government of India to Secretary to Government, N W P, with enclosures Letter No 325, dated 7th February, 1844, to Secretary to Government of India in reply to above
Letter No 269, dated 29th February, 1854, to Secretary to Government, N. W. P., in reply to preceding.

3. With respect to the responsibilities of the Accountant as compared, or contrasted, with those of a Divisional Commissioner, or a Civil and Sessions Judge, I beg to submit that the functions of those Officers are so dissimilar, and the relative positions which they occupy in the administration so different, that it seems difficult to institute a comparison, except on broad and general analogies. The salary of the Commissioner, however, I would observe, including what is called fixed travelling allowance, exceeds by 2,000 rupees per annum that of the Accountant.

4. It may be stated, first that while the functions of a Divisional Commissioner and a Civil and Sessions Judge, each in his own sphere, are Administrative, those of the Accountant are Ministerial. The former are in all essential points immediately Subordinate to other Chiefs, the latter is Subordinate directly to the Government, and to this extent occupies nearly the position of the Revenue Board, and of the Sudder Court in his own particular branch of duty.

5. Second. The authority of the Commissioner and Judge is restricted to a few districts only; several such officers being employed under the same Government; but the jurisdiction of the Accountant is co-extensive with the territory, over which the Local Government presides. And although the functions of a Commissioner are varied, and embrace the Revenue, as well as the Police administrations of his circle, yet I am of opinion that the responsibilities, which attach to the functions of the Accountant, in regulating the Financial operations of the Government, are greater, because, while the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties, is, to a great extent, only the medium of communication between the Local Executives and the Chiefs of the administration, or

employed in the enforcement of rules prescribed by higher authority, the Accountant is obliged, except in rare cases, to exercise an independent judgment for which he assumes the entire responsibility. The responsibility of the Judge is, I submit, more limited than that of a Commissioner, so far as relates to the supervision of Subordinate Agencies.

6. Third. The responsibilities of the Officers in question may be viewed in another aspect. The authority of a Commissioner, or of a Judge, to sanction disbursements of public money, is restricted to defined limits, beyond which, the Civil Auditor will not recognize their competency. The authority of the Accountant is, practically unlimited, although his own contingent disbursements require the sanction of Government, and he may not authorize the employment of an establishment for account or treasury purposes, he does and may authorize and pass large sums of money, in connection with specie remittances made between treasuries under his own orders, and for discounts paid on the Supply Bill negotiations of the Province. The figures noted in the margin, represent the charges incurred on the above account in 1854-55.

Discount on Bills	Rs. 1,20,646
Charges Remittance	„ 42,512

7. But independently of the authority which the Accountant exercises over Disbursements for the purposes above specified, it should be stated that the entire disbursements of every Officer, who renders him a Cash or Treasury account, are admitted and adjusted on the public Books upon the sole responsibility of the Accountant, upon whom devolves the important duty of seeing that the expenditure of every item is properly vouched, and sustained by the requisite authorizations. The aggregate Disbursements of 1854-55 were Rs. 24,85,10,000.

8. Fourth. In the Resource Department, the responsibilities of the Accountant assume a different form; and his duties resolve themselves into those of the Government Financier, upon whose judgment and fore-thought depends the successful administration of the entire monetary machinery of the state.

It is in this field of his labours especially, that he has scope for the exercise of a sound discretion, a failure in which might occasion embarrassment to the public service. In the compilation of his Financial Estimates, the Accountant is of course guided to a considerable extent by the estimates framed by local Officers, but in addition to the information thus elicited, as the basis of his calculations, it is the province of and essentially necessary for, the Accountant, personally to watch the progress of events, to weigh the probable influence of the seasons, and consider the bearing of all general questions that may have a tendency to influence the income and expenditure of the territory. This duty augments the magnitude of the responsibilities of the presiding Officer; but fully, to appreciate the importance of his labours, in this respect, it should be borne in mind that during the periods of Political commotion that have involved the Government in war with neighbouring states, the onus of providing the requisite funds for the purpose, have devolved entirely upon the Accountant, and considering that this Officer is from his position not kept officially informed of the Political movements, or tendencies of events, he is dependent almost entirely upon his own vigilance and observation in anticipating the Financial wants of the Government in seasons of extraordinary pressure. It reflects no small credit on the Officers who have preceded me in the charge of this Office, that during the expensive war periods which have intervened since the formation of this Government, no insurmountable difficulty has been experienced in the supply of funds for the payment of Troops, and of our heavy Commissariat and other Military charges which were met without detriment to the Current Civil Expenditure of the Government, and although these Officers have been sustained in their efforts in behalf of the public service, by local Treasury Officers, and supported too by the local and Supreme Governments, it is, I apprehend, mainly attributable to the judgment, and uniformity with which the details of an experienced Accountant's arrangements have been directed that no Financial laches have occurred.

9. Fifth. I have no wish to be understood as desiring to depreciate the importance of the services rendered by Commissioners and Judges. Their duties are sufficiently arduous and onerous to call for the highest order of intelligence, and of official aptitude and integrity, but in estimating the relative value of their responsibilities compared with those of the Accountant, it should not I think be overlooked, that while the former are still in the way of official advancement, the latter is understood or expected to continue in his appointment for a prolonged period. No appointment

exists in the same line of higher emolument in these Provinces, and it is therefore, I am of opinion, essential with the view of making the Office a desirable one, and of securing the services of a fully qualified Officer, that the salary should be such, as shall, by offering a present attraction, compensate for future loss of promotion, for a considerable time at least. The appointment is one in respect of which, frequent and violent change should, I think, be deprecated.

10. I have stated in paras. 2, that the grounds on which the salary of the Accountant, N. W. Provinces, was fixed at Rs. 3,000, are not recorded in this office. They may, however, be inferred from the correspondence which is appended, in which the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering the "measures most convenient and proper to be taken for conducting the business of "Account and Audit under each of those Governments," after recommending the creation of a substantial Office for the performance of the duties of Superintendent of Resources and Accountant, stated that a "somewhat similar arrangement be adopted for Bengal," and as the Deputy Accountant General who under that designation exercised corresponding powers with the Accountant of the Agra Government, drew a salary of Rs. 3,000, it seems fair to assume that the salary was fixed on the ground of corresponding responsibility. It further appears from the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 22nd November, 1843, under which the salary of the Agra Accountant is to undergo prospective diminution that the ground on which such a decrease was authorized was, that no Military accounts were compiled at Agra, but at the time of the creation of the appointment, the duties of Military Accountant devolved upon the Accountant General, and not on the Deputy Accountant General, and as under the recent Resolution of Government, dated 15th December last, the Office of Accountant General has been reorganized, and the Military Accounts retransferred to that Officer, the two Governmental Accountants are again placed on terms of equality so far as respects the grounds that should regulate the emoluments of their Office.

11. I beg, however, prominently to notice for your consideration, the following facts :—

First. That to the duties of the Accountant were assigned those of Superintendent of Resources.

Secondly. That since the Government meditated the prospective diminution of the salary, the Accounts of the Punjab have been added to those of the North Western Provinces.

Thirdly. That at the formation of the Office, it was considered necessary that the Accountant should be aided by a Deputy Accountant, to whose duties in that capacity were superadded those of Civil Auditor.

12. In regard to the first point, it will be seen from the details given in the margin, how far the duties of the Accountant in this respect at the present time, have out-measured those which devolved upon him during the first year of his appointment. And in this connection, it may be stated that although he has not been required heretofore to adjust the accounts of the Military Department, yet it has been solely or mainly for the supply of the Military operations of the Government, that his personal labours have been so greatly augmented.

Resource Department.	In 1835-36.	In 1854-55
Number of letters sent	606	3,234
Do. of ditto received	500	2,030
No of Treasuries administered.	48	73

13. As regards the addition of the Punjab accounts, the extra duties have entailed a very large increase of labour and anxiety, and must be a matter of important consideration.

14. The third point deserves consideration, in as much as although under the original conditions of the appointment, a Deputy was provided to aid the Accountant in his important duties, no such aid has ever been rendered. The duties of Civil Auditor which were superadded to that of the Deputy Accountant, were found to engross all the attention of that Officer, so that in fact the appointment of Deputy Accountant became merely an honorary one, and has now ceased to be recognized.

15. The appointment of Assistant, to which a salary of Rs. 200 is attached, was made under the orders of the Government of India, dated 29th February, 1844, but the object for which it was created has not been realized, as the value of the Services rendered by any Assistant Secretary to Government to the Accountant, has been *nil*. I feel no hesitation therefore in expressing the opinion that the services of an Uncovenanted Officer, whose entire time shall be available in my office, would

be far more useful. But it may not be irrelevant here to invite your attention to a proposal that has been submitted by the Accountant for the consideration of Government, with the view of improving the efficiency of both the Audit and Account Departments. Extracts from the Correspondence are herewith appended, and I beg to express my entire concurrence in the views recorded by Mr. Grant. The arrangement suggested by that Gentleman, after an experience of about fifteen years as the Accountant of these Provinces, consists briefly in the union of the appointments of Accountant and Civil Auditor, to be aided in the respective Departments, by Uncovenanted Deputies on salaries of Rs. 800 and 700 each. This arrangement contemplates the abolition of the present Office of Civil Auditor, as a *substantive appointment*, and the appropriation of his salary for the Subordinate Agents above specified. The Establishments would continue distinct, but the services of three Officers of experience would be available for the two Departments, where only two are now rendered. And viewed in this light, it is of importance that the salary of the superior or chief appointment should be maintained at its present amount, so as to ensure, as far as practicable, a permanent incumbency.

Extract, Paras. 6 to 9, of Accountant's letter to Government, No. 1841, dated 8th December, 1855.
Extract, Paras 23 to 30, of Accountant's letter to Government, No. 2056, dated 9th January, 1856.

16. In these Departments, where efficiency depends so much on an experimental acquaintance with rules of practice, changes (and in the head of the Audit Office they have been frequent) are calculated to occasion deterioration, and hence the necessity of making the appointment sufficiently remunerative to secure the continuous services of a very able Officer.

17. I shall be happy to afford you all the information and assistance that may be available in my Department for the purposes of your Commission, but as any extensive research or labour would tend to interfere with the current duties of this Office, I trust you will have no objection to my incurring a contingent charge for the purpose whenever necessary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. H. MORLAND,

Officiating Accountant, N. W. P.

Accountant's Office,
N. W. P., Agra,
The 26th May, 1856.

No. 1.

To

F. O. WELLS, Esq.,

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the Hon'ble the Governor has this-day been pleased to appoint you to be Accountant of the Agra Presidency.

General Department, Financial.

2nd.—You will obtain certificates from the Officers of Account under the Bengal Presidency, that there is no demand outstanding against you, and in the event of there being any such, you will take measures to satisfy the claim. You will continue in charge and receive the allowances attached to the situation you hold under the Bengal Government until your appointment to a situation under the Agra Presidency shall be announced in the *Gazette*.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secretary to the Government.

Allahabad, the 14th February, 1835.

Appendix No. 240.

Offices of Account in the North Western Provinces.

No. 1.

To

F. O. WELLS, Esq.

Accountant of the Agra Presidency.

Sir,

I am directed to refer you to the Resolution of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department, dated the 17th of December last, and to transmit for your further information and guidance, the subjoined copies of the papers noted in the margin.

General Department, Financial.
Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th December last.
Despatch from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated the 26th of January, 1835, with copy of a letter, dated the 10th Idem, from the Accountant General, and copy of the Statement, No. 4, of a proposed Establishment for the Office of Account of the Agra Presidency
Despatch from ditto of the same date with copy of a letter from the Civil Auditor, and copy of a Statement respecting the Establishment of the Civil Auditor's Office in Calcutta.

You will communicate with the Accountant General of the Supreme Government for the purpose of arranging for the Establishment of your Office, and for the consistent management of the Department of Account in this and the Bengal Presidencies, and whenever, after consulting with Mr. Morley, you are of opinion that the purposes for which the Office is ordered to be detained in Calcutta, have been effected, you will take the necessary steps for removing it to Allahabad.

3. In the mean time the Office of Superintendent of Resources in the Western Provinces will continue in the charge and under the control of Mr. Swetenham, until the arrival at Allahabad, of the Deputy Accountant and Civil Auditor with his Establishment, or until further orders, and all communications to your Office will be addressed, until further advice, to Calcutta. A copy of a letter this day addressed to the Deputy Accountant and Civil Auditor, is annexed for your information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secretary to the Government of Agra.

Allahabad, the 14th February, 1835.

(Copy,)

No. 1.

To

J. P. GRANT, Esq.,

Deputy Accountant and Civil Auditor of the Agra Presidency.

Sir,

I am directed to refer you to the Resolution of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department, dated the 17th of December last, and to transmit for your further information and guidance, the subjoined copies of the papers noted in the margin.

General Department, Financial
Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th December last.
Extract Para 9th of a letter from the Accountant General, dated 10th January to Mr. Secretary Prinsep.
Despatch from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated the 26th of January, 1855, with copy of a letter, dated the 6th Idem from the Civil Auditor, and copy of a Statement respecting the establishment of the Civil Auditor's Office in Calcutta.

2. You will communicate with the Civil Auditor of Calcutta in regard to the Establishment, which you will require in addition to the Assistants to be transferred from his Office, and for the purpose of arranging for the consistent management of the Department of Audit in this and the Bengal Presidencies.

3. As no objection or difficulty has been suggested regarding the immediate removal of the business of Audit to Allahabad, the Governor requests that you will take the requisite steps for effecting that purpose, until your arrival with your Establishment at the seat of Government, or until further orders, the Office of Superintendent of Resources will continue in the charge and under the

control of Mr. Swetenham; and all communications to your Office will be addressed, until further advice to Calcutta.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secretary to the Government of Agra.

Allahabad, the 14th February, 1835.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secretary to the Government of Agra.

(Copies.)

No. 82.

To

C. MACSWEEN, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Agra.

SIR,

Financial Department.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 10th instant, from the Accountant General, with a copy of the Statement No. 4, therein mentioned, and to state for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor of Agra, that the Supreme Government has sanctioned an Establishment for the Offices of Account for the Agra Presidency, on the footing proposed by Mr. Morley, viz., Rs. 4,975 per mensem.

2. The Governor General in Council considers that it will be necessary to keep up the Office of Superintendent of Resources in the Western Provinces, until the arrangement made for establishing a separate Office of Account at Allahabad, shall have taken complete effect, and further that there will be advantage as suggested by the Accountant General in allowing the Officers of Account for Agra to open their books and commence work at Calcutta, so as to ensure uniformity of system.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Government.

Fort William, the 26th January, 1835.

To

H. T. PRINSEP, Esq.,

Secretary to Government of India in the Financial Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, communicating a copy of the Resolutions of the Government of India passed on that date, for the regulation of the business of Account and Audit within the new Presidency of Agra, and the modified system which is to be introduced at the Presidency of Fort William, and desiring me to arrange with the Officers who may be appointed by the Government of Agra for the transfer of such Establishments and records as may be necessary to give effect to the new system of management, and with the Deputy Accountant General and other subordinate Officers for the transfer of Officers indicated.

2. In reply I beg to report that on the 29th ultimo, I assumed charge of the Military Accountant's Office as Military Accountant, and that on the 30th, Mr. J. A. Dorin took charge of the Office of Resource and Judicial Account from Mr. J. W. Alexander, who resumed charge of his duties as my Assistant. Mr. Dorin also made over charge to Mr. R. H. Tulloh, the Civil Auditor, of the duties of Auditor to the Salt, Opium and Commercial Department on the date above cited.

3. Having consulted with Mr. Dorin as to the amount of Establishment which can be spared from that which is at present entertained on the accounts of the Lower and Western Provinces, that Officer has furnished me with the annexed Statement No. 1, the abstract of which is as per margin, shewing that the sum of Rs. 419 is immediately available for the Office of Account at Agra from the Establishment at present under his control.

Amount of present monthly Establishment of the Revenue and Judicial Account, including an extra Establishment, average Rs. 56 per month	4,654	0	0
Amount required under the new arrangements	3,805	0	0
Minus Rs.	849	0	0
Deduct—amount of salary of the Suddur Karkoon and his Deputy at present suspended, whose duties are mostly of a Financial character, and are at present performed at an extra monthly expense of Rs. 285-10-8, should those Officers be dismissed the Accountant General proposes to make arrangements with their salaries which shall admit of the preparation of the figured Statements of the Estimates and General Report in English	400	0	0
Rupees	449	0	0
Add prospective saving on the demise or resignation of present incumbents	185	0	0
Total present and prospective, Rs.	634	0	0

This sum does not include Rs. 104, the amount of Establishment entertained in the Quanoongo Dufter, which is at present suspended under the orders of the Board of Revenue, and may not again be required in this Department

4. Mr. Dorin assures me that the proposed Establishment for the Offices of the Revenue, Judicial, Customs, and Post Office Accounts, the whole of the latter of which will be conducted at this Presidency, for the Bengal Presidency is the most economical that he can frame consistent with a due regard to efficiency, and after a due consideration of the subject with advertence to the great increase of business which has devolved within the last few years upon the Establishment of the Accountant's Office without any proportionate increase of Establishment, and to the work which still attach to the Accountant of the Bengal Presidency, as shewn in that Officer's statements Nos. 2 and 3, I am compelled to concur in the propriety of Mr. Dorin's retaining what he has proposed.

5. I regret to report my inability to spare any portion of the Establishment of my own department for the Allahabad Office of Account, the duties of my Office as connected with the management of the territorial debt, and the adjustment of accounts, and the preparation of Reports for the Government, and the Honorable the Court of Directors being so very laborious, as not only to preclude the possibility of my proposing any reduction of the Establishment, in consequence of the transfer of the duties heretofore performed by it in connection with the Accounts of the Western Provinces, but to have induced me most unwillingly to apply to the Government on the 20th ultimo, for additional assistance.

6. I have also the honor to submit for consideration and orders, an abstract of the Establishment (No. 4) which I am of opinion will be required for the Office of Account to be established at Allahabad. The higher scale of salaries fixed for Allahabad, has been assumed on the ground of its being very difficult to procure qualified writers at that place, and to the unwillingness of the natives of Bengal to go to the Upper Provinces, except upon higher allowances than they can obtain at the Bengal Presidency. In some cases it may be practicable to reduce the proposed scale, and in others it may be necessary to raise it. I beg, however, to assure Government that every economy will be observed. It may be proper to notice that a further reduction may be anticipated in the amount of charge now incurred for the Offices of Account from the abolition of the commercial branch, after the concerns of that Department shall have been wound up.

7. The Abstract given in the margin, shews the actual expense which it is expected will be incurred under the new arrangements involving, I regret much to state, an increase on the present expenditure of Sa. Rs. 4,039-11-3, from which however may be deducted a prospective saving of Rs. 185, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,854-11-3.

Account of charge under the present arrangements.									
English Establishments	3,643	0	0						
Persian Ditto	1,011	0	0						
Supdt. of Resources, Sa Rs 284	271	0	0	4,925	12	0			
Amount of charge under new arrangement for Bengal.									
English Establishment	3,267	0	0						
Persian Ditto	538	0	0						
Salaries of Sudder Karkoon and Deputy	400	0	0	4,205	0	0			
For Agra.									
English Establishment	4,380	0	0						
Persian Ditto	595	0	0						
Fd. Rs.	4,975	0	0	4,760	7	3	8,965	7	3
Present increase							4,039	11	3
Deduct prospective Saving							185	0	0
Sa. Rs							3,854	11	3

8. Such records as may be necessary to enable the Accountant to the Agra Presidency to commence his labours, will be made over to him, and the sanction of Government is solicited for incurring any extra charge

that may be necessary to supply that Officer with extracts or copies of papers constituting the records of this Presidency, which he may desire to possess.

9. In respect to the best mode of giving effect to the orders of Government for Establishing the new Office at Allahabad, I take the liberty of suggesting the expedieney of continuing the Agra Office of Account at this Presidency for a few months, both with the view to form an efficient Establishment, and to its being, in some measure, taught the nature of the duties it will have to perform, and the system of Account to be introduced, as otherwise the periodical returns required for the Local and Supreme Governments and the Honorable the Court of Directors from Agra, as well as the General Estimates and Reports of this Presidency may be erroneously prepared and perhaps indefinitely delayed. The executive of the Agra Government being already complete, no embarrassments beyond delay incidental to the post would ensue from this arrangement, as the Local Authorities might be directed to put themselves in communication with the Agra Accountant, and the present Establishment of the Office of the late Superintendent of Resources might continue under the charge and control of Mr. Swetenham, until the arrival at Allahabad of the Deputy Accountant and Civil Auditor with his Establishment, to the immediate deputation of whom I am not aware of any objection or difficulty.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. MORLEY,
Accountant General.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, the 10th Jan., 1835.

To

No. 613.

C. MACSWEEN, Esq.,
Secretary to Government of Agra.

SIR,

Financial Department.

I am directed to forward to you for the purpose of being submitted to the Governor of Agra the enclosed copies of letters to and from a Committee appointed by the Governor General of India in Council to consider of the proper footing on which the Departments of Audit and Account should be placed in the new Presidency established under the Act 3 & 4 William IV Cap. 85.

2. I am also directed to forward copy of a Resolution on the subject this day passed by His Lordship in the Council of the Supreme Government of India for regulating these important branches of the Public business. It is the request of His Lordship in Council that the Honorable the Governor of Agra will instruct the Officers he may nominate to the situations thus created for the conduct of the business of Audit and Account in the Presidency of Agra, to communicate with the Accountant General of the Supreme Government, and with the Civil Auditor of Calcutta for the purpose of arranging for the Establishment of their respective Offices, and for the consistent management of the Departments in both Presidencies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secretary to the Government.

Fort William, the 17th December, 1834.

To

No. 556.

C. MORLEY,
R. H. TULLOH, and } ESQUIRES.
J. A. DORIN,

GENTLEMEN,

Financial Department.

The Presidency of Agra being now established as a separate Government from that of Bengal, I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council to desire that you will form yourselves into committee in order to consider and report to the Supreme Government, upon the measures most convenient and proper to be taken for conducting the business of Account and Audit under each of these Governments, the Accountant General remaining as at present an Officer of the Supreme Government of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secretary to the Government.

Council Chamber, the 25th November, 1834.

Appendix No. 240.

Offices of Account in the North Western Provinces.

To

H. T. PRINSEP, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, we beg respectfully to suggest—

1. That a substantive Officer be appointed to conduct the duties at present performed by the Superintendent of Resources in the Western Provinces, jointly with those of Revenue and Judicial Accountant for the Presidency of Agra.

2. That this Officer be assisted by a Deputy to undertake the business of Civil Auditor at that Presidency.

3. That with a view to economy a somewhat similar arrangement be adopted for Bengal, and that the duties of Military Accountant be conducted by the Accountant General, and those of Accountant to the Revenue, Judicial, Salt, Opium, Marine, and Commercial Departments, by the Deputy Accountant General, the Office of Civil Auditor remaining substantive as heretofore.

4. That the Audit of such charges as are subject to the control of the General Government of India (for instance, of the Political and Post Office Departments, fixed and contingent) remain as heretofore with the Auditor of Bengal, and that the Audit of the Revenue and Judicial expenditure and of the Custom charges of the Western Provinces, if subject to the Government of Agra, be conducted by the Auditor of that Presidency.

5. We understand that a sufficient portion of the present Establishment of the Civil Auditor's Office can be spared for the conduct of the business to be performed in that Department at Agra, without any additional expense to Government, and assuming the retention of the Establishment at present allowed to the Superintendent of Resources in the Western Provinces, we trust that no great additional charge will be requisite to render efficient the Department of the Revenue and Judicial Accountant for that Presidency also.

6. The Accounts of the Presidency of Agra should, we suggest, be made up on the principle now in force at Madras and Bombay, and be forwarded when complete to the Accountant General at Calcutta for incorporating in the General Accounts of India; We beg to express our opinion that the contemplated division of Officers will essentially promote the speedy compilation of Accounts and a more rapid despatch of business in the two Departments.

7. We do not enter into a specification of any of the minor arrangements to be determined on; in respect, for instance, to the system of Bills of Exchange between the Provinces of Bengal and Agra, considering that such detail can be sufficiently and better decided on in practice by the heads of the Departments under the two Governments.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) C. MORLEY.
" R. H. TULLOH.
" J. A. DORIN.

Fort William, the 27th November, 1834.

Financial Department, the 17th December, 1834.

Read a letter from Messrs. C. Morley, R. H. Tulloh, and J. A. Dorin, dated the 27th November, 1834.

In conformity with the recommendations therein submitted, Resolved,—

That for the conduct of the Departments of Account under the Government of Agra, there be established an Accountant's Office at Allahabad, with which shall be combined the duties of the present Superintendent of Resources in the Western Provinces, and all the details at present conducted for those Provinces by the Accountant in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and in the Department of Customs at the Presidency.

That the Officer placed at the head of this Office be denominated the Accountant of the Agra Presidency, that he be allowed a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem, and that there be attached to the Office a Deputy on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, the nomination and appointment to both Offices to be in the Governor of Agra.

Appendix No. 240.

Offices of Account in the North Western Provinces.

That the Office of Superintendent of Resources in the Western Provinces be abolished, and that the records and Accounts with the Establishment now entertained therein be transferred to the Accountant's Office at Allahabad.

That the Deputy Accountant be also Civil Auditor for the Agra Presidency, and that all charges in the Revenue, Judicial and Customs Departments, and the charges of all other Officers subject to the orders and authority of the Governor of Agra be submitted to the Audit of the Deputy Accountant and Auditor at Allahabad; the disbursements of Political Officers, chaplains and others, not yet transferred to the control of the Governor of Agra, will be audited as heretofore at the Presidency.

That the Accounts of all Officers of the Presidency of Agra be adjusted and made up in the Office of the Accountant at Allahabad in like manner as the Accounts of the Madras and Bombay Governments are adjusted at those Presidencies respectively. The transactions of the Agra with the Bengal Presidency will all pass through the Offices of the respective Accountants at the seats of Government.

That there be transferred to the Offices of Account and Audit for the Agra Presidency, such part of the Establishments of the Offices of Account and Audit at the Presidency, as may be possible under the relief afforded by the removal of these branches of the existing business. It is expected that the Establishment so transferred added to that of the Office of Superintendent of Resources, will suffice for the new Offices at Allahabad without incurring much further charge on this Account.

That the following arrangement of duties and modification in other respects be made of the Offices of Account at the Presidency of Fort William, so as to admit of the abolition of one substantial appointment in diminution of the expense attending the above arrangements.

That the Accountant General conducts in person the duties of Military Accountant, and the Deputy Accountant General be Accountant to the General, Revenue, Judicial, Salt, Opium, Marine, and Commercial Departments.

That the Civil Auditor's Office at the Presidency continue on its present footing, it will be the duty of this Officer to audit the Civil charges of all Departments and of all Officers subject to the direct control of the Supreme Government equally with the charges of Officers subject to the Government of Bengal.

ORDERED.—That the above resolutions be published in the *Government Gazette*, for general information, and that a copy be communicated to the Government of Agra and to the Officers of the Supreme and Bengal Governments concerned in the arrangements therein directed, in order that the requisite measures may be put in train to carry the same into execution.

(True Copies,)

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secretary to the Government.

No. 1760.

FROM

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, ESQ.,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information and guidance of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. P. Extract from a Resolution passed by the Governor General in Council, under date the 22nd ultimo.

Financial Department.

2. You will observe that on the occurrence of a vacancy, the salary of the Accountant in the N. W. P. is to be reduced to Rs. 32,000 per annum, and that the Governor General is of opinion that an Assistant to the Accountant should be appointed immediately on a salary of Rs. 8,400 per annum, so as to ensure efficiency in the department of Account, in case of the accidental absence of its superior Officer.

Appendix No. 248.

Offices of Account in the North Western Provinces.

3. In selecting a gentleman as Assistant, care should be taken to ascertain if possible that his qualifications and views are suited to the department in which his services will be required.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. DORIN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 15*th December,* 1843.

Extract from a Resolution passed by the Governor General in Council in the Financial Department, under date the 22nd November, 1843.

The Establishments in the Financial Department at the several Presidencies appear to the Governor General in Council to be capable of considerable modifications; from the annexed memorandum shewing the appointments held by the several Covenanted Officers in that line of the service, and the salaries paid to them on the 1st May last, it will be observed, not only that the strength of the offices is very unequal, but that the salaries paid to the same Officers at different Presidencies, are not in just proportion. For instance whilst the salary of the Civil Auditor in Bengal is fixed at Rs. 30,000, and at Agra at Rs. 18,000, the Civil Auditor at Madras receives no less than Rs. 49,000 for the performance of his duties jointly with those of two other appointments. The junction too of the offices of Mint Master and Civil Auditor at Bombay, is considered by the Governor General in Council to be objectionable; the duties are not compatible with one another; and if two Officers must be employed to conduct the joint offices, it is better that their functions should be completely separate.

In Bengal it has not been found necessary to retain the separate Office of Deputy Accountant General, and the experience of the past year renders it doubtful, even whether the permanent services of two Assistants to the Accountant General are essentially requisite in addition to an Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer, notwithstanding that the whole management of the principal of the Indian Funded Debt is in the Accountant General's Office, a duty that is not performed either at Madras or Bombay.

The Governor-General in Council cannot consequently but hesitate as to the necessity of retaining the Deputy Accountant Generalships at the subordinate Presidencies, especially if the Sub-Treasurer and Civil Auditor be held available for the occasional performance of the Accountant General's duties. The duty of an Accountant general is not so much that of active manual labor on his own part as of general superintendence of the work of others, and if his Office be well supplied with intelligent Clerks, the duplication of covenanted surveillance does not seem to be called for.

His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the services of three intelligent Covenanted Assistants to be attached to the Accountant General's Offices on a graduated scale of allowances of Rs. 12,000, Rs. 8,400 and Rs. 6,000 per annum, and who shall be available at need to the Offices of the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer and Civil Auditor will effectually provide for the wants of the Department, and enable the respective Governments to select and give trial to such young men for eventual promotion as may shew themselves fitted for the peculiar nature of Financial duties.

The Governor General in Council deems it to be expedient to suggest the carrying out of these views to the immediate notice of the several Indian Governments. At Agra the salaries now stand—

Accountant.....	Rs. 36,000	0	0
Civil Auditor.....	„ 18,000	0	0

and the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to appoint one Assistant to the Accountant on a salary of Rs. 8,400 per annum. As no military accounts are compiled at Agra, perhaps the Accountant's salary may not inequitably be somewhat lowered on a vacancy, and stand at Rs. 32,000.

(A true Extract,)

(Signed) J. DORIN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Appendix No. 240

Offices of Account in the North Western Provinces.

MEMORANDUM.

AT AGRA.

Accountant Mr. C. Grant,..... Rs. 36,000 0 0
Civil Auditor and Deputy Accountant,.. „ 18,000 0 0

Ordered that the following letter be addressed in reply :—

No. 325.

FROM

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

To

J. A. DORIN, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to my predecessor, dated December 15th last, authorizing the appointment of an Assistant to the Accountant on a salary of Rs. 8,400 per annum.

2. The Lieut. Governor has experienced some difficulty in selecting a qualified Officer to fill the post, no one who is at all competent to do the appointment justice is willing to throw himself out of the regular line of the service with so little prospect of promotion or distinction as that Department affords in these provinces.

3. The best arrangement will probably be that the Officer who is Assistant to the Secretary, hold also the post of Assistant to the Accountant, and draw the higher salary for the two Appointments, at present Mr. A. Shakespear is Assistant to the Secretary on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, and is as well qualified a person as could be found to fill the post in the Accountant's Office, much advantage will be experienced in having a person in the Secretariat, who can readily attain information from the Accountant's Office, without the necessity for Official reference, whilst the opportunity which a young man will thus obtain for mastering the details of both Offices and of the whole administration will render the post a very desireable one.

4. As however this arrangement will be in some degree a deviation from the primary object contemplated in your letter, the Lieut.-Governor refrains from carrying it into effect till he has had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the Honorable the President of the Council on the subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. THORNTON,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Agra, 7th February, 1841.

No. 269.

FROM

J. DORIN, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government, N. W. P.

SIR,

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 325, dated the 7th instant, and in reply to inform you that the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of the proposition of the Honorable the Lieut.-Governor that the Officer who is Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the N. W. P. shall also hold the post of Assistant to the Accountant in those Provinces, and draw the higher salary for the two appointments, viz. 8,400 Rs. per annum.

Financial Department.

2. It is clearly to be understood that if requisite, the services of the Assistant are to be

available for the temporary performance of the entire duties of the Offices either of Account or Audit.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. DORIN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William,
The 29th Feb., 1844.

RESOLUTION.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. Shakespear to be an Assistant to the Accountant, N. W. P., in addition to his present Office of Assistant Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Ordered that the foregoing appointment be gazetted, and intimation of the same be made to Mr. Shakespear.

Extract from Accountant's letter to Government, N. W. Proviuces, No. 1841, *dated* 8*th December*, 1855.
Paras. 6 *to* 9.

6. The subject is however of wider range, and it will be obvious, that to whatever perfection the system of check may be carried, it is entirely beyond the power of a Central Office of Account, to ensure its observance. The evil to be rectified is susceptible of correction only by local appliances.

7. The source of the evil may I think be traced to the want of an efficient Establishment for the discharge of the Treasury duties of each district, which are, at present, I fear, much neglected and made to give place to other important business, and I have had it in contemplation to suggest, as far as practicable, especially in our larger districts, that the duties of the Treasury Department be assigned to a properly qualified Officer (whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted) who shall be exempted during such incumbency from the discharge of other duties. Recent illustrations of the necessity of such measure, will be found in the cases which formed the subject of my letters to your address, No. 1,979, dated 30th ultimo, and No. 1,983, dated 1st instant, with which I had the honor to submit for His Honor's inspection in original the annual Estimates of the Ghazeepoor and Goorgaon Treasuries with alterations in red ink made in this Office.

8. The Establishment of a Collector's Office is fully occupied, and although the vernacular Treasury Establishment may be distinct, it will be generally found that the services of the English portion of it, are largely employed in the other Departments of the Office. The calls that are made upon the Collector by the Board, the Commissioner, and the Accountant, independently of proceedings that are strictly local and emanate from himself, are of sufficient magnitude to justify the apprehension of neglect in one or other of the duties devolving upon him. The duties of a Treasury Establishment should, I am of opinion, be conducted with the precision, the caution, and the celerity of a Banking Establishment, and unless arrangements can be matured, for relieving the Officer in actual charge of the Treasury of duties that, from their nature and variety, must necessarily occasion distraction in the disposal of matters of detail, which whether they refer to items of the largest or the smallest amount, involve the observance of the same rules of Office, it seems unfair to hold the head of the Office *exclusively* responsible for mistakes, or irregularities that have been necessitated, principally, by the pressure of calls of equal importance, and urgency from other authorities than the Accountant.

9. Under these circumstances I beg to recommend that the subject be brought to the notice of the Board, in order that the feasibility or otherwise of such an arrangement, may be reviewed in all its bearings, and reported for the consideration and orders of Government.

Extract from Accountant's letter to Government, N. W. Province, No. 2056, *dated* 9*th January*, 1856.
Paras. 23 *to* 30.

23. I have already in my address No. 1841, dated 8th ultimo, referred to what I consider essential for the efficient and satisfactory working of our Treasury Establishments. It is not to be expected that an Officer who is hampered with work in other Departments, can devote careful atten-

tion to the duties of a Treasury, and watch the proceedings of his subordinates, and unless arrangements can be matured in view of the difficulties which now embarrass treasury operations, I fear difficulties will be augmented, as the various changes and improvements that are now in progress in the country are more fully developed.

24. In his indiscriminate condemnation of the "system of Accounts," a system that was originally derived from Bengal, and which in its present form is unobjected to by the Government of India and the Hon'ble Court of Directors, Mr. Christian probably intended to animadvert on the working of that system, and I have therefore endeavoured to show that the charges against the Accountant's Office which have been urged without previous enquiry, have also been recorded without sufficient consideration. I am not opposed to enquiry, on the contrary, I am well aware that there is ample room for improvement, and I have always been prepared to receive and consider any suggestion that might be offered by local Officers for the better administration of their Treasury or Account Departments.

25. The Collectors' accounts, as His Honour is aware, form the basis of the General Accounts of this Office. If the former can be correctly prepared, the compilation of the latter will be simple and easy, and with a good Accountant in charge of each Treasury, held *strictly responsible* for the correctness of his accounts, and exempted from the distractions which attend the performance of extraneous Revenue and Judicial duties, correct and trustworthy District Accounts might I think be expeditiously rendered to the Accountant, who would then be able to meet the calls of the Government of India for the submission of his general accounts on the early dates now so peremptorily insisted on. This subject has already been brought under the notice of Government in my letter, No. 1841, cited in para 23; but in order to carry out the proposed reform the practice of placing young Assistants and Deputy Collectors, in charge of Treasuries *to learn their work, and trust to the Accountant's Office for the correction of their numerous mistakes*, must be prohibited. A superior class of Clerks must be encouraged to enter the Treasury Departments, on the understanding that the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties will as far as practicable lead to their elevation to the appointment of Deputy Collectors, and such Deputy Collectors should be kept in exclusive charge of Treasuries, and not, except in small districts and to a limited and reasonable extent, be employed on other duties. As an example of what may be expected from such a system of promotion, I may instance Mr. Collins, Deputy Collector of Delhi. Let Mr. Christian examine the accounts of that Treasury, and he will find what a man, who really understands his work, can do, notwithstanding all the faults and failings of the Accountant. For fifteen years Mr. Collins has been in charge of the Delhi Treasury, which is one of the largest in the North Western Provinces, yet, there have been no complaints and few mistakes, giving rise to the voluminous correspondence necessary for rectification which in many districts is the cause of the Treasury Officers being overwhelmed with work. Mr. Alone of Benares and Mr. Thriepland of Juanpore, are two other instances of good practical Accountants in charge of Treasuries, and I believe they have both been Head Clerks, and were promoted for good conduct.

26. With really good working Treasury Establishments, superintended as above suggested, the greater part of the checks of which Mr. Christian complains might be dispensed with, but it would be necessary to hold the Commissioners as well as the Collectors *strictly responsible* for the efficient working of the Account Department. To this there could be little objection, as it is already the duty of the Commissioner to see that efficient Officers are placed in charge of the Treasuries, and were his supervision more strictly and frequently bestowed, the Accountant would be relieved of much troublesome labour and correspondence, and would have more time and means at his disposal for the performance of his own legitimate duties.

27. Another and most important advantage would probably result from the correct keeping of the district accounts, as the Audit of those Vouchers which are susceptible of Audit, instead of, as at present, preceding, might follow the rendering of the Treasury accounts to the Accountant. The labor in the Audit Office, as in that of Account is much increased by the constant mistakes of the local Officers, originating generally in carelessness or ignorance. This would cease in a great measure with efficient Treasury Officers, and the Audit corrections being few, might *with great advantage* be made on the monthly accounts. All items disallowed could be noted, and suitable instructions sent to the treasury Officers for future adjustment.

28. But in order to give full effect to such an arrangement, I avail myself of the opportunity

of recording my opinion against the separation of the Office of Audit from that of Account. The work of both Offices would be much more efficiently performed, were the Accountant made both Accountant and Civil Auditor, with an Uncovenanted Deputy Accountant on Rs. 800 a month, and an Uncovenanted Deputy Civil Auditor on Rs. 700 a month, both Officers might perform all duties entrusted to them, by their Covenanted superior, and being men selected for their experience and previous training in their respective Departments, the appointments would obviate inconvenience, when changes become unavoidable by the departure on leave or otherwise of the Accountant. And opportunity might thus be taken to empower the Accountant and Civil Auditor to visit, and by personal inspection and enquiry, rectify any irregularities that may occasionally be discovered in any local Office.

29. The salary of the Office of Civil Auditor being only Rs. 1,500 per mensem, makes the appointment a mere stepping stone to that of Collector, contrary to the expressed wish of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that permanency should be secured in the appointments made to the Office. The arrangement proposed would involve no extra expenditure, while it would, I feel assured, tend in no small degree to promote the interests and advantage of Government, and make both the Account and Audit Establishments much more efficient than they are at present, and in a great measure equal to the heavy calls which are now being made by the Supreme Government.

30. Keeping in view the wishes of the Hon'ble Court as expressed in the despatches above cited, and with reference to the contemplated reduction of the Accountant's salary, when I may vacate the Office, I beg respectfully but strongly to record my opinion against a measure which would inevitably defeat the object which the Home Authorities have in view, and have a very prejudical effect on the working of the Account Department. The appointment deprived of its present salary would have little permanent attraction, and like the Audit Office, would become a stepping stone to both Offices. Having no personal interest in maintaining the salary of the office at its present scale, I have the less hesitation in bringing the subject prominently to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for such consideration as may seem fit.

(True Extracts.)

(Signed) J. CARTER,
Officiating Uncovenanted Assistant.

Sanders, Cones and Co, Typs No 23 Loll Bazar, Calcutta.

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APPENDIX No 241

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Accountant N. W. P.

Accountants Office N W P. E. C Morland Esq.

No. 979 of 1856-57.

To

H. RICKETTS, *Esquire,*

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil

Salaries and Establishments in India,

Nynee Tal.

SIR,

I have the honor to annex for your information, two Statements in the form of that communicated in your letter, No. 356, dated 9th July last. With reference, however, to your subsequent letter, No. 469, dated 26th Ultimo, requiring separate Statements for the North Western Provinces, and Punjab Offices, I beg to state, that in compiling such Statements, I have been obliged necessarily to show approximate results, as, until the separation is effected, it will be impracticable to determine the exact distribution of the two branches of the Office into Departments, distinguishing them into European and Natives.

You will observe that the cost of the Punjab Establishment is given at Rs. 2,310, altho' the present cost is Rs. 2,760 ; but as, under the Resolution of the Government of India, sanctioning the separation of the Punjab Establishment, it has been ruled that the Salary of the Uncovenanted Accountant shall be made good, from the existing allowance for the Establishment, I have thrown out a sum of Rs. 450 from the existing Establishment, which together with Rs. 250, that has been sanctioned to form an additional charge, will make up that Officer's Salary of Rs. 700.

It is very probable that circumstances will render it necessary for me to solicit additional aid, to strengthen the North Western Provinces portion of the present Office, which if sanctioned, would augment the present charge, I cannot however, until the separation has been effected, tell, to what extent assistance will be needed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

E C. MORLAND,

Offg. Acctt. N. W. P.

Accountt's Office,
N. W. Provinces,
Agra the 16th Sept. 1856.

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APPENDIX No .....241.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Accountant, N. W. P.

ENCLOSURE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Officiating Accountant N. W. Provinces.

	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.							COST PER MENSEM.		ACCOUNTS, &c.								BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES, INTEREST, DRAFTS, ADVANCES.		LETTERS.	
	Heads of Departments.	Assistants.	Heads of Departments	Assistants.	Examiners.	Adjusters.	Copyists.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	European.	Native.	Monthly.		Quarterly		Half Yearly.		Annual.		Received.	Issued.	Received	Sent.
												Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.				
General	1	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	1,000	250	35	120	...	...	...	...	75	36	8,000	..	6,000	6,500
Revenue and Judicial	1	7	1	28	...	5	8	3	45	600	1,800	3,000	52	136	...	...	...	500	25	1,25,000	..	..	..
Financial	1	..	..	6	...	..	3	1	10	400	550	..	30	..	...	..	..	25	6	..	..	..	..
Resource	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	250	150	250	24	..	..	...	...	45	..	...	...	1,200	600
Bengal and Mily. Stats	..	..	..	5	...	..	1	1	7	...	116	..	24	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	150	15	300	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Works	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4	200	150	...	..	..	..	200	...	6	2	..	..	..	..
Total	6	10	1	54	..	5	14	5	79	2,800	3,031	3,575	322	136	...	200	...	651	69	1,33,000	..	7,200	7,100

N. B.—This Statement Exhibits the probable results after the Punjab branch of the Offices has been separated from that of the North Western Provinces.

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APPENDIX No ..... 241.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Accountant, N. W. P.

PUNJAB.

Office of officiating Accountant N. W. P.

	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.							COST PER MENSEM.		ACCOUNTS, &c.								BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES, INTEREST, DRAFTS, ADVANCES.		LETTERS.	
	Heads of Departments.	Assistants.	Heads of Departments	Assistants	Examiners.	Adjusters.	Copyists.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	European.	Native.	Monthly.		Quarterly		Half Yearly.		Annual.		Received.	Issued.	Received	Sent.
												Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.				
General	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	650	100	15	75	...	...	...	...	40	36	4,000	..	3,000	3,250
Revenue and Judicial	1	1	1	5	..	..	1	1	8	375	300	1,581	40	108	...	...	...	350	25	81,000	..	...	...
Financial	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	100	200	..	30	...	...	..	..	25	6	..	...	...	..
Resource	..	1	..	1	...	..	...	..	1	150	75	89	24	..	..	...	...	45	..	...	...	800	300
Bengal and Mily. Stats.	...	...	..	1	...	..	..	..	1	..	75	..	21	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Interest	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	1	..	55	100	50	...	..	..	..	6	2	..	...	..	..
Public Works	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	200	35	...	..	...	..	200	..	466	69	85,000	...	3,800	3,550
Total	3	6	3	12	1	2	3	2	23	1,475	835	1,785	243	108	...	200	..						

N. B.—This Statement exhibits the probable results, after the Punjab branch of the Office, has been separated from that of the North Western Provinces.

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APPENDIX. No.....242

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Accountant's Office, N. W. Provinces.

(COPY.)

No. 398 of 1856-57.

Accountant's Office, N. W Provinces, E. H. Morland, Esq.

FROM

E. H. MORLAND, ESQ.,

Officiating Accountant, N. W. P.

TO

C. B. THORNHILL, ESQ.,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of the N. W P.

Dated the 19th of June, 1856.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 608 A. dated 4th Instant, transmitting the copy of a letter from the Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India, requiring to be informed, by what agency the duties performed by the Sub-Treasurers of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, are transacted under the Government of the N. W. P., and on whom the responsibility falls, and requesting a full report from me on the subject.

2nd. In reply, I beg to observe, that the functions of Sub-Treasurer, are peculiar to the circumstances of the Presidencies in which the Office exists, and that, consequently, many of the duties performed by those Officers, do not apply to the Agra Government, which, from its Geographical position, is relieved of many of the responsibilities that grow out of the Commercial interests, which are attached to the Cities of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta.

3rd. The General Treasury at Fort William, was organized on the 1st May 1788, when the separate Khalsa and Commercial Treasuries at the Presidency were abolished, and to the duties then assigned to the Sub-Treasurer, as the custodier or repository of the Treasure at the seat of Government, were added those of the Civil Pay Master, whose Office was annexed to the General Treasury in 1797; and the following Summary of the work of Sub-Treasurer at Calcutta, will show that the Office is peculiar in all its essential characteristics, and that whenever the duties correspond with those performed by the Collector of Agra, it is only in such points as are common to every other Mofussil Treasury, except in the two instances which will be subsequently noticed, since 1835, all payments that used to be made by the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs, have been transferred to the Sub-Treasurer, viz., on account of Public Works, the Salt Department, Sudder Dewany Adawlut, Pensions, and fixed charges of Establishments.

4th. Besides the duty of examining the daily account of Receipts and Disbursements, and furnishing the Accountant General with the daily abstract of the same, it is the province of the Sub-Treasurer, to furnish a Weekly Memorandum of his operations for the information of the Governor General, and to submit, quarterly, a copy of his Ge-

Accountant's Office, N.W. Provinces, E. H. Morland, Esq.

neral Treasury Account to the Honorable Court of Directors. He also receives the Remittances of the several Collectors in the Bengal Presidency, whose surplus is concentrated at the General Treasury, either by Specie, Remittances, or by means of Public Bills; and in addition to these, he receives the Remittances of the Mint, Stamp, Customs, Post Office, Small Cause Court, Studs, Ferries, Government Agents, Savings Bank, Shipping Fees, and all other Public Departments. in the vicinity of Calcutta.

5th. Receipts are granted by the Sub-Treasurer, for the amount of Opium and Salt purchases, and he receives the amount of bills drawn upon the Honorable Court, and discharges their drafts upon the Government of India; as well as granting drafts on the Mint for copper coin, for sums received from licensed pice vendors, and from Public Officers. He also pays the amount of Assay Certificates issued by the Mint Master, and Drafts granted by the Board of Customs on account of Salt, Opium, Abkaree, as well as for advances to Merchants on goods made over to the Board for Shipment to England.

6th. The drafts or orders for Interest of Government Promissory Notes are payable at the General Treasury, and upon the Sub-Treasurer devolves the duty of discharging all Government Loans and Treasury Receipts, as well as all Treasury Orders granted by the Secretaries of Government.

7th. The Sub-Treasurer is the Custodier of all Securities pledged to Government by public Officers or others, and he has to discharge all the Presidency salary and other bills. In these respects alone, do his duties bear any analogy to those of the Collector of Agra, who from his position at the seat of Government, is necessarily required, to disburse the bills of the several Central Offices at Agra, which entails much heavier duty than falls to the lot of most Treasuries: he has been moreover constituted the repository of Government Securities in the N. W. Provinces. The withdrawal of such Securities, or any addition made to their number, are reported to the Accountant under whose orders the Collector of Agra acts in this as in all other respects, but whether reference to the custody of such documents, or the disbursements of the Salary, and other bills of the Agra Central Offices, the duty and consequent responsibility of the Collector, must bear an almost infinitesimal proportion, to those which appertain to the Sub-Treasurer at Calcutta.

8th. The Sub-Treasurer, is moreover the appointed Treasurer of the several Service Funds, and he receives into his custody. the very large Deposits of the several Boards, and the Courts at the Presidency, the effects of deceased European Commissioned, non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers, and Soldiers, and of deceased Native Officers, and Men in the East India Company's Service, and all prize money, and unclaimed donation, batta, and monies, belonging to the wards of the Lower Orphan School, together with all indemnity bonds, title deeds, leases, and releases of houses belonging to Government. All stamp papers are counterstamped by the Sub-Treasurer, who has the personal custody of the Stamp dies.

9th. The above epitome, has been condensed from Rushton's guide and Gazetteer for 1842, vol., II, but enough has been stated, to shew that no comparison, can fairly be

instituted, between the duties of a Sub-Treasurer and Revenue Collector, and although the Civil expenditure at the Agra Collector's Treasury is much larger than it would have been, had the disbursements been confined to those of the district alone, his general duties and responsibilities can only be contrasted with those of Officers holding corresponding jurisdiction. The Sub-Treasurer is in no respects a Collector. His Treasury is, in fact, the Exchequer of the Government, into which flows the surplus revenues of the Province or Presidency, and this characteristic will, I apprehend, never be realized at Agra, as the exigencies of the Service, and the interests of the community require, that the surplus of the N. W. Provinces, instead of being concentrated at the seat of Government, should be dispersed, and made available at the frontier points of the Territory.

Accountant's Office, N. W. Provinces, E. H Morland, Esq.

10th. It will be seen also, that the duties and responsibilities of the Accountant, are not affected by the non-existence of the Office of Sub-Treasurer at Agra, and I have already, been in communication with the Commissioner for the revision of Salaries and Establishments, in respect to the responsibilities of the Accountant, which, as explained therein, involve him in long, harrassing, and intricate correspondence, with a large body of Public Officers, and impose upon him the adjustment of the Accounts of a large Territory and, maturing of those financial arrangements, upon the the successful issue of which, depend the satisfactory administration of the Government.

I have, &c.,

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, N W P.
AGRA, *the* 19*th June*, 1856.

(Signed) E. H. MORLAND,
Officiating Accountant, N. W. P.

No. 889 of 1856.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd July, 1856.

Ordered, that a copy of the above, be sent to the Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India, for information.

C. B THORNHILL,
Officiating Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

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APPENDIX No..... 243

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, N. W. Provinces.

Civil Auditor,
N. W. P.
J. Boldero, Esq.

MEMORANDUM.

1 No. of Bills of all sorts audited, from 1st May 1853, to 1st May 1856.	2 Amounts passed in the Bill for 3 years noted in column 1.
93,549	7,31,69,089 0 0
Average for the 3 years.	Average for the 3 years.
31,183.	2,43,89,696 0 0

J. BOLDERO,
Officiating Civil Auditor.

Civil Auditor's Office,
N. W. P. Agra,
The 12th August, 1856.

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APPENDIX No. 244

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account Punjab.

Lahore,
Office of Chief
Commissioner
R. Temple Esq.
Secretary.

(Copies.)

No. 561.

From

R. TEMPLE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

To

CECIL BEADON, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Department,

Fort William,

Dated Lahore, the 30th July, 1855.

General.

SIR,

I am directed to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble the President in Council, the accompanying copies of correspondence* relative to the Establishment at Lahore, of a separate Office of Account and Audit, for the Punjab Territories.

* From Financial Commissioner No. 67 dated 12th March, enclosing copy of letter.
From Accountant N. W. Provinces—dated 24th February—No. 477.
From do No. 85—dated 12th June.
From Head Assistant in charge of Civil Auditor's Office—No. 706—dated 30th June with enclosures.
From Chief Engineer—No. 409 C. dated 14th July with enclosures.

2nd. As the Government are aware, the Accounts of the Cis, and Trans Sutlej Territories, have from the first been kept at Agra. After the annexation of the Punjab and Trans Indus Territory, the late Board of administration were inclined to prefer the Establishment of a distinct Office for the Accounts of the new country. But after some discussion, mainly on the supposition of it proving a more economical arrangement, it was ultimately determined in 1852, that the Offices of Audit and Account for the Punjab, should be incorporated with those of the N. W. Provinces. Hitherto then, the Account keeping and Auditing for the Punjab, have been performed by the Accountant, and the Civil Auditor, at Agra respectively. But now the Accountant of the N. W. Provinces, Mr. C. Grant, offers a suggestion that this union be dissevered, and the Audit and Accounts for the Punjab Territories (including the Cis and Trans Sutlej States—and the Punjab Proper), be separately arranged for.

3rd. The reasons on which Mr. Grant founds this proposal are stated in his letters No. 477 of the 24th February, and No. 85 of the 12th June. It will be seen that he considers that the amalgamated Office is unwieldy; that the union im-

Lahore, Office of Chief Commissioner R. Temple Esq. Secretary.

pairs the efficiency of control; that the distance of Agra from the Punjab, causes delay, inconvenience, and expense. In short he holds that three years experience has proved "that the new system does not work well," and has "convinced him that his reasons for disapproving the amalgamation were well founded." The same arguments he thinks apply to the Auditor's Department, as well as to that of the Accountant. Lastly he conceives that there would be no objection on the score of expense, inasmuch as the Branch Establishment for the Punjab, now maintained in the Account and Audit Offices of Agra, might be transferred to Lahore. The only extra expense, would be that entailed by the appointment of one Covenanted Officer, to take charge of the new Office of Audit and Accounts. But this Mr. Grant submits, "is surely an objection of little weight when met by the numerous and important advantages of having a compact, and efficient Office, in a central position."

4th. Now the Chief Commissioner would beg to express his full and cordial concurrence in all that Mr. Grant has advanced. It does not seem requisite to further enforce arguments so strong in themselves. But I am to add that in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, the Finances of these Territories could be far more accurately, and promptly ascertained, if the Branch Office of Accounts were removed to Lahore. In fact five years of experience, seem, to shew conclusively, that the financial position of the Punjab, can never be known *with technical and actual accuracy* until this step shall be taken. From the two General Reports which have been submitted, (for 1849-50, and 1850-51, and for 1851-52, and 1852-53) the Government will have perceived the extreme difficulty, which the late Board and the Chief Commissioner, have uniformly experienced, in preparing Finance Returns, that may present an intelligible and true idea of the income, and expenses, of this Province. The reasons of this are as follows:

5th. The detailed monthly Accounts are kept at Agra. Now the Agra Accounts are of course technically correct, and of their kind they are unimpeachably good. But they neither have afforded, nor will afford, *per se* sufficient data for a Return, such as the Supreme Government desire, explanatory of the Financial statistics of this Province, during each successive year. For various reasons technically correct, relative to Auditing, crediting, charging, refunding, and the like, various items of income and disbursement, accruing on any particular year are excepted, and are afterwards credited or debited to other years. These variations affect not only thousands, but sometimes even lakhs of Rupees. Hence a result is educed, which though departmentally right, yet appears, much at variance with the reality, to those entrusted with the management of the Revenues and the expenditure. Then it becomes necessary to prepare Annual Abstract Statements at Lahore, on data obtained direct from the Local Treasuries. But these have always, as above explained, in their results differed widely from the Agra Accounts. Now the Lahore

APPENDIX No. 244

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account Punjab

Lahore.
Office of Chief Commissioner
R. Temple Esq.
Secretary.

Accounts, though of course inferior in a professional sense to the Agra Accounts, yet do in a general and popular point of view, more nearly approach to a proper representation of the real state of things. The Lahore authorities of course compared their aggregate items, with those of the Agra Accounts, but they could not entirely reconcile the numerous discrepancies which arose. They had not the details at hand, and to obtain such details from Agra, would have occasioned endless delay, and correspondence. Such a collation between intricate Accounts at two different places, hundreds of miles apart, (with current work at each place pressing for attention) must always be out of the question. For this there was neither time nor opportunity. So the Lahore authorities brought their local knowledge, and the result of enquiry on the spot, to bear on each case; and ultimately they effected a species of compromise, between the conflicting items, and an approximation to the known truth. Though the *general* correctness of the Financial Returns issued from this Office, can indeed be certified, yet the entire accuracy of details can rarely be guaranteed, and in many cases some inaccuracy more or less is known to prevail. Again as the process by which particular items, or aggregates, have been arrived at, by the Accountant's Office is not certainly known, and as for complete elucidation, interminable references would be necessary; so in the meantime, various processes and systems, are occasionally tried in the Lahore Accounts, especially as regards expenditure. Sometimes "Audited charges" only are entered, sometimes "all charges," sometimes "disbursements." This indecision arises solely from there being no available means of making a perfect Account. Each of the above plans is tried in succession, and sometimes *all* partially and simultaneously, in the vain hope of arriving at the reality. The above description may appear vague; but it might be abundantly illustrated, by the detailed history of such financial headings as those of "Pensions," "Post Office," "Public Works," "Punjab Irregular Force and Police Corps," "Miscellaneous," "Inefficient Balance," "Extraordinary Receipts" and others. In all these important headings, the difficulties have been most perplexing. But the doubt and uncertainty so greatly prevailing in these respects, frequently extends to the most common and regular headings, such as "sanctioned Establishments" and "Land Revenue." Such doubts can never be fully solved until the entire Accounts shall be kept in the Punjab. Still after much labor, an approximation to the reality is obtained; this much the Punjab Authorities can of their own local knowledge guarantee. And that the Lahore Accounts are substantially correct, is shewn by the fact that for a series of years, they nearly tally with those of the Accountant at Agra, though on each individual year the discrepancies are great, and often most embarrassing.

6th. Furthermore the present system seems to cause much delay. If the entire materials were received at Lahore month by month, and collated at the time, by a competent and adequate Establishment, and if no reference

Lahore, Office of Chief Commissioner R. Temple Esq. Secretary.

had to be made to any place out of the Punjab, then at the end of the year the general Account could be readily prepared; say within three months. But now a large Abstract Return has to be received from every Treasury. These do not all come in for some time. Then in the absence of details any doubt which arises, must be settled by reference. Then again, the comparison with the Agra Statement elicits discrepancies, which occasion references, insufficient indeed to make all square, but sufficient to cause delay. The result has been, that in spite of the efforts of the late Board, and the Chief Commissioner, the financial Statements of the Punjab, have never yet been submitted to Government *for one year or more,* after the close of the period under review. This objectionable delay, which half neutralizes the value of the Statement, is chiefly if not solely attributable to the existing system. Lastly it will be observed, that in a Province where the work is of itself too heavy for the Government employés, a large amount of gratuitous and unnecessary labor is imposed. The Punjab Abstract Finance Statement, might actually be saved, were the Accounts kept at Lahore. Their necessity arises solely from the faults of the present system,—whereby the work has to be done twice over, and whereby we have too defective Statements, instead of one complete Statement. This system compels the Punjab Authorities to undertake a labor not properly belonging to them: for which they have no leisure. The District Officers, already overburdened with multifarious duties, have to prepare a long Finance Statement, of which they might be altogether relieved, if the Accountant's Office were at Lahore, instead of at Agra. Let that Establishment be sent to Lahore, and it will adequately perform its duties, without causing half of them to be re-performed by the Punjab Officers.

7th. It appears then, that the Punjab Accounts are at present kept under the utmost disadvantages, and in a manner particularly exposed to risk of error. Those responsible to Government for the administration, have their Finance Returns prepared by an Officer in no way subordinate to them, and at a place belonging to another Province, too distant to admit of ready intercommunication. Two sets of Abstract Accounts are kept at different places, widely apart—one clashes with the other. One has the advantage in regard to technical details; the other in substantial correctness, and accordance with known reality. The differences cause delay and confusion, and throw doubt on both. That the Accounts of one Province should be kept in another, may be questionable in theory. But the Chief Commissioner can assure the Government, that it does not answer in practice. All these difficulties however would instantly vanish, if the Punjab authorities were permitted to keep their own Accounts. Then the Finance Returns would be punctually rendered, and would be correct both technically and actually, which they are not at present, and never can be under the existing system. Therefore remembering the high importance of Financial considerations, and holding that for the due regulation of finance, really accurate Returns *must* be rendered punctually, year, by year,

Lahore,
Office of Chief
Commissioner
R. Temple Esq.
Secretary

and that such returns can only be prepared by a separate Office at Lahore, and by no other means, the Chief Commissioner most earnestly recommends hat the Government may be pleased to allow me.

8th. In the foregoing paragraphs it is not intended to cast the slightest reflection on the Branch Office at Agra. The Chief Commissioner fully believes that the Accounts prepared there, (however much and frequently they may have differed from the Lahore Accounts,) have always been technically correct, and conformable to the rules of the Department. He also acknowledges the aid which has been invariably and courteously rendered, by the Accountant of the N. W. Provinces.

9th. I am also to state the Chief Commissioner's coincidence of opinion, in regard to the Auditor's duties being conducted at Lahore. The adjustment of Salaries necessitates constant reference to this Department. Such communications can of course be better carried on by an Auditor on the spot. In the Punjab there is a mixed Service of Civil and Military Officers, and each class is subjected to new and distinct rules regarding Salary, leave of absence, and furlough. Questions pertaining to these matters have always been frequent, and are likely under present circumstances to become more numerous.

10th. In regard to the constitution of the new Office, the Chief Commissioner considers that the branch Establishments, if transferred from Agra, would prove ample; at present they cost the following sums monthly:—

Accountant's Branch Office.....	Rs.	3,134	0	0
Civil Auditor's do.	,,	1,800	0	0
Total Rs.....	*	5,134	0	0
per mensem or per Annum.....	*	61,608.		

with this amount, the Chief Commissioner believes, that the Civil charges might be audited, the accounts kept, and the Treasuries controlled, for the Punjab Territories. For the headship of such an Office an Officer should suffice, who might be styled "Accountant and Civil Auditor." The Salary of this Officer should not be less than that of a first class Deputy Commissioner. At present this Salary would be 1,500 Rs. per mensem, or 18,000 Rs. per annum. This item would be the only additional cost involved. In round numbers this decided reform might be carried out for 20,000 Rs. a year. The Accountant and Auditor might be directly Subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. He would thus be independent of the Financial Commissioner, and the latter Officer would be relieved of a portion (i. e. the preparation of Finance Returns and the control of the Treasuries) of his present duties, which are perhaps somewhat too onerous.

11th. The Chief Commissioner now submits this scheme, in general terms, for the favorable consideration of the Supreme Government, under the

* Sic should be 4,934 monthly or per annum 59,208.

Lahore,
Office of Chief Commissioner
R. Temple Esq.
Secretary.

conviction that it will prove conducive to the success and efficiency of the Punjab Administration. If the Government should be pleased to approve the plan, with a fixed limitation as to cost, the Chief Commissioner could hereafter submit, if necessary, further proposals as to details. But if the Government should object to the Salary of the Accountant and Auditor, (the only extra expense,) still the Chief Commissioner would recommend (with a view to removing the financial objection,) that the Branch Establishment amounting to 5,134 Rs. per mensem, be transferred from Agra to Lahore, and erected into a Section of the Chief Commissioner's Office. Out of the 5,000 Rs. some 700 or 800 Rs. might be allotted as the Salary of an Uncovenanted Head, who might be called Deputy Accountant, who would be placed in charge, and conduct the current duties of Account and Audit; much in the same way as at present, an Uncovenanted Assistant is in charge of the Civil Auditor's Office at Agra, and performs all the duties. In matters of consequence this Officer might obtain the signature of the Chief Commissioner's Secretary.* This scheme would be feasible, and though inferior to the first scheme, would yet be preferable to the present most unsatisfactory system, might realise the object in view, and would save extra expense. It would occasion indeed some additional trouble on the Chief Commissioner and his staff, but this would be cheerfully borne. The Chief Commissioner ventures to hope that the Government will at least be pleased to permit the transfer of the Branch Office from Agra to Lahore. If even this much be conceded, he will undertake to place the Finance Returns on a proper footing without incurring a Rupee of extra cost.

12th. In connexion with this subject, I am also to submit copy of a letter from the Chief Engineer, without its enclosure, relative to the separation from his Office of the Audit business of the Department Public Works. The Chief Commissioner quite concurs in all that Colonel Napier has said regarding the propriety of relieving the Chief Engineer of the Audit work. In the Punjab the demand on that Officers time for scientific supervision is so great, as to preclude his efficiently controlling the Audit of Bills. If this be true, then a separate Audit Office is required for that Department. But the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think most decidedly that such an Office should be independent of the Engineer Department, and directly Subordinate to the Local Government. The Financial control of the Department would be hereby facilitated, and increased regularity secured. The appointment of an Auditor of Commissariat Accounts independent of the Commissary General is an analogous case. In the same manner the Chief Commissioner submits, that there might be an independent Auditor of Public Works Accounts.

13th. For the Subordinate Agency of such an Office, a portion of the Chief

* At Agra the Officer who is Assistant Secretary to the Govt. N. W. Provinces, is also Assistant to the Accountant.

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Secretary.

Engineer's Establishment might be detached. The command of this Establishment might be vested in the Accountant and "Auditor," proposed in the foregoing Paras: of this letter. The duty might perhaps be performed in addition to the Account keeping and auditing of the Civil Department. The Chief Commissioner supposes that professional qualifications are not required for the auditing of Public Works Bills—when the original *estimates* had been duly prepared and passed by Engineer authorities, and the entire arrangement would certainly be inexpensive. But the Accountant and Auditor would doubtless have sufficient work without the Bills of the Department Public Works. This matter, though connected with the main subject in hand, is yet not bound up with it—and if its decision should involve delay, then the Chief Commissioner trusts that the Government might be pleased to entertain, separately, the proposal for an Office of Account and Audit at Lahore for the Civil Department.

14th. To conclude and recapitulate then, the Chief Commissioner in the first place strongly recommends, that a separate Accountant and Auditor be appointed from the Covenanted Service for the Civil Departments of the Punjab Territories at a cost not exceeding 20,000 Rs. per annum, with an Office at Lahore, transferred from Agra without any extra cost to Government. This is a distinct proposal, which in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, at all events urgently requires adoption. But secondly the Chief Commissioner also advocates the independent auditing of the Bills of the Department Public Works. If it should appear undesirable on account of expense or other consideration to appoint a separate Auditor for the Department Public Works, then, in the Chief Commissioner's judgment, there would be no objection to the duty being performed by the Civil Accountant and Auditor, to whom might be allotted a portion of the Chief Engineer's present Establishment. In that case, the Accountant and Auditor's Salary might be debited partly to the Civil Department—and partly to the Department Public Works. Thirdly in the event of the first proposal being negatived, the Chief Commissioner recommends that the Branch Offices be transferred from Agra to the Chief Commissioner's Office at Lahore; and that an Uncovenanted Assistant be allowed, whose Salary would be defrayed out of the aggregate of the existing Salary of the Branch Office; (and who would conduct the ordinary duties of Accountant and Auditor, obtaining the signature of the Chief Commissioner's Secretary in cases of consequence. In this case the auditing of the Department Public Works Bills would have to be separately considered. Of the three proposals, the Chief Commissioner prefers the second, but the adoption of one or other of them he would venture to urge on the attention of Government.

Lahore,
The 30th July, 1855.

I have &c.
(Signed) R. TEMPLE,
Secy. to the Chief Commissioner.

APPENIDX No 244

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account Punjab

Lahore,
Office of Chief
Commissioner
R Temple Esq.
Secretary.

No. 67.

From

D. F. MCLEOD, *Esquire*,

Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

To

R. TEMPLE, *Esquire*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

Dated Financial Commissioner's Office,

12th March 1855.

Revenue.

(*Miscellaneous*)

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith, a copy of a letter No. 477— dated 24th Ultimo, to my address, from the Accountant N. W. Provinces, urging that the Offices of Audit and Account appertaining to the Punjab, be transferred to Lahore, and a single Officer placed in charge of both.

2. The cause which has immediately led to the Accountant's bringing forward this proposition, is, that District Officers throughout the Punjab have complained, that owing to the transmission of their Abstracts and Bills to Agra for Audit; the pay of their Establishments is frequently kept a month or more in arrears—partly owing to distance—and partly owing to delays in the Agra Audit Office, which I gather that the Accountant has found, on enquiry, to be unavoidable under existing arrangements.

3. I do not think it necessary to transcribe the correspondence which has passed with the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the subject but I forward in original, the correspondence noted in the Margin* lest it should be desired to refer to it similar references from Revenue Surveyors and others might be added but this appears to me superfluous.

* No. 14—dated 2nd May 1851—from Offg. Acctt. N. W. Provinces to Secretary Board of administration.
No. 986—dated 29th do to do do from do.
No. 735—dated 5th June 1851 from do to do.
No. 2453—dated 4th August 1851—from Secretary to Govt. of India to the Board of administration.
No. 27—dated 9th Jany. 1852—to do from Secretary Board of administration.
No. 1514—dated 9th June 1852—from Secretary to Govt. N. W. Provinces to do. with enclosures.
No. 1946—dated 18th do to Offg. Accountant N. W. Provinces from do

4. The letter of the Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces, addressed to the Government of India, with its enclosures, on which the arrangements at a present in force, in this matter, appear to have been based; were received by

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the late Board in original, with a letter No. 2453, dated 4th August, 1851, addressed to them by the Secretary to the Government of India, and as those documents were returned, without any copy of them having been retained, I am unable to ascertain the grounds on which the retention of the Punjab Offices of Audit and Account at Agra was determined upon.

5. The Board however, in their reply to Government, dated 9th January 1852, No. 27, expressed their opinion, that it would be a preferable and more compact arrangement, if these Offices were entirely separated from those of the N. W. Provinces, and placed under their own immediate control. But they refrained from offering any objections to the arrangement proposed, in the hope that, while acknowledged to be simple and economical, it might be found on trial, to fulfil the objects which were in view.

6. Now therefore, that the Accountant has thus come forward, and expressed his opinion that the present system has not, in practice, worked beneficially, the Chief Commissioner may perhaps think it advisable to represent the matter afresh,—and, as he has taken a prominent part in the discussion from the first,—it appears unnecessary for me to offer any remarks of my own, as to the expediency of the measure proposed.

I have &c.
(Signed) D. F. MCLEOD,
Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Financial Commissioner's Office, Lahore, The 12th March 1855.

No. 477 of 1854-55.

To

D. F. MCLEOD *Esquire,*
Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.
Lahore.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter, No. 3375, dated 15th December last, accompanied by an Extract from letter from the Commissioner of the Leia Division, from which it appears, that the effect of the Rule, which prohibits payment in anticipation of Audit, is to keep the Mofussil Establishments of his Division ordinarily about one month in arrears.

2. In reply I beg to state that I have no power to authorise the payment of any of the fixed Establishments prior to Audit, and that to meet the difficulty it will be necessary, either to obtain the Government sanction to pay before Audit, or to have the Audit Establishment, allowed for the Punjab, located at Lahore.

3. To payment in anticipation of Audit there are objections on grounds which, if necessary, can be stated at length, and I would therefore advocate the second Alternative.

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4. It is hardly necessary to draw attention to the great inconvenience and cost of the present system of sending to and fro, between such distance stations as Peshawur and Agra, the numerous letters and heavy documents necessary to enable the Agra Auditor, to Audit the Peshawur Accounts, and the evil is more felt, from the frequent necessity of returning such papers for correction or explanation. Another most serious objection to the present locality of the Audit Office, is the trouble and delay in closing the Accounts of both the N. W Provinces and the Punjab, arising from the unavoidable delay in the Auditing for the Punjab charges.

5. The only objection to the removal of the Punjab Audit Office to Lahore, is the expense of paying a Civil Auditor, but this is surely an objection of little weight, when met by the numerous and important advantages from having a compact and efficient Audit Office at a central position and close to the Government to which it is responsible, and to which it has constantly to refer for information and instructions. The Establishment for conducting the Audit of the Punjab Accounts is now ready at Agra, and could without difficulty be moved to Lahore, and would cost little more there than here.

6. The advantages to be derived from the measure recommended above, namely, division of Office labor, saving of time, and more effectual control than is possible under the present system, would in like manner, result from the transfer of the Punjab Branch of the Accounts from Agra to Lahore, and I beg therefore to suggest for your consideration, whether it would not be expedient to take steps for removing both the Branch Offices of Audit and of Account to Lahore.

7. My views were always opposed to the amalgamation of the Branch Establishments of Account and Audit for the Punjab with those of the North Western Provinces, which was effected during my absence, and without sufficient consideration, and from the experience I have had of the working of the amalgamated Establishments, I see no reason to change my opinion.

8. There are certain duties of my Office which cannot with advantage be divided, and therefore any addition to those duties cannot be met by increasing the numerical strength of the Office. They must still be performed in a great measure by one person. The result therefore of the amalgamation, and that particularly in the Book-keeping Department, is to make the duties too cumbrous to admit of their being satisfactorily conducted by a single hand.

9. A Covenanted Officer could without difficulty take charge of both the Offices of Account and Audit for the Punjab, and there would be little increase of Establishment required, as the greater part of the Establishment now allowed for the Punjab Accounts and Audit might be transferred to Lahore. The saving which would be effected in the Post Office De-

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ment, would go far to cover the pay of the Punjab Accountant and Auditor, as all the letters and heavy returns which are now carried from the Punjab to Agra, and from Agra to the Punjab, would not be sent beyond Lahore, thereby affording an immense relief to the Post Office.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. GRANT,

Accountant, N. W. P.

Accountant's Office,
N. W. P. Agra.
The 24th February
1855.

No. 85 of 1855-56.

From

C. GRANT, *Esquire,*

Accountant N. W. Provinces.

To

R. TEMPLE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

Dated Agra, the 12th June, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 616, of the 31st March last, requesting me, with reference to my letter to the Financial Commissioner No. 477,—of the 27th of February previous, to favor the Chief Commissioner with a fuller development of my views, in reference to the advantages likely to arise, from the constitution of a separate Office at Lahore, for Account and Audit.

2. In my letter to the Financial Commissioner above cited. I stated that my views were always opposed to the amalgamation of the Branch Office of Account for the Punjab with that of the N. W. Provinces. The chief ground upon which I objected to the measure, was, that the amalgamated Establishment would be too unwieldy to work well. It has now been 3 years in operation, and the experience of that period has convinced me that my reasons for disapproving of the amalgamation were well founded.

3. The expediency of remodelling overgrown Establishments—has been fully recognised by Government in the recent arrangements that have been made for the performance of the duties of the late Military Board, and as nothing would tend more effectually to improve the working of my Office, and accelerate the preparation of the general returns to Government, than the application, to

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the Account Department, of the principle upon which the present arrangements were made in the Public Works Department, I fell it to be a duty which I owe to the public interests, to recommend strongly, that immediate steps be taken to have an Office of Account and Audit at Lahore, and thereby secure the advantages, which—as stated in Para; 6th of my letter of the 24th of February last to the Financial Commissioner—would result from such an arrangement.

4. With reference to your 2nd Para: in which it is observed, that the transfer of the Cis and Trans Sutlej States to Lahore, would appear essential to the complete operation of the scheme, I beg to state that such is my view, and that the new Office should be of sufficient strength, to dispose of the following Accounts, both as regards adjustment and Audit.

	Punjab Proper.	C. and T. States.
Revenue Treasury Accounts	19	8
Post Office..... Do.	7	7
Public Works.... Do.	40	6
Salt Mines	1	0
	67	21

5. Before the amalgamation, the total monthly cost of the Establishment allowed for the N. W. Provinces, amounted to Rs. 5,960, and for the Punjab Rs. 2,934, making a total Rs. 8,894 inclusive of Office Servants and personal allowances, as per margin. The present total cost of the amalgamated Establishment and Office Servants is Rs. 8,595, exclusive of Rs. 49, which has been saved since the amalgation took place: and the personal allowances above indicated, which have lapsed by death and promotion of the recipients.

	Establishment.	Personal allowance.	Office Servants	Total.
N. W. Provinces	5,736	100	124	5,960
Punjab.....	2,660	150	124	2,934
	8,396	250	248	8,894

6. If it be determined to remove the Punjab Branch to Lahore, I am of opinion that Rs. 3,134 will suffice to make the Establishment efficient, and this will only be 200 Rs. in addition to what was originally allowed for the Punjab Branch.

7. The N. W. Province Office would then fall back to its original strength and cost, plus, the increased Establishment lately sanctioned for the Public Works Department, and a temporary expenditure of about 200 Rs. to present incumbents of appointments which cannot be reduced. As these appointments however become vacant, by promotion, death, or removal of the present occupants, the extra charge will of course cease.

8. The Civil Auditor has not yet informed me of the probable effect

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which the removal of his Branch Office to Lahore would have on the Audit expenditure: but it appears that he has already applied to Government for an increased Establishment, without any reference to the proposed separation of the Punjab Audit, from that of the N. W. Provinces. Supposing this increase to have been sanctioned, I am of opinion that the breaking up of the amalgamated Establishment will, as in my Office, only involve a small increase of Establishment, of which a great part will be of a temporary nature.

9. I beg further to state, that I have already—in a demi-official communication—placed before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, copy of the correspondence on this subject, which has passed between this Office and the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab: and that to-day, I shall have the honor of forwarding for His Honor's information, copies of your letter under reply, and of this my answer thereto.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. GRANT,

Accountant N. W. P.

Accountant's Office,
N. W. P. Agra,
The 12th June 1855.

No. 706.

From

JAMES EEDE, *Esquire,*

Head Assistant in charge.

To

R. TEMPLE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Punjab,

Lahore.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1234, of the 25th Instant, I have the honor to inform you, that Mr. Accountant Grant's requisition was met

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Account Punjab.

Lahore, Office of Chief Commissioner R. Temple Esq. Secretary.

under date the 29th Ultimo, and a copy of my communication, with enclosure, is herewith forwarded, for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

I have &c.

(Signed) J. EEDE,

Head Assistant in charge.

Civil Auditor's Office, N. W. P. Agra, The 30th June 1855.

No. 538.

To

H. UNWIN, *Esquire,*

Officiating Accountant N. W. Provinces Agra.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Accountant Grant's letter, No. 39 of the 10th Instant, I have the honor to reply as follows:—

2. The Civil Auditor's application, now before Government, is for an increase to the Office Establishment of 750 Rs. per mensem, on account of the Punjab Audits exclusively, altho' 100 Rs. out of the amount will go towards increasing my Salary.

3. The amount of fixed Establishment for the Punjab Branch Office, prior to amalgamation, was 1,100 Rs. per mensem, and the annexed Statement shews the contingent charges, and Temporary Establishments, which, have been drawn for the periods indicated.

I have &c.

(Signed) JAMES EEDE,

Head Assistant in charge.

Civil Auditor's Office, N. W. Provinces. Agra, the 29th May 1855.

APPENDIX No 244

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account, Punjab

Statement shewing the contingent charges and Temporary Establishment drawn for the Punjab Audit Office, from its sanction to date of amalgamation with the North Western Office, viz: the 1st May 1852.

	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		Total.	Average per Month.
	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.	Temporary Establishment.	Miscellaneous contingencies.		
For																										
1849-50	10 . .	10 13 .. 6	11 13 4	173 8 ...	6	85	6	85	6	74 8 ..	6	74 8 ...	... . ..	96 6 ...	... ...	14	... .. .	14	. ... ..	58 5 ...	... .	79 5 4	.. ..	29 1 ..	842 8 ..	70 3 4
1850-51	15	. .. ..	15 ..	7 2 6	15	... ...	12	13 14 6	12	48 5 .	12	... .	.. ... .	. ...	.. . ..	4	... .	... .	.. ..	9 6 ...	.. ..	10 6 6	.. ..	10 6 6	184 9 ..	15 6 1
1851-52	.. ..	6 6 ...	.. . ..	6 6 ...	.. . .	6 6 ...	.. ..	6 6 ..	... .	3 10 ..	.. ...	3 10 ..	.. ..	3 10 ..	.. ..	3 10 ..	. ... ..	47	.. ..	20 7 ..	... .. .	. .. ..	.. ..	5 2 6	112 9 6	9 5 4

Lahore,
Office of Chief Commissioner
R. Temple Esq.
Secretary.

NOTE.

In addition to the above charges, the following Extra Establishment for contingent and Pension Audits has been drawn for, viz:

Temporary Establishment from 22nd June 1853 to 31st May 1855 ..... } 200 per mensem.

Extra allowance for Arrears ..... Rs. 500.

Civil Auditor's Office,
N. W. Provinces Agra,
The 29th May, 1855.

(Signed) J. EEDE,

Head Assistant in charge.

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account, Punjab.

Lahore,
Office of Chief Commissioner
R Temple Esq.
Secretary.

No. 409 C.

From

Lieutenant Colonel R. NAPIER,

Chief Engineer for the Punjab.

To

R. TEMPLE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

Dated Murree, 14th July, 1855.

SIR,

A reference has been made to me from Calcutta, by the "President of Committee for framing a code of Regulations for the Department of Public Works," requesting my opinion on certain points connected with the transfer from the Chief Engineers, of the Superintendence of the Offices of Account and Audit, and as I am decidedly of opinion, that Chief Engineers should be relieved of this duty, I have conveyed an intimation of my views accordingly, with a detail of the mode in which the system might be worked out, which I beg to submit for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, together with Mr. C. Allen's letter, as marginally noted.

* No. 112 dated 30th June from Mr. C. Allen.
No. 408 C. dated 14th July from Chief Engineer in reply.

I have &c.

(Signed) R. NAPIER, Lieut. Col.

Chief Engineer for the Punjab.

Murree,
14th July,
1855.

No. 112.

From

C. ALLEN, *Esquire,*

President of Committee for framing a code of Regulations for the Department of Public Works.

To

Lieutenant Colonel R. NAPIER,

Chief Engineer for the Punjab.

SIR,

The Committee have had under consideration the desirableness of relieving Chief Engineers from the Superintendence of the Office of Account, and

Lahore, Office of Chief Commissioner R. Temple Esq. Secretary.

from the duties of auditing departmental expenditure, and wish to be favored with your views on the subject generally, and especially with reference to the following points :—

2. In the event of your considering it desirable to relieve the Chief Engineers of the duty of auditing, by the appointment of one or more separate Auditors, (such as the Auditor in the Commissariat Department,) would you advise the appointment of a separate Auditor for each Local Government, or one for all three Local Governments ?

3. To what extent would you recommend the functions of the Central Office of Account to be transferred to the Auditor's Superintendence ?

4. How far do you consider it necessary that the Auditor should be an Officer of experience in the Department of Public Works.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. ALLEN,

President of Committee &c.

Calcutta,
30th June, 1855.

No. 408 C.

From

Lieutenant Colonel R. NAPIER,

Chief Engineer for the Punjab.

To

C. ALLEN, *Esquire,*

President of Committee for framing a code of Regulations for the Department of Public Works.

Dated Murree, 14*th July,* 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No· 112 of the 30th Ultimo, in which you request me to inform you of my views generally, and specially with reference to certain arrangements for the Department of Public Works, and I beg to reply to your questions as follows :—

1. I consider it most highly desirable to separate the Offices of Audit, and most especially the Office of Accounts, from the Chief Engineer's Office. There will be difficulties in the arrangements to which I will refer, but they

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account, Punjab

Lahore.
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may be overcome. I believe it to be absolutely indispensable, that there be an Auditor for each Local Government. References to a distant Auditor would cause the greatest delay and inconvenience, and they would be incessant.

2. I recommend the absolute transfer of the Office of Accounts to the Auditor.

3. I consider it indispensable that the Auditor be an Officer of experience in the Department of Public Works.

4. The difficulties that I allude to are :—The degree of authority to be invested in the Auditor. He should pass without reference all authorised Salary Bills, Contingent Bills for the sanctioned Temporary Establishments, but should refer all construction Bills to the Chief Engineer, whose signature should be the Auditor's guarantee for the passing all Bills within Estimates, notwithstanding there being differences between the details of the Bills and Estimates. In case of excess of Estimate, the Chief Engineer will refer the case to the Local Government, with such explanations as may be necessary, and on obtaining the requisite sanction, will communicate it to the Auditor.

5. The Auditor will furnish the Chief Engineer with copies of the Monthly Progress Reports, and Statements of expenditure, to be forwarded with remarks to the Local Government. The executive Engineers might furnish a duplicate of the Monthly Progress Reports to the Superintending Engineers, to be forwarded by them to the Chief Engineer with their remarks.

6. All Estimates will be disposed of in the Chief Engineer's Offices, passing through the Superintending Engineer's Offices as usual.

7. Thus with the Chief and Superintending Engineers will rest entirely the preparation and submission of designs and Estimates—the checking of Rates—the direction of works, and the issue of Letters of Credit. The professional decision on Bills within Estimate, and the explanation of those, which are irregular.

8. With the Account and Audit Office will rest the keeping of Accounts from the Daily Reports. Abstracting those Daily Reports, and correcting the Rates of the charges from a Monthly Progress Report, to be furnished by the Executive Engineers. Preparing aud Auditing completion Bills, that are covered by Estimate, and Auditing such as are irregular after reference and sanction.

9. It is indispensable that the Account and Audit Office, be adjacent to the Chief Engineer's Office, so that access may be had to Bills for reference when required, either for obtaining rates for Estimates for New Works, or comparison of Bills for Works constructed.

10. I believe the above to be an outline of a practical system involving no difficulties that cannot be provided for, and calculated to forward the very

Lahore,
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Commissioner
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Secretary.

desirable object of reserving the Offices of the Engineer Department, for the scientific and practical duties of designing and constructing Public Works.

I have &c.

(Signed) R. NAPIER, Lieut. Col.
Chief Engineer Punjab.

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No. 2737.

From

G. F. EDMONSTONE, *Esquire,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B.
Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Dated Fort William, the 20th May 1856.

Foreign Department.

With reference to the Correspondence marginally noted, relative to the proposition for transferring the Offices of Audit and Account, connected with the Punjab from Agra to Lahore, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Financial Department, No. 27, dated 12th March last, on the subject; and to convey the request of the Governor General in Council, that you will state in what manner you consider the views of the Hon'ble Court can best be carried out, and what Salaries you think should be allotted to the appointments of Accountant and Auditor respectively, supposing the Auditor to be an Uncovenanted Officer, as well as the Accountant.

* From Secretary to Chief Commissioner Dated 30th July 1855 No. 561.
To Chief Commissioner Dated 7th Dec. 1855 No 4286.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
The 20th May
1856.

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account, Punjab

Lahore,
Office of Chief
Commissioner
R. Temple Esq.
Secretary.

Financial Department.

(No. 27 of 1856.)

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

1. The transfer to Lahore of the Offices of Account and Audit for the Punjab, is clearly a desirable measure, in view to the early preparation of the Indian Accounts in a complete shape, and we cannot doubt, that much practical inconvenience is experienced from the necessity which must frequently arise of referring for information to and from Agra.

2. Two plans have been submitted, viz :—

1st.—That a separate Accountant and Auditor be appointed from the Covenanted Service for the Civil Departments of the Punjab Territories, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum, with an Office transferred from Agra to Lahore, without any extra cost to Government.

2nd.—That the Branch Offices of Account be transferred from Agra to the Chief Commissioner's Office at Lahore, and that an Uncovenanted Assistant be allowed, (whose salary would be defrayed out of the aggregate of the existing Salaries of the Branch Office,) who would conduct the ordinary duties of Account and Audit, obtaining the signature of the Chief Commissioner's Secretary in cases of importance.

3. It is so necessary, (especially at the present time,) to check every increase of charge which is not absolutely indispensable, that we are induced to sanction for the present the second plan, so far as regards the Office of Accountant at Lahore. But we deem it essential that the Auditor should be a separate Officer from the Accountant, and we desire that you will consider, whether by one of the suggestions contained in Mr. Lushington's letter of the 11th September 1855, or by some other arrangement, a separate Audit could not be established, either without any, or with a very limited augmentation of charge.

4. With regard to the question which has been raised as to the separation, from the Office of the Chief Engineer (Punjab), of the Audit business of the Department of Public Works, we can see no reason why a separate Officer should be appointed expressly for that purpose, and it would on many grounds be more convenient that the duty should be discharged by the Uncovenanted Assistant who may be appointed to the Chief Commissioner's Office. We desire that this view may receive full consideration in the event of a change being introduced.

London,
The 12th March, 1856.

We are, &c.
(Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN,
" W. H. SYKES,
and other Directors.

APPENDIX No. 246

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account, Punjab

Lahore, Office of Chief Commissioner R. Temple Esq. Secretary.

No. 412.

From

R. TEMPLE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

To

G. F. EDMONSTONE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Department, Fort William,

Dated Lahore, the 9th June, 1856.

General.

SIR,

I am directed to reply to your No. 2737 of the 20th Ultimo, forwarding Extract from Despatch of Hon'ble Court of Directors, regarding transfer of Branch Offices of Account and Audit from Agra to Lahore, and requiring the Chief Commissioner's opinion as to the best mode of carrying out the Hon'ble Court's views.

2. First, in regard to the Department of Accounts, the second of the two plans proposed has received the Hon'ble Court's approval. Accordingly the Branch Establishment of Rs. 3,134 per mensem will be transferred to this Office, and an Uncovenanted Officer will be appointed to conduct the duties, his salary to be defrayed from the aggregate (3,134 Rs.) above stated. The Chief Commissioner recommends that Rs. 700 be allowed as the salary of that Officer, which is only slightly in excess of the salary drawn by a first class Extra Assistant; and is no more than proportionable to the work which will be onerous and responsible. The duties of an Uncovenanted Accountant will be greater than those of an Extra Assistant who receives 600 Rupees.

3. Secondly as regards the Audit Department, the Hon'ble Court direct that this be kept distinct from the Department of Accounts, and that a separate Auditor be appointed, and it is enquired as to what extra expense will be incurred hereby. Now the present Branch Establishment costs Rs. 1,850 per mensem. If this Department be placed on the footing directed by the Hon'ble Court, the Chief Commissioner believes that the cost will be:—

Uncovenanted Auditor	Rs. 700	per mensem.
Office Establishment	„ 1,700	do.
Total	Rs. 2,400	do.

or Rs. 550 per mensem in excess of the existing Establishment. A detailed

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account, Punjab

Lahore,
Office of Chief Commissioner
R. Temple Esq.
Secretary.

schedule of this Establishment could be submitted to Government for sanction after the arrival of the Branch Offices at Lahore, when minor points could be regulated. But the Chief Commissioner does not think that the above aggregate would be exceeded. And he would of course do his best to prevent any increase of expenditure. It will be observed that the same Salary Rs. 700, is proposed for the Auditor as for the Accountant. It appears proper that both these Officers should be placed on an equality, as responsibilities would attach to both. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the scale proposed for the Audit Establishment may appear moderate, and that the measure may be authorised.

4. The Hon'ble Court have further expressed an opinion in favor of the separation of the Audit duties from the Department Public Works, and entrusting them to the Civil Auditor. This question must, it is presumed, be now before the President of Code Committee, and the Chief Commissioner is not sure whether any further suggestions on this head are expected from him. If the Government shall be pleased to order the separation, the duty can no doubt be performed by the Uncovenanted Auditor. Some extra Establishment would be required for him on this account, but it could be deducted from the Chief Engineer's Office Establishment. This matter however may not admit of early settlement. But the Chief Commissioner trusts that the transfer of the Audit Office from Agra to Lahore may not be postponed. He earnestly hopes that the new Uncovenanted Auditor may be now appointed for the Civil Department on the understanding that if necessary, he hereafter undertake the Auditing of the Department Public Works Bills.

5. If the Government shall now be pleased to authorise this most desirable transfer, the Chief Commissioner would arrange the date of such transfer, and other particulars, with the Accountant at Agra. As time is of consequence, the Chief Commissioner begs to suggest that the arrangement take effect by October next.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. TEMPLE,

Secretary.

Lahore,
9th June, 1856.

APPENDIX No..... 247

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account, Punjab

Lahore,
Office of Chief
Commissioner
R. Temple Esq.
Secretary.

No. 3693.

From

G. F. EDMONSTONE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B.,

Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Dated Fort William, the 18*th July,* 1856.

Foreign Department.

SIR,

Your Secretary's letter dated 9th Ultimo, No. 412, submitting your opinion as to the best mode of carrying out the Hon'ble Court's views, in regard to the transfer of the Branch Offices of Audit and Account, connected with the Punjab, from Agra to Lahore, having been referred to the Financial Department for consideration, I have now the honor to transmit for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a Resolution, recorded by the Governor General in Council, in that Department, on the subject, under date the 11th Instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
The 18*th July,* 1856.

No. 3282.

Fort William, Financial Department,

The 11*th July,* 1856.

RESOLUTION.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council remarks, that the Hon'ble Court having approved of the transfer of the Offices of Audit and Account connected with the Punjab, from Agra to Lahore, the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab was requested to report in what manner he considered the views of the Hon'ble Court could best be carried out, and what salaries should, in his opinion, be allotted to the Accountant and Auditor respectively, supposing both to be Uncovenanted Officers.

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account, Punjab

Lahore,
Office of Chief
Commissioner
R Temple Esq.
Secretary.

2nd.—The Chief Commissioner now reports that according to the plan which has received the Hon'ble Court's approval, the Branch Establishment in the Department of Accounts at Agra, which costs Rs. 3,134 per mensem will be transferred to his Office, and an Uncovenanted Officer appointed to conduct the duties of Accountant, which being onerous and responsible, be recommends that the salary be fixed at 700 Rs. a month, to be defrayed from the aggregate 3,134 Rs. above stated.

3rd.—As regards the Audit Department, the Chief Commissioner Reports that the present Branch Establishment at Agra costs Rs. 1,850 per mensem, and that to place this Department on the footing directed by the Hon'ble Court, it will be advisable to appoint an Uncovenanted Auditor on 700 Rs. per mensem, with an Office Establishment on 1,700 Rs. per mensem, making a total of Rs. 2,400 or 550 Rs. per month in excess of the present cost.

4th.—The Chief Commissioner further proposes that, if it be determined to separate the Audit duties from the Public Works Department, those duties be entrusted to the Uncovenanted Civil Auditor with an additional Establishment to be drawn from the Establishment of the Chief Engineer's Office; and he finally suggests that the transfer of the Offices under consideration take effect by October next.

5th.—The arrangements proposed by the Chief Commissioner appear to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, to be on an economical scale. The only point upon which His Lordship in Council feels any doubt is as to the date from which the arrangements shall take effect. He thinks it possible, if they take effect from October next, as proposed by the Chief Commissioner, that it may lead to delay in furnishing the Annual Accounts of "Receipts and Disbursements" the "Regular Estimate," and the Statement of Increase and Decrease required for the preparation of the "Financial Review" for the Home Authorities, as well as for this Government.

6th —Under these circumstances, His Lordship in Council considers that the arrangements in question should not come into effect till the 1st May 1857.

7th.—With this exception, and with the exception of the question of separating the Audit duties of the Public Works Department, which will be separately considered hereafter, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the arrangements proposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

8th.—His Lordship in Council further desires, that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces be warned, that consequent on the reduction of work in the Office of the Accountant of the N. W. Provinces after the transfer of the Accounts connected with the Punjab, the Salary of the Accountant at Agra will probably be reduced on the occurrence of a vacancy.

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX No. 248

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account, Punjab

Lahore, Office of Chief Commissioner R. Temple Esq. Secretary.

No. 568.

From

R. TEMPLE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

To

G. F. EDMONSTONE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Department Fort William,

Dated Lahore, the 12th August, 1856.

General.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 2936, of the 18th Ultimo, with its enclosure, regarding the transfer of the Branch Audit and Account Offices of the Punjab from Agra to Lahore; and to state that the instructions of Government on the various points are duly noted. But in respect to the date of transfer, the Chief Commissioner would venture to suggest that the period be fixed somewhat earlier than the 1st of May 1857. It will be an object that the Accounts, Finance Statements &c., should be prepared for the Official year 1856-57, with the aid of the Branch Account Office, and with the several improvements which the change of method will doubtless originate. But if the transfer were not to take place till the 1st of May 1857, the above object could not be attained; the Finance Statements for 1856-57 would have to be made up on the old method, and the benefit of the change would be lost for that year. Moreover the new Offices would be entering on their duties just at the time when all the Annual Returns for the Official year fall due; they would be burdened with work at first starting, and some arrears might accrue at the commencement. Again the month of May or April would be unpropritious for the removal of the Offices from Agra to Lahore, the season would be inclement, and the Clerks might have difficulties in obtaining accommodation. On the other hand if the Offices be transferred in the cold season, they will commence work at a comparatively slack season, and will have leisure to collate records and Statements, and to make preparations for the work that will fall due from 1st of May, and for passing the Finance Statement of 1856-57 on the improved method, and further the Clerks would have time to provide themselves with accommodation before the hot weather should set in.

2. By October the Chief Commissioner believes that the statements of which this Office has cognizance, will have been prepared. If there be other

statements, such as those mentioned in the Government Resolution which have to be prepared about that time, then the Chief Commissioner would solicit that the Offices may be moved immediately after these shall have been submitted, that is by some date before the end of December next.

Lahore, Office of Chief Commissioner R. Temple Esq. Secretary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

(True Copy.)

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary.

Lahore,
The 12th August, 1856.

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APPENDIX No..... 249

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of [illegible]

Office of Accountant General Madras. T Pycroft Esq. Chief Secretary.

Fort Saint George, 6th May 1856.

No. 193.

To

H. RICKETTS, *Esquire,*

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil

Salaries & Establishments throughout India,

Calcutta.

Financial Department.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 31st Ultimo, No. 22, requesting information, regarding the allowances of the Accountant General, and his Deputy, the Civil Auditor, and Sub-Treasurer, and their Office Establishments at this Presidency.

2. A copy of your letter has been furnished to the Acting Accountant General, and Sub-Treasurer, respectively, for any remarks that they may have to offer on it, and their replies will be forwarded to you by this Government to whom they have been directed to be sent.

3. I am desired however to point out to you, that under orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, conveyed in their Despatch to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 18th October 1848, No. 40,—paras 11 to 19,—a copy of which is annexed—the Covenanted Establishment of the Accountant General's Office is to be entirely remodelled, on an opportunity occurring, and that it will then stand as follows—the Deputyship being wholly abolished.

	Rs.
Accountant General per annum in addition to Fees*	36,000
1st Assistant.....	15,000
2nd do	10,200
3rd do	8,400

* These fees are those received by the Accountant General as Govt. Agent, and amount on an average to Rs. 672—11-7 which will cease on the discontinuance of the Agency in January 1857.

4. The arrangement ordered by the Honorable Court, is at present carried out partially, and as far as it can be, without the occurrence of a full vacancy in the Accountantship, or Deputyship—inasmuch as the third Officer in the Department, acting for the second, draws only the deputation allowance of the 2nd appointment in the Office, on the revised scale, and not the deputation allowance of the Deputy Accountant.

5 With regard to the Sub-Treasurer, I am desired to inform you that the fees drawn by him—as by the Accountant General—are not paid by Government, but are those which he receives as Government Agent—that they

Office of Accountant General Madras. T Pycroft Esq. Chief Secretary.

have already much decreased, in consequence of the approaching discontinuance of the Agency—and that when that event occurs, in January 1857, they will cease altogether—also that this Government have recommended to the Honorable the Court of Directors, that in compensation for this loss, the Salary of the Sub-Treasurer be raised to Rupees 2,500 per mensem. A copy of this Despatch, to which no answer has been received, is forwarded for your information. The Sub-Treasurer is also Secretary to Government Saving's Bank, to which no Salary is attached.

To Hon'ble Court 27th August No. 14 of 1855.

6. I am also requested to explain, that at Madras, the Office of Civil Auditor has always been held in combination with that of Superintendent of Stamps. The pay of the Joint Offices is Rupees 26,000 per annum, or Rupees 2,166—10-8 per mensem, of which Rupees 1,008—9-11 is debited to the Civil Audit Department, and the remainder to the Stamp Revenue. The Salary for both Offices was formerly Rupees 40,600, but was reduced by the Honorable Court to its present amount Rupees 26,000.

7. This Government have more than once represented to the Honorable Court, that the remuneration is too low, and solicited that it be placed at Rupees 30,000 per annum, but hitherto without success. It should be observed that lately the duties and responsibilities, of the Stamp Superintendent, have been increased by the charge of postage labels—and his labors as Civil Auditor, very greatly enhanced by the substitution of a monthly, for an annual Audit—also that he has no Deputy or Covenanted Assistant.

8. The Establishment of the Accountant General was revised a few days since, under sanction of the Government of India, as conveyed in their letter of the 22nd Ultimo No. 1388.

9. The Supreme Government authorized the Revision of the Office Establishment, proposed by the Acting Accountant General, whereby the aggregate amount, remaining as before Rupees 7,941 per mensem, the number of Servants was reduced from 158 to 139, so as somewhat to improve the average rate of pay. They also sanctioned the entertainment of additional Servants as per margin, at a total increased expense of Rupees 435.

For the early submission of the Accounts.	Rs.
1 Indexer	110.
1 do	105.
1 Accountant	100.
For the Department of Public Works.	
1 Accountant	70.
1 do	50.
	435

10. This Government also* lately recommended to the Government of India, certain modifications and additions, proposed by the Civil Auditor, for placing his Office Establishment on an efficient footing, and ensuring the careful, complete, and punctual audit of the entire Civil charges of this Presidency—the whole arrangement entailing an

* 13th Feby. 1856 No. 73.

APPENDIX No..... 249

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Pay, Audit and Accounts, Madras.

increase of Rupees 767—8-0 per mensem, above the cost of the present Establishment, which comprizes 64 Servants, whose Salaries aggregate Rupees 2,049½ per mensem. These additions and modifications have just been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, in their letter of the 4th Instant, No. 1589.

Office of Accountant General Madras. T. Pycroft Esq. Chief Secretary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX No 249

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Pay Account and Audit, Madras.

Offices of Pay Account & Audit, Madras.
J. Dorin Secy. to Govt. of India.

ENCLOSURE.

No. 1778.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Financial Department.

SIR,

No. 40 of 1848 dated the 18th October.

I am directed by the President in Council, to transmit herewith, Copy of paras 11 to 19 of a Despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, addressed to the Government of India, and to request that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will be pleased to carry into effect as vacancies occur, the arrangements therein prescribed, for the more efficient working in future of the Departments of Pay, Audit and Account at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) J. DORIN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Fort William,
The 16th December 1848.

Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 40, *of* 1848, *dated the* 18*th October.*

Para. 11. We take the present opportunity of reverting to a subject on which we have already corresponded with you, we allude to the arrangements, proposed so far back as 1843, for the revision of the Departments of Accounts at the Subordinate Presidencies.

12. The expediency of training up in these Departments a certain number of our Civil Servants, with the view of retaining for the important Offices of Accountant General and Civil Auditor, the Services of a succession of men duly qualified by talent and experience for the discharge of Financial duties, cannot be questioned. But the difficulty remains of devising such a scheme as shall not involve any eventual increase of expense, while it contributes to establish the efficiency of this branch of the Public Service.

13. After full consideration of the subject, we have determined on the following arrangement, which we conceive will conduce to the better working of the Departments, and by increasing the allowances of the Junior Servants employed therein, tend to promote the important object to which we have already alluded. As the changes which we contemplated will be more clearly exhibited by a comparison of them with the existing disposition of the Offices

Offices of Pay Account & Audit, Madras.
J. Dorin Secy. to Govt. of India.

of Account, at Madras, and Bombay, we shall adopt that course, and then draw your attention to the most important changes.

PRESENT.	MADRAS RUPEES.	PROPOSED.	RUPEES.
Accountant General in addition to Fees	42,000	Accountant General in addition to Fees	36,000
Deputy Accountant in addition to Fees	21,000	Deputy do. abolished on vacancy.	
Sub-Treasurer in addition to Fees.	24,000	Sub-Treasurer in addition to Fees.	24,000
Civil Auditor.....18,900 ,, ,,		Civil Auditor and Supt. of Stamps consolidated	26,000
Do. as Supt. of Stamps. 21,700 ,, ,,	40,600	1st Assistant	15,000
1st Assistant	10,200	2nd Assistant	10,200
2nd Assistant	8,400	3rd Assistant	8,400
	1,46,200		1,19,600
	1,19,600		
Saving Rupees	26,600		

PRESENT.	BOMBAY.	PROPOSED.	
Accountant General	40,000	Accountant General	36,000
Deputy do.	24,000	Deputy do. abolished on vacancy	
Sub-Treasurer.....18,000		Sub-Treasurer without Fees	30,000
Do. as Genl. Paymaster. 6,000		Civil Auditor	24,000
Do. as Supt. of Stamps. 6,000	30,000	Deputy do. abolished	
Civil Auditor	20,000	1st Assistant	15,000
(Also Mint Master with Rs 20,000 per annum)		2nd Assistant	10,200
Deputy Civil Auditor	7,500	3rd Assistant	8,400
(Also Deputy Mint Master with Rs. 7,500 per annum)		Rupees	1,23,600
One Assistant (office vacant)	6,000		
	1,27,500		
	1,23,600		
Saving Rupees	3,900		
Total Annual Saving Rupees	30,500		

14. You will observe from this Table, that we have reduced the Salaries of the Accountant General at both Presidencies. This measure is evidently a proper one, at present the Salaries of these Officers are of larger amount than that which has been fixed prospectively for the Accountant of Bengal, and it would therefore be manifestly inconsistent to continue them at their present rate.

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Pay Account and Audit, Madras.

Offices of Pay Account & Audit, Madras.
J. Dorin Secy to Govt. of India.

15. You will also remark, that we propose to abolish the Office of Deputy Accountant General on the occurrence of vacancies. The abolition of this Office in Bengal, not having been attended with any inconvenience, we cannot see the necessity for its continuance, as a separate Office, at the Subordinate Presidencies.

16. The Civil Auditor at Madras now receives the large Salary of Rupees 21,700 per annum as Superintendent of Stamp Department. Regarding this as an excessive remuneration, we have resolved to reduce it and to consolidate the Salaries of the two Offices at Rupees 26,000 per annum.

17. At Bombay the Civil Auditor holds the Office of Mint Master in addition to his own. The duties of the two Offices being quite dissimilar, we propose their disunion on the occurrence of a vacancy, and the grant to the Civil Auditor of a Salary of Rupees 24,000 per annum. The Office of Deputy Civil Auditor at that Presidency may then with facility be abolished. The allowances of the 2nd and 3rd Assistants are in conformity with those sanctioned in our letter to the Government of Madras, in the Public Department dated 5th May 1824.

18. The proposed arrangements will be attended ultimately, as we have shown, by a saving to the State of Rupees 30,500 per annum.

19. Such of the changes as relate to the allowances of the higher Offices will of course only be effected, on the occurrence of vacancies, the claims of the present holders being respected. The grant of a Salary to the 1st Assistant of a higher amount than Rupees 12,000, and the appointment of a third Assistant, must both be deferred till you shall be enabled to carry into effect our orders for the abolition of the Office of Deputy Accountant General.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. DORIN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

(True Copies.)

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX No..... 250

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Pay, Audit and Accounts Madras.

Accountant General, Madras.
T. Pycroft Esq. Chief Secretary.

Fort Saint George, 7th June, 1856.

No. 267.

To H. RICKETTS *Esquire,*

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

Financial Department.

SIR,

In reference to my letter of the 6th Ultimo, I am directed to forward the accompanying copies of two letters, dated 14th and 27th idem, from the Acting Accountant General, relative to the remarks upon his Office, contained in your letter of 31st March last.

2. The Government have nothing to add to what was stated in my last letter on the subject of this Office. They desire me however, to remark, that in their opinion, Mr. Prendergast has, in his present communications, given cogent reasons why the Covenanted Agency of his Office, according to the scale last fixed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, should not be reduced, at least so long as neither the Civil Auditor nor Sub-Treasurer has a Covenanted Assistant.

Financial Despatch 40 of 1848—18th Oct.

3. It is presumed not to be within the scope of your Commission, to consider special claims to compensation, such as that urged by Mr. Prendergast. That Gentleman has however been informed, that it is open to him to bring his case before this Government, as a distinct question, and that the Government will be prepared to represent it to the Court of Directors for their favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX No 250

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of [illegible] Accountant General, Madras.

G. L. Prendergast Esq. Acting Accountant General.

Fort Saint George,

Accountant General's Office,

14*th May*, 1856.

ENCLOSURE.

No. 15.

From the Acting Accountant General,

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract Minutes of Consultation, Financial Department, of the 12th Instant, No. 212, calling upon me to state, at my earliest convenience, whether the Covenanted Establishment cannot be diminished and the 3rd Assistant dispensed with.

2. If it be the pleasure of Government so to order,—the duties of the 3rd Assistant *can* be performed by the other Assistants in part, and in part by "the Office." But, in this case, the Office Establishment ought to be strengthened.

3. I reply just now to the above Extract Minutes of Consultation, because it appears to anticipate an early answer. I shall do myself the honor presently, of entering upon the questions conveyed in the Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 6th Instant, No. 192. But I think it my duty here to notice, that the Honorable Court seem all along, when reviewing, as they have often done, the working of the Accountant General's Office, to have kept in view the necessity of training up a certain number of their Civil Servants, with the object of retaining for the important Offices of Accountant General and Civil Auditor, the Services of a succession of men, duly qualified by talent and experience for the discharge of financial duties.

Honorable Court's letter, para 12, to Govt. of India, Financial Department, No. 40 of 1848, dated 18th October, in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 17th March 1849, Financial Department, No. 103.

4. The Civil Auditor has no Assistant,—The Sub-Treasurer has no Assistant. This is the only Office in which such training *can* be acquired. And one of the reasons, I believe, why the Accountant General had a Deputy and 2 Assistants, and now has 3 Assistants,—is, that any temporary vacancy in the Treasury or Civil Audit Office,—neither of which Offices can be left a day unfilled,—is capable of being thus, at once supplied.

I have &c.

(Signed.) G. L. PRENDERGAST,

Acting Accountant General.

APPENDIX No.....250

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of [illegible]

Accountant General, Madras. G. L. Prendergast Esq. Acting Accountant General.

Fort Saint George,
Accountant General's Office,
27th May, 1856.

No. 34.

From the Acting Accountant General,

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract Minutes of Consultation, in the Financial Department, No. 192 of the 6th Instant, communicating copy of a letter* to Government, from the Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries, and of their observations and orders thereon.

* Dated Calcutta, 31st March 1856, No. 22.

2. The Commissioner gives a Memorandum of the expense of the Covenanted Agency in the Presidencies of Madras, of Bombay, and of Bengal. He seems to think the Accountant General in Madras is too highly paid, and says that he will be glad to receive "any defence of the existing rate of remuneration." I most earnestly entreat the Government and the Commissioner, to consider the peculiarity of the circumstances of my case. It is awkward for me to speak on this subject, because I am only Accountant General "in posse," not "in esse," but I have no other opportunity. When I was nominated, in February 1840, to be Deputy Accountant General, the then Governor, Lord Elphinstone, required me to pledge myself never to leave the Accountant General's Office on any account whatever. I have kept that pledge through 16* long years, during which period I have been at my post unceasingly. If I say I have been *under* 31 *days* absent from it altogether, in those 16 years, I state only what is a positive fact, I have thus foregone all prospect of promotion in other branches of the Service. My Juniors fill the posts of Chief Secretary, and of Secretary to Government,—and occupy two out of the three seats at the Board of Revenue,—and now, just as I am on the point of obtaining the object of so many years application to my duties in the Accountant General's Office, the prize, apparently, is to be lessened, and I am to be placed on allowances inferior to those enjoyed by the Juniors I have just mentioned,—either of whose positions I might very possibly have reached, had I not been bound down to devote my life to this particular Office. At the time this pledge was exacted of me, the allowances of the Accountant General averaged upwards of 4,000 Rupees per mensem. They were ordered in 1848, on the place becoming vacant, to be reduced, from 3,500 Rupees and fees, to 3000 Rupees *with fees.* These

* I was Acting as Civil Auditor, from the 14th April to 14th June 1851.

APPENDIX No..... 250

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Accountant General, Madras.

Accountant General, Madras. G. L. Prendergast Esq. Acting Accountant General.

fees used to be estimated at about 500 and odd Rupees,—and now the fees vanish. The Financial Secretary to the Government of India is some 5 years my Junior, and of between 19 and 20 years actual residence. The Accountant General to the Government of India is of the same years* appointment as the Financial Secretary, and of 17 years actual residence. I have now been 27 years actually resident, out of 29 years Service. I pray that as the fees will be nothing worth, and will expire with the Government Agency in January next, my allowances may be fixed, as a special case at 3,500 Rupees per mensem, which is the amount I have always hoped to obtain since 1848.

* 1832.

3. The peculiar circumstances under which I permit myself to beg this favor have been detailed above. They are such as can never form a precedent for a claim to a similar grant.

4. The Commissioner and Government enquire, whether the places of the two lowest, that is of the 2nd and 3rd Assistants, cannot be supplied from the Uncovenanted Service. In respect to the 3rd Assistant, I have already, on the 14th, in answer to Extract Minutes Consultation of the 12th Instant, expressed my opinion. What I said there, applies equally to the situation of 2nd Assistant,—If it be the pleasure of Government so to order, the duties of the 2nd* Assistant *can*, likewise, be performed by an Uncovenanted Servant. I doubt however, whether the change will meet with the approval of the Honorable Court. The Accountant General's Office is a peculiar Office. Most important matters come under its cognizance, and are disposed of in it. Any delay whatever, in its business, creates on outcry. People will not bear, patiently and silently, being kept out of their money. Speaking for myself individually, I could get on without Covenanted Assistants,—but then I have been here 16 years. I have become acquainted with my work and,—what is of almost equal importance, I know my men, but, if I am asked, whether it will, in my opinion, be for the interests of Government and the Honorable Court to take away the controlling influences which are in force, by reason of the Covenanted Assistants being in the Office, I cannot recommend the measure. I think evil will come of it,—not immediately perhaps,—but it will come. Do you ask what possible evil can be apprehended? I would refer to the recent Tanjore Bond case. If such proceedings *could* go on then, what may not be attempted under the changes which are now contemplated.

* It must be borne in mind, that the 2nd Assistant is also Secretary to the Mint Committee, without any additional pay on that account: and if he be taken away, his duty, as such Secretary, will have to be provided for. The 1st Assistant will be so overwhelmed with augmented labor, as not to be in a position to undertake it.

5. The result of the latter policy,—so opposite to the prudent policy of 1840,—when it was thought worth while, at all costs almost, to secure to the Office the continuance in it of the Covenanted Servants who entered it,—is very doubtful. The 1st Assistant will never remain long,—hardly long enough to

Accountant General, Madras. G. L. Prendergast Esq. Acting Accountant General.

be of much use to the Accountant General. The Accountant General himself will never, on entering upon his duties, be an efficient Officer,—for most of the work can hardly be learnt out of the Office, and necessarily, he will, at first, if not afterwards also, be very much in the hands of his Uncovenanted Servants. His experience, moreover, having fitted him for any other Office, rather than for the Accountant General's Office, he too, will probably quit it, as soon as he can, for any, then better paid appointment at the Presidency.

I have &c.

(Signed.) G. L. PRENDERGAST,

Acting Accountant General.

(True Copies.)

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX No 251

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of [illegible]

Office of Accountant General Madras. G. L. Prendergast Esq.

Fort Saint George,

Accountant Genl's Office,

14*th October* 1856.

No. 1348.

From

G. L. PRENDERGAST, *Esquire,*

Accountant General.

To

H. RICKETTS, *Esquire,*

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil

Salaries and Establishments throughout India,

at Nynee Tal.

SIR,

1. With reference to your letters of the 9th July last, and 13th Ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith a Statement, showing the extent of Establishment, and operations, of the Office of Finance and Accounts at this Presidency, prepared on the principle of the Statement, which was received with your letter of the 9th July last.

2. There is only one European—an Examiner, in this Establishment. The term "Natives" includes both Natives and East Indians. The number of the Returns received and sent, daily, weekly, twice a Month, and three times a Month, has been embraced in the Column headed "Bills, Promissory Notes, &c."

3. Several returns and Statements are received and sent occasionally, as transactions appertaining to each occur,—and therefore not at any fixed periods. These have been entered in the Column head "occasionally during the year."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

G. L. PRENDERGAST,

Accountant General.

APPENDIX No.....251.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Pay, Audit and Accounts Madras

ENCLOSURE.

Statement shewing the extent of Establishment and Operations of the Office, Finance and Accounts, under the Accountant General of Fort Saint George.

DEPARTMENTS.	EUROPEAN.		NATIVES.							COST PER MENSEM.		ACCOUNTS, &c. RECEIVED AND SENT.										BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES, INTEREST, DRAFTS, STATEMENTS & VOUCHERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, &c. &c.		LETTERS.	
	Examiner.	Heads of Departments.	Assistants.	Examiners.	Indexers.	Auditors or Adjusters.	Copyists.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	European.	Native.	Monthly.		Quarterly.		Half yearly.		Annually.		Occasionally during a year.					
												Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Receive	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received.	Issued.	Received	Sent.
General.....	1	9	42	3	2	12	11	50	130	100	4,983½	122	55	57	52	34	4	166	65	308	88	34,418	5,557	6,861	5,135
Revenue.....	.. ..	1	12	. ..	.. ..	.. .	... ..	8	21	.. ..	745½	103	6	21	5	.. ..	.. .	263	80	.. ...	.. ...	10,208	.. ...	751	807
Military.	.. ..	3	19	2	.. ...	... ...	8	15	47	. ..	1,550	283	11	2	2	2	2	63	64	134	... .	49,357	7,555	5,956	4,950
Loan and Interest.....	... ...	2	19	... ...	... ..	.. ...	. ...	4	25	. ...	997	23	5	. ...	22	. ..	1	1	13	302	9	48,356	4,412	4,642	4,218
Total	1	15	92	5	2	12	19	77	223	100	8,276	531	77	80	81	36	7	493	222	744	97	1,42,269	17,524	18,210	15,110
Accountant General of the Supreme Court...	... ...	1	5	... ...	.. ..	... ...	2	2	10	.. ...	413½	2	... ..	.. ...	. ..	.. ..	3	... ..	1	. ..	77	358	143	174	63

Fort Saint George,
Accountant General's Office,
14th October 1856.

Note.—In the last three Columns of this Statement, the actual number of Documents of 1855-56 has been entered.

Errors Excepted.
G. L. PRENDERGAST,
Accountant General.

Accountant General Madras.
G. L. Prendergast Esq.

APPENDIX. No..... 252

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, Madras.

No. 234.

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S D Birch, Esq.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esq.

Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments,

throughout India.

SIR,

Financial Department.

With reference to para. 5 of my letter, dated the 6th instant, No. 193, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to transmit for your information, copy of a despatch received by the last mail, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 8th April, No 12 of 1856, on the subject of the proposition of this Government, to consolidate the emoluments of the Sub-Teasurer at this Presidency, at Rupees 2,500 per mensem, or Rupees 30,000 per annum, all Fees being carried to the public credit, pending the abolition of the Government Agency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
23rd May, 1856.

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

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APPENDIX. No. 252

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, Madras.

ENCLOSURE.

Sub Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 12 of 1856.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, AT FORT ST. GEORGE.

Letter from, dated 27th August 1855, No 14

Forward a letter from the Sub-Treasurer, (Mr. S. D. Birch,) upon the subject of the reduction, which will be caused in his allowances, in consequence of the abolition of the Government Agency, and recommend that his Salary be fixed at Rupees 30,000 per annum.

1. The present Salary of the Sub-Treasurer at your Presidency, is Rupees 24,000 per Annum, in addition to Fees as Government Agent, which according to Mr. Birch's statement, have yielded Rupees 522 per month, on an average of the last six years, thus making his entire allowances, somewhat in excess of Rupees 30,000 per annum. The abolition of the Government Agency, will of course, deprive the Sub-Treasurer of his fees, and although that measure has not yet taken effect, yet we are informed by your Government, that much of the business has already ceased, and the emoluments of the Sub-Treasurer thence accruing, have been affected.

2. In addition to his duties as Sub-Treasurer and Government Agent, Mr. Birch is a Director and Ex. Officio Manager of the Savings Bank, for which he does not receive any Salary.

3. Your Government recommend, that we should sanction the Salary of the Sub-Treasurer being at once consolidated at Rupees 2,500 per month, or Rupees 30,000 per Annum, all Fees being carried to the public credit, pending the abolition of the Agency.

4. The comparison instituted by Mr. Birch, between his position, and that of the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, is not strictly accurate. Although the allowances of the latter Officer, aggregate Rupees 30,000 per Annum, they are made up in the following manner, viz, Salary as Sub-Treasurer, Rs. 18,000, as General Paymaster, Rs. 6,000, and as Superintendent of Stamps, Rs. 6,000. Moreover, the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, is, like Mr Birch, Secretary to the Government Savings Bank, but for this service, contrary to your supposition, he receives no salary.

5 We have directed the Government of India, to propose a revision of Salaries attached to Offices, which though similar in character, receive different rates of remuneration at different Presidencies. In this revision, the position of incumbents of the Offices referred to, will receive attention. That of Sub-Treasurer, is one of those Offices. It may be expected, that the revision will have taken place, before the Government Agency shall have ceased, and we could not authorize any change in Mr. Birch's allowances, until that period. We are unwilling to come to any decision upon

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

the present case, which would interfere in any measure, with the free consideration of the questions to which we have alluded, and it must therefore stand over for the present.

We are,

Your loving Friends,

LONDON, 8*th April*, 1856.

(Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN,

W. H. SYKES,

and other Directors.

(True Copy)

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX No..... 253

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sub-Treasurer, Madras.

Office of Sub-Treasurer Madras. (Signed) T. Pycroft, Esq. Chief Secretary.

ENCLOSURE.

Financial Department.

No. 14 of 1855.

To

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS
OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

HONORABLE SIRS,

We have the honor to bring under the consideration of your Honorable Court, a letter from the Sub-Treasurer at this Presidency, representing the very great reduction which will be caused in his allowances, in consequence of the abolition of the Government Agency, according to the Notification of the Supreme Government, under date 26th January 1855.

In Diary to Cons: 28th August 1855.

2. The Agency, it is to be observed, will not be wholly closed for two years, from the above date, or until January 1857—but much of the business has already ceased, and the emoluments of the Sub-Treasurer thence accruing, have been so seriously affected, that the present appeal cannot be considered premature.

3. In your despatch to the Government of India dated 18th October No. 40 of 1848, your Honorable Court whilst reviewing your Financial Establishments, and comparing the present and proposed Salaries of your Servants in that department, set down the present and proposed pay of the Sub-Treasurer of this Presidency, at Rs. 24,000 per annum "*in addition to fees*" which, as the fees averaged somewhat more than Rs. 500 a month, made his allowance a trifle in excess of the amount, fixed for the Salary of the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, viz. Rs. 30,000 per annum, without fees.

4. Mr. Birch submits, that in the classification of the appointments in all the three Presidencies, your Honorable Court have placed the Sub-Treasurership as the 2nd in the grade. It could not therefore have been your intention that in this Presidency alone, its emoluments should fall below those of the Civil Auditor—a result which will however follow, unless compensation be given for the loss of fees, on the abolition of the Government Agency.

5. Mr. Birch further adverts to that part of the Joint Agent's duty which will still devolve on the Sub-Treasurer, as one of the Directors, and Ex-officio Manager, of the Saving's Bank—and to the extent to which the operations of that Institution, have of late been augmented—to the additional labor and responsibility thrown upon his Office, by the recent change in the mode of granting Provincial Bills, as also by the transactions connected with the Railway Department. He encloses a statement for the official year 1854-55,

Office of Sub-Treasurer Madras. (Signed) T. Pycroft, Esq. Chief Secretary.

showing how the duties of the Sub-Treasurership have increased within the last five years, and on these grounds solicits a favorable consideration of his case.

6. We have duly considered the several circumstances brought to notice in the present appeal, and are of opinion, that the abolition of the Public Agency has doubtless placed the emoluments of the Sub-Treasurership at Madras, on a different footing from that contemplated by your Honorable Court, when reviewing your Financial Establishments in 1848, and reduced them much below those of the corresponding Office at Bombay. The responsibilities of the appointment are considerable, and they have of late been somewhat enhanced by the arrangement, whereby, bills on the Provincial Treasuries, are prepared by the Sub Treasurer, instead of as formerly by the Accountant General—a change which has worked most satisfactorily—as also by the disbursements on account of the Madras Railway.

7. Looking to the responsible character of the duties devolving on the Sub-Treasurer—considering that it is an Office which requires constant attendance, and much experience, and that the Officer in charge of it has the further duty of managing the Government Saving's Bank, which has greatly extended its operations of late years, and for which it is understood that separate salaried Functionaries are entertained at the other Presidencies—we beg to support Mr. Birch's application, and to recommend to your Honorable Court, that the consolidated Salary of the Sub-Treasurer, and Manager of the Government Saving's Bank, be fixed at Rs. 2,500 per mensem—all fees being carried to the public credit. By this means the emoluments of the situation will be put on an equality, with those of the Sub-Treasurership of Bombay, which would seem to have been the design of your Honorable Court, in your arrangements of 1848.

We have &c.

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Fort St. George,
27th August 1855.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY.

(True Extract and Copy.)

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX. No..... 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasury Office, *Madras.*

No. 247.

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S D Birch, Esq

FROM

S D BIRCH, ESQ.,

Sub-Treasurer.

To

H RICKETTS, ESQ.,

Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments,

throughout India

SIR,

Having received the communication from Bombay, which I was led to expect, by your letter of 31st May last, I have the honor to submit the explanation, called for by you

So far as I am able to gather, from the Statement of his duties as General Paymaster, transmitted by the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, those performed by the Officer in charge of the General Treasury, at this Presidency, appear to be very similar, though in some instances a different system is pursued It is almost impossible, to arrive at a correct conclusion of the exact difference, unless acquainted with the functions performmed by the *Sub-Treasurer* in Bombay. I propose applying for such further information, and should it appear requisite, shall do myself the honor of communicating with you when it has been received.

In the meantime, I beg to forward a copy of the Statement received from Bombay, and, with a view to a more ready comparison, have inserted in the opposite column such duties as, devolving upon myself, appear to correspond with those performed by the *General Paymaster* at that Presidency. I have also to submit, a detailed list of the duties of the Officer in charge of this General Treasury, and a Statement, in abstract, of the transactions of the Office for the last three years,—this latter is a Statement, which has been made up annually, for the last few years, and is a transcript of one, forwarded to Government, with my report on the working of the Office for the past year.

I would observe, that the Sub-Treasurer at this Presidency, is the General disbursing Officer. The Collectors of Land, and Sea Customs, are the only two Officers who do not draw all monies required for Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies from him these departments having Cash Chests of their own, defray such expences out of their collections, remitting the weekly balance to the Treasury, for which a receipt in duplicate is granted. The Military Paymaster at the Presidency, and the Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee, are each supplied by the Accountant General, with a monthly letter of credit on the Treasury, the one drawing daily such sums as he may require, for the payment of the Military Offices and Troops, the other periodically. The Commissary

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

General, and the Department of Public Works, also draw all sums requisite for their expenditure from the Treasury. In fact, every sum of money disbursed on account of Government, is in the first instance, paid out of the General Treasury, and every sum received to the credit of Government, is paid into the Treasury, and a Receipt granted.

With regard to the Stamp Department, the whole of the responsibility and labour connected with it, does not devolve upon the Civil Auditor. No paper is of any value, nor can it be issued by him, until the Treasury Stamp has been affixed. The number of Papers and Cadjans, which passed through this Office last year, was 2,46,456, and their value Rs. 4,61,110. An account exhibiting these items in detail, is furnished to the Revenue Board, and those of the Superintendent of Stamps checked by it.

I trust, I shall not be considered out of Rule, if I refer to the other Offices held by the Sub-Treasurer, and I would first notice the Secretariat of the Savings' Bank.

Little or no account, appears to have been taken of this Office at any time. When instituted, the duty of conducting its affairs, was entrusted to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, as *Government Agents*. The Sub-Treasurer being nominated, ex-officio, Secretary. A small Committee of management was appointed, but practically, the responsibility and labour of carrying on the business of the Bank, has devolved upon the Sub-Treasurer. The Government Agency is, as you are aware, about to be abolished, but I presume, the Sub-Treasurer, will still continue to conduct the duties of the Savings' Bank, the responsibility of which, will, I understand, be enhanced by the transfer to it, of all Government Securities, connected with the Bank.

Extract from Rule 5.
"The Sub-Treasurer, *as one of the Government Agents* will be, ex-officio, Secretary to the Bank."

During the 21 years of its existence, the number of Depositors has been 21,673, representing a sum of Rs. 68,33,649 : the accounts closed during the same period, have been 15,881, or, Rs. 21,96,629, the partial withdrawals have been, Rs. 39,75,462, comprising,

Cash transactions. - - - - - - - - - - - -	21,57,547	0	0
Investment in Loans. - - - - - - - - - -	16,67,915	0	0
Treasury Certificates. - - - - - - - - - -	1,50,000	0	0

Leaving at 30th April 1855, open accounts 5,792, exhibiting a cash balance at credit of Rupees 6,61,558. During the year 1854-55, the number of accounts closed was 1,757, the number of new accounts opened 1,749, the Branch Banks connected with the Establishment are 35. The amount of trouble and responsibility, involved in conducting the duties of such an Institution, need, I feel assured, but little commenting upon. I have adverted to the Office, because I do not believe the extent of its transactions are known, or the responsibility attaching to it duly recognized. Heretofore, the Sub-Treasurer may be said to have received some slight remuneration, for the performance of these duties—but when the Government Agency ceases to exist, this will also cease.

In the second place, I would solicit attention to the Sub-Treasurer's position, as a

Director of the Bank of Madras. A seat in the Direction of a Bank, is an office of much anxiety, and unquestionable responsibility—one that carries with it at Home, a remuneration proportionate to the Interests involved; such is not the case in this instance; whether properly, or improperly, it is not for me to argue, the Salary of the Substantive Office, is considered sufficient to command the services of the Sub-Treasurer, in the additional functions imposed upon him, though these are wholly unconnected with his immediate duties. The same remarks may apply to the Membership of the Mint Committee, but the duties it involves, are not of sufficient importance, to be put in comparison with the others above referred to. I may, however, observe, that these appointments, are different to the generality of ex-officio ones, for they are all monetary, and as such, create an accountability peculiar to themselves.

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

S. D. BIRCH,
Sub-Treasurer.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
GENERAL TREASURY, 2*nd July* 1856.

APPENDIX. No..... 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, Madras.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S D. Birch, Esq.

Statement of the duties of the General Paymaster at Bombay.	*Sub-Treasurer at Madras.*
1. In the morning, the Cash Balance is taken out from the General Treasury for Payments.	1. In the morning, money sufficient to meet the estimated demands for the day, is taken out, and delivered to the Cash keeper.
2. The Daily Cash Accounts, shewing the past day's payments and receipts, are compared with the vouchers and countersigned afterwards.	2. The Cash Book shewing the past day's payments and Receipts, is checked with the different minor Books, the items compared with the Vouchers, and initialed or signed as may be.
3. For money paid to the several Public Departments and Individuals, receipts are taken, and those are compared with the Cash Book and signed.	3. All these transactions are entered in the Cash Book, and checked as above stated.
4 Letters from Government, Accountant General, Civil Auditor, disbursing Officers at the Presidency, and at Outstations are opened and answered.	4. The Correspondence is attended to.
5 Receipts are signed for money received from the General Treasury, on account of Indent of Cash required for payments in the Civil Department.	5. No such practice, the Offices not being distinct.
6. In the evening, the Cash Balance of the day's transaction, is after examination, put in the General Treasury.	6. In the evening, the Cash Balance is examined and locked up.
7 Periodical Accounts, such as the Monthly, Quarterly, Half yearly, and Annual Accounts, for transmission to the several Departments, are examined and signed.	7. The list of Periodical Accounts is given in Appendix A.
8. For Cash received during the day from different individuals, on account of Poona and Malcolm peth, for remittances to the above Stations, receipts are granted to the parties, and the amount entered in the Books, and signed by the Paymaster.	8, 9 & 10. These are not understood. all Cash received from Individuals as remittances, is accounted for by Bills of Exchange, and Letters of advice are daily
9. The Bi-Monthly Remittance list to the Collector of Poona is examined, and	

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasury Office, Madras.

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

signed by the Paymaster, for transmission to that Collectorate.

10. The Weekly Remittance list to the Superintendent of Malcolm peth is examined and signed by the Paymaster, for transmission to the Superintendent.

11. Monthly Remittances from all the Outstations, amounting to about one lack of Rupees, are paid to the several parties, and their receipts are taken and examined by the General Paymaster.

12. The Journal and Ledger, kept in the General Pay Office, are both examined and signed by the General Paymaster, before they are forwarded to the Accountant General's Office.

13. Drafts and Bills of Exchange, received from Outstations and from the Presidency, are on being realized, credited to the several Departments, and are duly acknowledged by the Paymaster.

14. Monthly Account Currents of receipts and disbursements, are framed, and transmitted to the several Disbursing Officers for adjustment.

15. Answering the several Audit on the disbursement of this Office, and forwarding to their respective Departments, extracts from the Audit Department, calling for explanation in reference to certain charges.

16. A Half yearly list of unclaimed Remittances, is prepared and examined by the General Paymaster, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Accountant General, so that the same may be inserted in the Government Gazette, for the information of all parties concerned.

17. An Abstract for increased or decreased allowances and Establishment, also, Abstracts for Salary due to Officers belonging to Outstations, which, on their arrival

despatched. For money received on account of Government, receipts are granted.

11. All sums from Outstations, are remitted by Bills of Exchange or Paymaster's Drafts, and after acceptance by the Accountant General, are paid at due date, if they correspond with the Register of advice.

12. A Journal and Account Current of Civil Charges, with minor statements, exhibiting the transactions of the Month, are forwarded to the Accountant General.

13. Drafts and Bills of Exchange, received from Outstations are realized, credited to the several Departments, and duly acknowledged.

14. The Paymaster Presidency, Deputy Paymaster Poonamallee, and Directors Military Fund, are the only Officers to whom Current Accounts are sent.

15. Not exactly understood, the Audit on the disbursements of this Office, is very trifling, when charges are not admitted explanation is called for and furnished.

16. No such practice. See Remark 11.

17. All Abstracts of Officers in Civil employ, whether Staff or otherwise, and all Bills for Establishment and Contingent charges of whatsoever kind, are after

APPENDIX. No..... 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasury Office, *Madras.*

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

at the Presidency on leave, are presented to the General Pay Office for payment, and Bills for contingent charges, are all examined by the General Paymaster daily, and forwarded to the Civil Auditor for Audit, also Abstracts of Pay to Officers leaving the Presidency, to join their new appointments, are signed and forwarded to the Civil Auditor for Audit, before payment.

being passed by the Civil Auditor, paid at the Treasury.

18 Certificates of last payments, are signed and granted to the several Officers and Pensioners, on their quitting the Presidency for their respective Stations.

18. Certificates of last payment, are granted to Officers, who may have drawn pay at the Treasury, on their quitting the Presidency.

19. Bills of Exchange, required by the Deputy Superintendent of Electric Telegraph, on the different Collectors at Outstations monthly, on account of the Public Service, are granted and signed by the General Paymaster, and the usual letters of advice are sent to the Collectors.

19. Bills of Exchange required by the Deputy Superintendent of Electric Telegraph on the different Collectors at Outstations monthly, on account of the Public Service, are granted and signed by the Sub-Treasurer. Bills of Exchange required by the Agent of the Railway, on account of Expenses of the line, are also granted on the different Collectors, under instructions from the Accountant General Bills of Exchange required by the Public on the different Outstations, are also granted by the Sub-Treasurer; the necessary advices are sent to the Collectors and others.

20. The Conservator of Forests, forwards from time to time, cheques on the Bank of Bombay, &c., and requires in lieu of them, Bills of Exchange on the different disbursing Officers at Outstations, which when examined, and signed by the General Paymaster, are forwarded to him, and the letters of advice to the Collectors

20. No such practice.

21. All differences pointed out by the Accountant General, between the several disbursing Officers and this Office, are forwarded with instructions to have them adjusted, the disbursing Officers are then called on for their explanations, which when received, are forwarded to the Ac-

21. These are very trifling.

APPENDIX. No. 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasury Office, *Madras.*

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

countant General with the General Paymasters remarks thereon.

22. Half Yearly Accounts from the Garrison Engineer, and Civil Architect, Engineer to the Dockyard, and Mint Engineer, Conservator of Forests, and his Assistants, for advances received by them from the General Pay Office, are examined, and afterwards forwarded to the Chief Engineer of Public Works, for instructions regarding their adjustment.

22. No such practice. The Journal and accompanying vouchers sent to the Accountant General, supply him with this information, and these Offices correspond direct with him.

23. Calls are made by the General Paymaster, on the several Heads of the Departments at the Presidency, for the Statements of dead stock of their Office, shewing increase or decrease during the past year, to enable the General Paymaster to prepare a general one, which is forwarded to the Civil Auditor.

23. No such practice.

24. The Accountant General forwards to the General Pay Office, bills of all the Stationery supplied by the Superintendent, to several Public Offices at the Presidency for adjustment, and after the adjustment has been made, the charges are entered in the Books of the General Pay Office.

24. The Superintendent of Stationery, corresponds direct with Accountant General. All sums received by him, are paid into the Treasury, and a receipt granted.

25. Intimations for charges, passed by the Chief Engineer of Public Works received in this Office, are copied and signed by the General Paymaster, and the Originals are sent to the Civil Auditor, Military Paymaster, and the Paymaster Indian Navy Department, for adjustment.

25. Not understood.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
2nd July 1856.

S. D. BIRCH,
Sub-Treasurer.

N B.—Amount of Bills of Exchange issued in 1855-56 on account of the Railway..... 9,90,266 14 11
Do. do. to the Public. 100,77,956 10 2

Total..... 110,68,223 9 1

S. D. B. *S. T.*

APPENDIX. No..... 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub Treasurer's Office, *Madras.*

ENCLOSURE 2.

Statement of the duties performed by the Sub-Treasurer of Fort St. George.

Sub Treasurer, Madras, S D. Birch, Esq.

1. Sub-Treasurer.
2. Director and Secretary of the Government Savings Bank.
3. Director of the Bank of Madras.
4. Member of the Mint Committee.

The Sub-Treasurer has charge of

All Government Monies.

Government Promissory Notes, belonging to causes pending in the Supreme Court, also Jewels and Documents connected with the above causes.....	Co. Rs.	27,73,110	10	6
Do. do. deposited by the Ecclesiastical Registrar, on account of the Estates of deceased persons of the Civil and Military Establishments.	„	23,878	0	0
Do. do. deposited by the Official Assignee of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras...	„	69,711	13	6
Do. do. deposited by the Administrator General on account of Estates...	„	5,72,173	3	1
Do. do. Lodged on account of the Civil Fund...	„	37,94,537	0	0
Do. do. Military Fund...	„	54,58,951	8	0
Do. do. Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums.	„	6,15,303	8	0
Do. do. Monegar Choultry...	„	9,000	0	0
Do. do. on account of Sundry other Depositors, such as Paymasters, Commissariat, or Military Officers holding appointments, and also of Contractors for the supply of different articles to the Honorable Company on account of buildings, &c....	„	6,37,768	14	6

Personal and security Bonds, granted by the Pay masters and Commissariat Officers holding appointments at different stations, and various Indemnities, obligations or security Bonds, &c. &c

APPENDIX. No..... 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub Treasurer's Office, *Madras.*

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

The Sub-Treasurer Pays

Interest Orders of Bengal and Tanjore Bonds, drawn by the Accountant General.

Military drafts, accepted by do.

Collectors, do. do.

Residents, do. do.

Carnatic Stipends, passed by the Agent at Chepauk.

Presidency Paymaster, and Deputy Paymaster Poonamallee, and Commissary General's daily drafts.

All Civil Salaries and Pension Bills passed by the Civil Auditor.

Sundry other demands on Government.—Railway Establishment, Advances to the Agent, Countersigned by the Consulting Engineer's sanction.

Drafts drawn by several Officers attached to Bengal and Bombay Presidencies.

Drafts drawn by Resident Councillors, viz. of Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, and Singapore.

Drafts drawn by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Drafts drawn by the Directors of the Military, Medical, Civil, and Apothecaries Funds.

The Sub-Treasurer

Grants Bills of Exchange for monies paid into the Treasury, on account of Provincial and other Drafts required on Bengal Government, &c.

Has charge of the Treasury stamp, which is affixed to all papers and cadjans, issued by the Superintendent of Stamps.

Grants Certificates on the Honorable the Court of Directors, on account of Bonâfide savings of Privates proceeding to England.

Grants Bills on the Honorable Court of Directors, on account of Estates Administered to by the Administrator General.

Grants Treasury Acknowledgments to individuals, &c. for sums received from them, on account of Bengal Loans.

Grants receipts for money, &c., received in deposit, on account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased.

Takes charge of Remittances sent by Collectors from Outstations and Mint Master, and furnishes them with receipts.

Packs Remittances of Silver and Copper Coins for transmission to Collectors &c., and uncurrent Coins to the Mint Master, and furnishes them with Invoices.

Checks the Daily Cash, waste, and all other minor books connected with it.

APPENDIX. No..... 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Sub Treasurer's Office, Madras.

Sub Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

The Sub-Treasurer

Keeps in his charge the packets of Duplicate Musters sent from the Mint, Pisc Coins, &c.

Certifies the correctness of the several Deposits in Registers of different Loans, sent by the Accountant General, Accountant General Supreme Court, and Administrator General, at the foot of such Register.

Furnishes a Monthly Statement of receipts and payments of money, and of Government Securities (detailing the transactions in full) belonging to the Supreme Court deposits, to the Accountant General Supreme Court; also weekly memorandum of the above deposits.

Furnishes two statements of the Government Securities remaining on account of the Government Agency and Supreme Court, up to the last date of each month.

Furnishes Account particulars of Bonds, &c., purchased on account of suitors money and Estates, to the Accountant General Supreme Court.

Furnishes Account particulars of Bonds, &c., purchased and sold on account of the Administrator General, and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
2nd July, 1856.

S. D. BIRCH,
Sub-Treasurer.

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Sub Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Statement shewing the amount received and paid, in Cash, and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, from May 1853, to April 1856.

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
Receipts.			
Bills on Provincial Treasuries..	141,56,268 8 6	126,05,212 6 5	110,68,223 9 1
Mofussil Remittances..	104,77,562 7 7	66,98,104 12 0	80,92,546 13 0
Sundry do.	904,71,789 12 11	320,30,207 3 2	195,32,093 10 7
	1,151,05,620 13 0	513,33,524 5 7	386,92,864 0 8
Disbursements.			
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions..	26,37,231 12 8	25,61,536 11 2	29,57,116 5 9
Bills drawn by the Honorable Court of Directors..	39,18,562 7 9	60,42,957 4 7	21,18,583 13 0
Bullion Certificates..	47,10,653 8 4	11,51,694 5 5	62,52,447 8 7
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters..	30,21,478 5 2	24,00,809 10 1	27,11,306 7 4
Drafts drawn by Residents &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies..	5,32,412 1 1	9,61,928 2 0	12,48,305 11 11
Advances to the Paymaster Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee, and Commissary General..	68,91,429 15 3	63,45,950 0 0	61,60,349 0 11
Expenses on account of the Railway of this Presidency..	5,15,768 15 3	15,29,827 5 1	24,20,007 13 1
Electric Telegraph	24,095 11 7	53,518 14 4	54,096 7 11
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes..	34,97,506 11 3	23,83,512 10 8	27,21,597 7 8
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes..	2,07,613 0 5	2,03,097 3 10	2,15,050 12 4
Remittances Dispatched..	89,43,714 3 9	48,72,980 3 9	9,69,144 7 2
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries..	14,62,699 1 9	14,54,265 0 10	11,70,419 9 7
Sundry Bills..	671,71,772 0 7	201,25,772 9 9	28,76,195 3 8
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military Persons Deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature..	16,19,403 6 10	1,85,626 1 7	3,05,510 13 8
Government Agency Deposits..	91,63,945 4 2	18,58,035 1 6	16,64,941 12 10
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries Funds..	39,95,765 14 6	28,46,231 3 11	29,57,790 1 10
	1,183,14,052 8 4	549,77,742 8 6	368,02,863 9 3

APPENDIX, No..... 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, *Madras.*

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

Official Year.	Receipts. Bank Notes.	Receipts. Specie.	Receipts. Transfer.	Receipts. Total.	Disbursements. Bank Notes.	Disbursements. Specie.	Disbursements. Transfer.	Disbursements. Total.
1853-54	147,71,860 0 0 Notes and Bank Receipts.	207,64,974 10 9	795,68,786 2 3	1,151,05,620 13 0	148,42,160 0 0 Notes and Cheques.	239,03,106 6 1	795,68,786 2 3	1,183,14,052 8 4
1854-55	133,47,041 11 2	151,85,757 9 10	228,00,725 0 7	513,33,524 5 7	134,66,443 13 5	187,10,573 10 6	228,00,725 0 7	549,77,742 8 6
1855-56	140,41,760 14 2	182,99,820 7 5	63,51,282 11 1	386,92,864 0 8	139,31,030 0 0	165,20,550 14 2	63,51,282 11 1	368,02,863 9 3

FORT ST. GEORGE, GENERAL TREASURY,
2nd July 1856.

E. E.

S D. BIRCH,
Sub-Treasurer.

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

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APPENDIX. No..... 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, Madras.

ENCLOSURE 4.

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq,

A

List of the Accounts furnished by the Sub-Treasurer, Fort St. George, to the Accountant General and other Officers.

To whom furnished.	When furnished.	Title of Accounts.
Governor.....	Weekly ..	Cash Balance Report of the Treasury, shewing the particulars of Current and Uncurrent Coins.
Acct. General to the Govt. of India.	Monthly.	Registers of Interest paid at this Presidency, on different Bengal Loans.
Secretary to the Mint Committee.	Weekly ..	Report of Uncurrent Coins, remaining at the General Treasury.
	Annually	Account Current of the Mint with the General Treasury, for Silver and Copper Coins.
		Account Current of the Mint Committee with the General Treasury, for Pisc Coins.
Civil Auditor.....	Monthly	List of Subscriptions to the Civil Fund.
		Account Current for money advanced to the Presidency Paymaster.
		Do. advanced to the Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee.
Acct. General.... ...	Daily.....	Memorandum of Bills granted on Provincial Treasuries, &c.
		Cash Balance Report of the Treasury.
Do.....	Weekly...	Memorandum of Receipts and Payments of money, and of Government Securities belonging to the Supreme Court Deposits.
		Cash Balance Report of the Treasury, shewing the particulars of Current and Uncurrent coins.
		Memorandum of Interest Orders paid at the General Treasury.
Do.....	Monthly.	Register of Military Drafts.
		Registers for Drafts drawn by several Officers and debited to the Bengal, Bombay and Agra Presidencies, General Government of India, Government of Prince of Wales Island, Mauritius and Ceylon.
		Do do. Supplies between India and London.
		Do. do. Master Attendant and Marine Storekeeper.
		Do. do. Superintendent of Stationery.

APPENDIX. No..... 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, *Madras.*

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S D. Birch, Esq.

List of Accounts &c.—(Continued.)

To whom furnished.	When furnished.	Title of Accounts.
Acct. General.....	Monthly.	Register for Bills drawn by the Post Master General.
		Do. of Netherland Pensioners.
		List of Subscriptions to the Civil Fund.
		Account Current for money advanced to the Presidency Paymaster.
		Do. advanced to the Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee.
		Register of Civil Charges.
		Journal.
		Statement shewing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements on account of sundry deposits, &c., for transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors.
		Abstract of the Cash account of the General Treasury, for transmission to the Government of India.
		Statement of Receipts and Payments of money, and of Government Securities belonging to the Supreme Court Deposits.
		Statement of the Government Securities remaining on account of Government Agency.
		Do. do. on account of Supreme Court Deposits, Statement shewing the Receipts and Payments of Bank Notes and Bank Cash.
Do.....	Annually	Journal of Civil Charges.
		Closing Entries.
		Ledger.
		Journal and Ledger for Europe.
		Statement shewing the amount of Principal and Interest discharged, and Subscriptions received in Cash and by transfer on account of different Bengal Loans.
Secretary to the Military Fund.	Monthly.	List of Subscriptions of the Chaplains to the Military Fund.
		Account Current of the Military Fund with the General Treasury.
Secretary to the Medical Fund...	Annually	Account Current of the Medical Fund with the General Treasury.

APPENDIX. No. 254

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, Madras.

Sub-Treasurer, Madras, S. D. Birch, Esq.

List of Accounts, &c.—(Continued)

To whom furnished.	When furnished.	Title of Accounts.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.	Annually	Statement shewing the quantity and value of Europe and Country Paper and Cadjans, stamped at the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, and Counter-stamped at the General Treasury.
Reporter of External of Commerce.	Do. ...	Statement shewing the Gold and Silver Bullion and Current and Uncurrent Coins &c., Imported at this Presidency.
Do.	Do.... ...	Do. Exported from this Presidency.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
2nd July, 1856.

S. D. BIRCH,
Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX No..... 255

Miscellaneous Paper respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Madras.

Civil Auditor, Madras, F. Lushington, Esq

No. 952.

From F. LUSHINGTON, *Esquire,*
Civil Auditor.

To H. RICKETTS, *Esquire,*
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India,
Nynee Tal.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 31st May, and mine of the 15th July last, I have the honor to subjoin a Memo. of the number of bills, received and audited in this Office, during the month of July. Though the number is set down at 5,700, this figure does not afford a proper index of the extent and difficulty of the duty of audit. For the sake of convenience, a large number of items is permitted to be submitted in a single bill, each single item requiring scrutiny and oftentimes considerable research. If by "Bills," therefore, be meant separate documents, the above figure will afford the information you require, if, by the term, you wished me to understand the number of distinct items of charge that come under audit, I should be within the compass in stating the number to exceed 20,000 monthly.

2. I beg to add, that on an average upwards of 300 letters are dispatched from this Office in a month—3 copies of these letters are made, the draft copy, the fair one for despatch, and another in the entry book of the Office, and 193 orders received from Government, of which about one-third are required to be transcribed for record in the Office the originals being returned, and 502 letters from the subordinate authorities. The Audit Office is further required to furnish many bulky returns in duplicate and triplicate, aggregating nearly about 8,000 pages of Manuscript, Imperial and Demi size, irrespective of the various certificates which the Civil Auditor is required to furnish—and the audit registers and other books for Office reference.

"Memo. of Bills received and audited in a month."

		Amount. No.	Rs.	A.	P.
Fixed Bills.....		1,600	6,69,198	0	0
Pension do.		1,300	2,01,476	0	0
Contingent do.	800	2,800	1,34,574	0	0
Number of Accounts particular to the Bill, which require minute check.....	2,000				
Total		5,700	10,05,248	0	0

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

F. LUSHINGTON,
Civil Auditor.

Fort Saint George:
Civil Auditor's Office,
5th September, 1856.

APPENDIX No. 256

OFFICES OF ACCOUNT.—Bombay.

No. 480 of 1856.

Territorial Department, Finance.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esq.,
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

Sir,

1. I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to forward herewith copy of a report, No. 2495, dated the 26th ultimo, by the Accountant General at this Presidency, containing the information called for in your letter, No. 23, dated the 31st March last.

2. A transcript of the extract from the Hon'ble Court's Despatch, quoted in the 2nd para. of the Accountant General's reports above referred to, is also appended.

I have the honor, to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. YOUNG,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21st May, 1856.

No. 2495 of 1855-56.

Territorial Department, Finance.

1. The monthly fixed expense of the Covenanted Agency in the Offices of Account at Bombay, is *at present*, as follows:—

Accountant General	Rs.	3,333	5	4					
Accountant Supreme Court	„	74	1	2					
					3,407	6	6		
First Assistant Accountant General in charge of Military Department.....	Rs.				1,250	0	0		
Second Assistant Accountant General	„				850	0	0		
								5,507	6 6
Sub-Treasurer	„				1,500	0	0		
General Pay Master	„				500	0	0		
Superintendent of Stamps.....	„				500	0	0		
Secretary, Government Savings' Bank	„				*Nil.*				
								2,500	0 0
Civil Auditor.....								2,000	0 0
					Total, Co.'s Rs....			10,007	6 6

Note.—The Accountant General and the Sub Treasurer also receive fees on Government Securities lodged with them as Government Agents. For the last five years those fees have averaged Rupees 300 a month to each of these Officers

2. In the Hon'ble Court's Despatch to the Government of India, No. 40, dated 18th October, 1848, extracts from which were communicated to this Department with Government letter, No. 114, of the 2nd February, 1849, it was ordered that, on vacancies occurring, the salary of the Accountant General be reduced to Rs. 3,000; that of the Officer holding the appointments of Sub-Treasurer, General Pay Master, Superintendent of Stamps, and Secretary to the Govern-

ment Saving's Bank, to Rs. 2,500; and that of the Civil Auditor, to Rs. 2,000; and also in lieu of a Deputy Accountant General on Rs. 2,000, and a Deputy Civil Auditor on Rs. 625 (also Deputy Mint Master with a salary of Rs. 625) three Assistants should be appointed on salaries of Rs. 1,250, 850 and 700 respectively.

3. The salary of Rs. 74-1-2 per month, as Accountant of the Supreme Court, has also been ordered to be discontinued, when the present incumbent vacates office. The Government Agency Fees, already much reduced, will wholly cease to both the Accountant General and the Sub-Treasurer in January, 1857; that Agency having been ordered to be abolished at that period.

4. It will be observed from my 1st paragraph, that the salary of the present Civil Auditor is according to the reduced scale; and that, instead of a Deputy Accountant General on Rs. 2,000, my first Assistant is represented as in charge of the Military Branch of this office on a salary of Rs. 1,250.

5. The situation of the third Assistant has been conferred on the Senior Clerk in the Civil Auditor's Office. My second Assistant is at present in charge of the Military Branch, the first Assistant having obtained a Furlough to Europe, and the Senior Clerk in my Office has been nominated Acting Second Assistant. He receives an extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

6. An Uncovenanted Assistant having been appointed to the situation of third Assistant, and another Uncovenanted Assistant having been nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of my first Assistant, has caused the Covenanted Agency in the Officers of Account at this Presidency to be even less than hitherto; but I am not aware that any inconvenience has resulted therefrom.

7. I beg, however, to state that the Officiating Sub-Treasurer has represented to me that it is highly inconvenient to him, his being without an Assistant of any kind, either Covenanted or Uncovenanted in an Office, or rather Offices, where the duties are so numerous, laborious, and responsible; but, nevertheless, that the placing of so many Offices under one Officer has been found an efficient arrangement, although somewhat inconvenient in consequence of the stamp Office being detached about 400 yards from the Treasury.

8. During temporary absences of the Sub-Treasurer, it was usual for either the Deputy Accountant General or Deputy Civil Auditor to undertake that Officer's duties. The first or second Assistant Accountant General would now officiate, if necessary; and as any inconvenience has not hitherto resulted from this arrangement, I do not perceive the necessity for any other.

9. As regards the duties of the Officer in charge of the Treasury, General Pay Office, Stamp Department, and Government Savings Bank, I have to observe, that the Accounts of these Departments are kept as distinct as if they were under different controlling Officers, instead of only one; that each Department renders Accounts to this Office, and that the General Pay Office and Stamp Office, furnish likewise a set of books each annually containing the whole of their transactions; and that those of the former Office are rather extensive. The General Pay Master being in the position of Civil Pay Master at the Presidency.

(Signed) E. E. ELLIOT,
Accountant General.

(True Copy.)

H. YOUNG,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY,
Accountant General's Office,
26th April, 1856.

Extract from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 40, *of* 1848, *dated the* 18*th October.*

Para. 11. We take the present opportunity of reverting to a subject on which we have already corresponded with you. We allude to the arrangements proposed so far back as 1843 for the revision of the Departments of Accountant at the subordinate Presidencies.

12. The expediency of training up in these Departments a certain number of our Civil Servants, with the view of retaining for the important Offices of Accountant General and Civil Auditor, the services of a succession of men duly qualified by talent and experience for the discharge of financial duties, cannot be questioned. But the difficulty remains of devising such a scheme as shall not involve any eventual increase of expense, while it contributes to establish the efficiency of this branch of the public service.

13. After full consideration of the subject, we have determined on the following arrangement, which, we conceive, will conduce to the better working of the Departments; and by increasing the allowances of the Junior servants employed therein, tend to promote the important object to which we have already alluded. As the changes which we contemplate will be more clearly exhibited by a comparison of them with the existing disposition of the Offices of Account at Madras and Bombay, we shall adopt that course, and then draw your attention to the most important changes.

Madras.

Present.		Rupees.
Accountant General in addition to Fees		42,000
Deputy ditto, in addition to Fees		21,000
Sub-Treasurer, in addition to Fees		24,000
Civil Auditor	Rs. 18,900	
Ditto as Superintendent of Stamps	„ 21,700	
		40,600
First Assistant		10,200
Second ditto		8,400
		1,46,200
		1,19,600
Saving	Rs.	26,600

Proposed.	Rupees.
Accountant General, in addition to Fees	36,000
Deputy ditto (abolished on vacancy).	
Sub-Treasurer, in addition to Fees	24,000
Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps consolidated	26,000
First Assistant	15,000
Second ditto	10,200
Third ditto	8,400
	Rs. 1,19,600

Bombay.

Present.		Rupees
Accountant General		40,000
Deputy ditto		24,000
Sub-Treasurer	Rs. 18,000	
Ditto as General Pay Master	„ 6,000	
Ditto as Superintendent of Stamps	„ 6,000	
		30,000
Civil Audtor		20,000
(Also Mint Master, with Rs. 20,000 per annum).		
Deputy Civil Auditor		7,500
(Also Deputy Mint Master, with Rs. 7,000 per annum)		
One Assistant (Office vacant)		6,000
		1,27,500
		1,23,600
Saving	Rs.	3,900
Total, annual Saving	Rs	30,500

Proposed.	Rupees.
Accountant General	36,000
Deputy ditto (abolished on vacancy).	
Sub-Treasurer, without Fees	30,000
Civil Auditor	24,000
Deputy ditto (abolished).	
First Assistant	15,000
Second ditto	10,200
Third ditto	8,400
	1,23,600

You will observe from this table, that we have reduced the salaries of the Accountants General at both Presidencies. This measure is evidently a proper one. At present the salaries of these Officers are of larger amount than that which has been fixed prospectively for the Accountant of Bengal, and it would therefore be manifestly inconsistent to continue them at their present rate.

15. You will also remark that we propose to abolish the Office of Deputy Accountant General on the occurrence of vacancies. The abolition of this Office in Bengal not having been attended with any inconvenience, we cannot see the necessity for its continuance as a separate Office at the subordinate Presidencies.

16. The Civil Auditor at Madras now receives the large salary of Rupees 21,700 per annum as Superintendent of the Stamp Department. Regarding this as an excessive remuneration, we have resolved to reduce it, and to consolidate the salary of the two Offices at Rupees 26,000 per annum.

17. At Bombay the Civil Auditor holds the Office of Mint Master in addition to his own. The duties of the two Offices being quite dissimilar, we propose their disunion on the occurrence of a vacancy, and the grant to the Civil Auditor of a salary of Rs. 24,000 per annum. The Office of Deputy Civil Auditor at that Presidency may then with facility be abolished. The

Appendix No. 25
Office of Accountant, Bombay.

allowances of the second and third Assistants are in conformity with those sanctioned in our letter to the Government of Madras in the Public Department, dated 5th May, 1824.

18. The proposed arrangements will be attended, ultimately, as we have shown, by a saving to the State of Rs. 30,500 per annum.

19. Such of the changes as relate to the allowances of the higher Offices, will of course only be effected on the occurrence of vacancies, the claims of the present holders being respected. The grant of a salary to the first Assistant of a higher amount than Rupees 12,000, and the appointment of the third Assistant must both be deferred till you shall be enabled to carry into effect our orders for the abolition of the Office of Deputy Accountant General.

True Extract,

(Signed) J. DORIN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

N. B.—Since the receipt of the above, the Offices of Civil Auditor and Mint Master have been separated, and the Offices of Deputy Civil Auditor and Deputy Mint Master abolished.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. YOUNG,

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sanders, Cones and Co., Typs, No. 23, Loll Bazar, Calcutta.

APPENDIX No. 257

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Account, Bombay.

ENCLOSURE.

Statement showing the extent of Establishment and Operations of the Accountant General Bombay.

	EUROPEAN.		NATIVES.							COST PER MENSEM.		ACCOUNTS, &c.								BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES, INTEREST, DRAFTS, & ADVANCES.		LETTERS.	
	Head of the Departments	Assistants, or Clerks.	Head of Departments	Assistants.	Examiners.	Adjusters.	Copyists.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	European.	Native.	Monthly.		Quarterly.		Half yearly.		Annual.		Received.	Issued.	Received	Sent.
												Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received	Sent.	Received.	Sent.				
Loan and Bill Branch..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	8	300	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	(In course of a year) 260	(In course of a year) 240	55,315	7,132	Includings Regrs. of Bills. 1,356	1,104
General Branch, including Judicial Revenue, Public Works, and Steam.	1	2	...	1	1	1	12	20	35	420	1,585	233	26	96	23	9	11	1,046	297	2,798	1,564	5,106	3,198
	Armenian.																						
Military Branch.....	1	1	...	2	1	3	4	15	27	450	736	244	86	147	41	7	1	322	197	386	...	4,655	2,013

Office of Accountant General Bombay
E E Elliott Esq.

Bombay,
Accountant General's Office,
10th September 1856.

E. E. ELLIOTT,
Accountant General.

APPENDIX No... ..258

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, *Bombay.*

No. 170 of 1856-57.

Treasury,
Bombay,
A K Corfield, Esq.

To

HENRY RICKETTS, Esq,

Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments,

throughout India,

NYNEE TAL

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 205, dated the 31st May last, requesting me to inform you what my duties are as General Paymaster, as there is no such Office in the Madras and Bengal Books, and to send Copy of my answer to the Sub-Treasurer at Madras.

2d. In reply, I have the honor to state, that the duties of the Offices in which I am acting, are fourfold, namely.

I. The Sub-Treasurers'.
II. The General Paymasters'.
III. Secretary to the Government Saving's Bank.
IV. Superintendent of Stamps.

3d. The system under which Mr. Muspratt the permanent Officer, is remunerated, is as follows.

Sub-Treasurer's Pay	Rs.	1,500	0	0
Fees as Government Agent (average for the last five years)...	„	300	0	0
General Paymaster...	„	500	0	0
Superintendent of Stamps...	„	500	0	0
	Rs	2,800	0	0

4th There has hitherto been no salary allowed to the Secretary to the Saving's Bank at this Presidency, which may perhaps be considered remarkable, now that the Bengal system has been introduced in this Bank, and the business materially increased thereby.

5th. I have annexed to this letter, a List comprising the principal duties performed by me, in the above mentioned four Offices, in order that you may see what they consist of, and at the same time I beg to point out, that notwithstanding the duties have always been onerous and responsible, and have for several years been performed by Mr. Muspratt and his predecessors unaided, the work in the Office has been gradually increasing, so much so, that I think I may venture to say, that the work is at present more than double, what it was fifteen years ago.

APPENDIX. No..... 258

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub Treasurer's Office, *Bombay.*

Treasury, Bombay, A. K. Corfield, Esq.

10th. An annual statement of the interest received on account of all overdue Hoondies, is prepared, and furnished to the Accountant General.

11th. Two Registers of deposits, on account of the Estates of Military Officers, and Seamen of the Indian Navy are kept, and a Monthly Statement, is submitted to the Military Secretary; a Monthly Statement, is also furnished to the Accountant General, of all unclaimed Estates.

12th. A Register of deposits, on account of the Estates of Native Officers and Sepoys is kept, also of persons deceased in the service of the Honorable Company, and of those who died in Hospital, likewise of deceased European and Foreign Merchant Seamen, and also of the Estates of Coolies, who have emigrated and died at the Mauritius.

13th. Remittances made by the several Officers, on account of deceased Soldiers, and Seamen of the Indian Navy, are recovered by the Sub-Treasurer, and brought to account.

14th. A Monthly Cash account is furnished to the Accountant General of all Receipts and Disbursements, likewise to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

15th. A statement of the payments of the Bullion certificates, is furnished monthly to the Mint Master.

16th. When Consignments of Coin arrive from Outstations, they are examined and counted, and when Consignments are forwarded to Outstations, the bags are weighed, and then packed, in the presence of the Sub-Treasurer.

17th. A Monthly Statement of the receipts and payments, on account of the Municipal Fund, is forwarded to the Clerk of the Bench of Justices.

18th. The Money coined at the Mint, about one lack per diem, is, when sent to the Treasury, weighed and examined, and receipts are granted; a Register of the Bullion Certificates, is kept in this Office.

19th. The sums of money received at the Treasury, from the different Talookus, subordinate to Tanna, are examined, and receipts are forwarded to the Collector of that place.

20th. Original receipts of all sums, drawn during the Month, by the Military Paymaster, the Commissary General, and other Officers, are forwarded to the Accountant General, duplicates of which are forwarded to the Military Accountant.

21st. Monthly Statements of the Money paid into the Treasury, by the Commissioner of Customs, and Collector of Bombay, are forwarded for the attestation of the Sub-Treasurer, and after being examined and attested, they are returned.

22nd. A statement of the sums paid in by the several persons, on account of Opium Passes received from the Commissioner of Customs, is also sent for the same process.

APPENDIX. No..... 258

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, *Bombay.*

Treasury, Bombay, A K. Corfield, Esq.

23rd. The annual accounts of the several Collectorates, Residencies, and Political Agencies, when examined and adjusted, are afterwards returned.

24th. A Register of Interest Drafts, paid from the Treasury, on account of the several Government Loan Notes, is furnished to the Accountant General annually.

25th. Indents for the several descriptions of Postage Labels, required monthly by all the Post Offices subordinate to Bombay, are made out, and the Account Sales are examined and signed, a statement is submitted Monthly, to the Superintendent of Stamps.

26th. Drafts drawn by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, in favor of the Bank of Bombay, are paid and endorsed, by the Sub-Treasurer.

27th. Bills required by the Baroda Railway Company, in favor of their Engineers at Outstations, are drawn, when the amount has been paid into the Treasury, on the different Collectors, and advices are forwarded informing them of this.

28th. When Postage Labels are sold, the party purchasing is required to sign the statement, and the account is signed by the Sub-Treasurer daily.

29th. In addition to the above, there are other duties, such as the daily Correspondence, granting Passes for Money taken out of the Castle Gate, applying for Passes to the Custom House authorities, but it is scarcely necessary to enumerate all the minor duties.

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APPENDIX. No..... 258

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub Treasurer's Office, Bombay.

Statement of the duties of the General Paymaster.

Treasury, Bombay, A. K. Corfield, Esq.

1st. In the Morning, the Cash Balance is taken out from the General Treasury, for Payments.

2nd. The Daily Cash Accounts, shewing the past days payments and receipts, are compared with the Vouchers, and countersigned afterwards.

3rd. For Money paid to the several Public Departments and Individuals, receipts are taken, and those are compared with the Cash Book and signed.

4th. Letters from Government, Accountant General, Civil Auditor, disbursing Officers at the Presidency, and at Outstations, are opened and answered.

5th. Receipts are signed for money received from the General Treasury, on account of Indent of Cash required for payments in the Civil Department.

6th. In the evening, the Cash Balance of the days transaction, is after examination put in the General Treasury.

7th. Periodical Accounts such as the Monthly, Quarterly, Half Yearly, and Annual Accounts, for transmission to the several Departments, are examined and signed.

8th. For Cash received during the day from different individuals, on account of Poona and Malcolmpeth for Remittances to the above Stations, receipts are granted to the parties, and the amount entered in the Books, and signed by the Paymaster.

9th. The Bi-monthly Remittance List to the Collector of Poona, is examined, and signed by the Paymaster, for transmission to that Collectorate.

10th. The Weekly Remittance List, to the Superintendent of Malcolmpeth, is examined, and signed by the Paymaster, for transmission to the Superintendent.

11th. Monthly Remittances, from all the Outstations, amounting to about one lack of Rupees, are paid to the several parties, and their receipts are taken and examined, by the General Paymaster

12th. The Journal and Ledger kept in the General Pay Office, are both examined and signed by the General Paymaster, before they are forwarded to the Accountant General's Office.

13th. Drafts and Bills of Exchange, received from Outstations, and from the Presidency, are, on being realized, credited to the several Departments, and are duly acknowledged by the Paymaster.

14th. Monthly Account Currents of Receipts and Disbursements, are framed and transmitted to the several disbursing Officers, for adjustment.

15th. Answering the several Audit, on the disbursement of this Office, and forwarding to their respective Departments, extracts from the Audit Department, calling for explanation, in reference to certain charges.

16th. A Half Yearly List of Unclaimed Remittances, is prepared and examined by

Treasury, Bombay, A K Corfield, Esq.

the General Paymaster, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Accountant General, so that the same may be inserted in the Government Gazette, for the information of all parties concerned.

17th. An Abstract for increased or decreased Allowances and Establishments, also Abstracts for salary due to Officers belonging to Outstations, which on their arrival at the Presidency on leave, are presented to the General Pay Office for payment, and Bills for contingent charges, are all examined by the General Paymaster daily, and forwarded to the Civil Auditor for Audit, also Abstracts of Pay to Officers leaving the Presidency, to join their new appointments, are signed, and forwarded to the Civil Auditor for Audit, before payment.

18th. Certificates of last payments, are signed and granted to the several Officers and Pensioners, on their quitting the Presidency, for their respective stations

19th. Bills of Exchange, required by the Deputy Superintendent of Electric Telegraph, on the different Collectors at Outstations monthly, on account of the public service, are granted and signed by the General Paymaster, and the usual letters of advice, are sent to the Collectors.

20th. The Conservator of Forests, forwards from time to time, cheques on the Bank of Bombay, &c., and requires in lieu of them, Bills of Exchange, on the different disbursing Officers at outstations, which, when examined and signed, by the General Paymaster are forwarded to him, and the letters of Advice to the Collectors.

21st. All differences pointed out by the Accountant General, between the several disbursing Officers and this Office, are forwarded with instructions to have them adjusted, the disbursing Officers are then called on for their explanations, which when received, are forwarded to the Accountant General, with the General Paymaster's remarks thereon

22nd. Half Yearly Accounts from the Garrison Engineer, and Civil Architect, Engineer to the Dockyard, Mint Engineer, Conservator of Forests, and his Assistants, for advances received by them, from the General Pay Office, are examined, and afterwards forwarded to the Chief Engineer of Public Works, for instructions regarding their adjustment.

23rd. Calls are made by the General Paymaster, on the several Heads of the Departments at the Presidency, for the statement of Dead Stock of their Office, showing increase or decrease, during the past year, to enable the General Paymaster to prepare a General one, which is forwarded to the Civil Auditor.

24th The Accountant General forwards to the General Pay Office, bills of all the Stationery supplied by the Superintendent to the several Public Offices at the Presidency, for adjustment, and after the adjustment has been made, the charges are entered in the Books of the General Pay Office.

25th. Intimations for charges, passed by the Chief Engineer of Public Works, received in this Office, are copied, and signed by the General Paymaster, and the Originals are sent to the Civil Auditor, Military Paymaster, and the Paymaster Indian Navy Departments, for adjustment.

APPENDIX No..... 258

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, *Bombay.*

Treasury, Bombay. A. K Corfield, Esq.

Statement of the duties of the Secretary in the Government Saving's Bank.

1st To open all papers, received by post or otherwise, and give directions as to their disposal

2nd. To attend to the correspondence, both inward and outward of the Office, this duty is greatly on the increase.

3rd To attest, in the absence of the Actuary, all entries of Receipts and Payments in Depositors Pass-Books, also examine and initial all entries made in the Cash Book

4th To examine and ascertain the correctness of all postings made into the Ledgers from the Cash Book, there are now about six thousand five hundred persons depositing money in the Bank, and eighteen different ledgers kept by the Bank

5th. To attend to all calls for information, &c, from the Committee of management

6th To examine the Cash Book every evening, and sign to the correctness of the daily balance

7th. To examine the abstract of the daily transactions of the Bank, and attest the same.

8th. To examine two accounts current between the General Treasury and the Savings Bank, one for sums lodged and withdrawn daily in the Treasury, on account of Soldiers, which bear interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the other on account of Civil Depositors, upon whose deposits and withdrawals Interest at 3 per cent. is allowed, copies of these accounts are furnished annually to the Accountant General, that the Bank may be credited with the balance of interest due.

9th. To examine and compare, Monthly List of Deposits and withdrawals received from Military Paymasters, Collectors, and other officers in charge of Treasuries, also from the Officers commanding the different European Regiments in the Presidency

10th. To examine two Registers, one of all sums made over to the Government Agents for investment in the Public Loans, the other of deposits transferred to the same Officers for Treasury Loan Notes.

11th. To examine the Annual Balance Sheets, shewing the amount, including interest, due to each person who has an open account with the Bank on the 30th April of each year.

12th To examine an Annual General Statement, of the transactions with the Bank for submission to Government, and for publication in the Government Gazette.

APPENDIX. No..... 258

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub Treasurer's Office, Bombay.

Treasury, Bombay, A. K. Corfield, Esq.

Statement of the duties of the Superintendent of Stamps.

1. To open all letters received by post or otherwise, and to give directions as to their disposal.

2. To write letters relative to the sale and supply of Postage Labels, and Judicial Stamps.

3. To sign and return to the parties, documents such as Bonds, Deeds of Contract, Mortgage, Partnership, &c , which have been executed in the different Zillahs, on unstamped paper, and subsequently sent to be Stamped, according to Reg XVIII of 1827.

4 To examine all Indents and consignments of Stamp papers, forwarded to Outstations, and which are packed in the presence of the Superintendent.

5. To examine and Register all Receipts and Accounts of Sale

6. To examine and count Postage Labels, when received from Calcutta, and also supplies, which are forwarded to the several Outstations.

7. To examine all Contingent Bills for Stamping, Packing, Freight, &c.

8. To examine the periodical returns, both in the Judicial and Postal Departments, submitted to the Accountant General, Civil Auditor, Director General, and Postmaster General.

9. To examine the Monthly Statements, shewing the number of Postage Labels received in the Stamp Office, and the number supplied to the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, and also to the different Collectorates, &c.

10. To examine and keep the Accounts of all papers received and expended on account of Judicial Stamps, supplied from the Office to the several Zillahs.

BOMBAY CASTLE, GENERAL TREASURY,
13*th June*, 1856.

A. K CORFIELD,
Acting Sub-Treasurer.

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APPENDIX. No..... 258

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sub-Treasurer's Office, Bombay.

Statement of the average, for the last 3 years, of the Receipts and Disbursements in the General Treasury.

Treasury, Bombay, A K. Corfield, Esq.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Yearly average	Yearly average
Rupees..... 617,64,199 11 9	Rupees..... 653,85,505 7 9

BOMBAY CASTLE, GENERAL TREASURY,
13th *June* 1856.

A K. CORFIELD,
Acting Sub-Treasurer.

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APPENDIX No....259

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bombay.

Civil Auditor, Bombay
J. Webb, Esq.

No. 214 of 1856-57.

Territorial Department,

Finance.

To HENRY RICKETTS, *Esquire,*

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil

Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 206, of the 31st Ultimo, calling for a statement of the number of Bills of all sorts audited, and their amount, from the 1st of May 1853, to the 1st of May 1856, to be framed agreeably to the form therein given.

2nd. In reply, I beg to bring to your notice that the system of audit observed at Calcutta and Bombay differ. There, Bills, as I understand, of all sorts, are audited before they are brought to account, while under this Presidency, all *fixed* charges, such as salaries of Offices and Establishments, Pensions &c. which are not variable, are paid monthly as they become due, and are charged, at once, in the disbursing officers monthly cash accounts, without undergoing pre-audit, unless in the case of newly created Offices or Establishments, Pensions &c. when the *first* abstracts are always sent for audit before payment, and in cases of any change in rates of pay, or when parties are absent on leave, pre-audit always takes place.

3rd. Bills which undergo audit in this office before payment, (in addition to those noticed at the end of the preceding para.) are all Bills for contingent charges, deputation, travelling allowances, Revenue survey charges, batta to Establishments, and witnesses, provision to prisoners, and various other charges of a contingent nature.

4th. Thus the audit in this office of all disbursements, may be said to be divided in two branches, the audit of cash accounts, and the pre-audit of contingent Bills, such as above noticed.

5th. If you require a statement of the annual number of bills or vouchers, and amounts of all disbursements, from the 1st of May 1853, to the 1st of May 1856, I can furnish it to you, so soon as I am in receipt of all the Collectors cash accounts for April 1856, some of which have not yet been rendered, but I should observe, (in case it may be of any consequence) that some of the accounts for 1855-56 have not yet undergone audit.

6th. To give you an idea of the probable total of such a statement, I may

Civil Auditor, Bombay
J. Webb, Esq.

mention, that the total number of vouchers of the cash accounts of this Presidency, (including Scinde) from the 1st of May 1853, to the 1st of May 1854, is 57,692, exclusive of their enclosures, and the total amount of disbursements Rs. 9,07,16,713.

7th. Should you, however, not want this kind of statement, but require a statement of all the Bills that have undergone *pre-audit*, and their amount in Rupees, from the 1st of May 1853, to the 1st of May 1856, it can be furnished to you, though it will take some time to frame it, as the totals of all the pre-audited Bills during those years will have to be taken, and just now I can ill spare a hand to put on the work, this being our busiest time, when the annual books of allowances and Establishments, and various other annual statements for transmission to the Court of Directors and the Government of India, are under preparation.

8th. Accompanying I beg to furnish you with a statement of the number of Bills pre-audited in this office, from the 1st of May 1853, to the 1st of May 1856, and awaiting your further wishes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

J. WEBB.

Civil Auditor.

Bombay,
13th June, 1856.

APPENDIX No. 259

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Civil Auditor, Bombay.

Civil Auditor, Bombay. J. Webb, Esq.

Statement of the Number of the Bills pre-audited.

	For 1853-54	For 1854-55	For 1855-56
Bombay Presidency and its subordinates	10,334	10,934	11,755
Commissariat Department	573	1,016	970
Drawback Bills	2,563	2,079	2,962
Duplicate Bills	981	1,205	1,190
Scinde Province	1,925	1,461	1,369
Total Number	16,376	16,695	18,246

Bombay, 13*th June*, 1856.

J. WEBB,

Civil Auditor.

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APPENDIX. No.....260

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

Extract from a letter, from the Board of Customs Salt and Opium, to the Right Honorable Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor General of India and Governor of Bengal, dated the 5th April 1837, *No* 238.

Customs, Calcutta, A. R. Young, Esq.

Para. 4th. In submitting the present scheme, for the revision of the Custom House Establishment, we would respectfully solicit your Lordship's attention to the 21st Paragraph of our letter, No 268½ of the 28th March 1836, and to Mr. Secretary Prinsep's reply of the 18th May 1836, Paragraph 12th. In the letter adverted to, we observed, that " we were not aware, why the first Deputyship was reduced at the period Mr. Walker " succeeded to the appointment, from 2,000 Rupees to 1,700 per mensem, and it would " afford us real pleasure to see the allowances of that situation restored to their former " footing, knowing that the labor and responsibility of the First Deputyship, will be " greatly increased by the arrangements in progress."

5th. Our recommendation on the above occasion, though it had reference to Mr. Walker, who then held the Deputy Collectorship, and who was worthy of every consideration, had no less reference to the appointment itself, and we shall be glad for the sake of the office, if it should please your Lordship, to concur in our recommendation, that it may be restored to its former footing, and the salary fixed at 2,000 Rupees per mensem.

6th. Although Mr. Bracken, the First Deputy's known services and knowledge of the duties of the Department to which he is attached, would warrant any reasonable recommendation of ours in his favour, yet on the present occasion we offer our suggestion on entirely distinct grounds. We offer the suggestion, with a desire to secure for so important a Department, as the Calcutta Custom House, that degree of talent, which very frequently renders its possessor reluctant, without some more than ordinary degree of temptation being held out, to undertake duties requiring acuteness and intelligence, imposing much uninteresting labor, yet leading to no marked distinction or reputation in the service. We offer the suggestion with a view to secure a Deputy, who should at all times be prepared, both by qualification and Departmental experience, to take upon himself the duties of the Collectorship, in the event of sickness, or any other cause, depriving the Office of its head. We fear that the present allowance, 1,700 Rupees per mensem, would not secure the above objects, and that the appointment of Deputy Collector of Calcutta Customs, would either be turned over to Officers not very capable of other duties, and therefore certainly unfit for such an Office as this Custom House, or else it would be made a mere stepping stone to other appointments in the Land Revenue, or other branches of the service.

APPENDIX. No. 261

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the 11*th April* 1853, *No.* 300.

Customs, Calcutta, A. R. Young, Esq.

Para. 5th. His Lordship desires to take this opportunity of considering the subordinate covenanted appointments at the Custom House. These Offices, as his Lordship understands, are no better than Clerkships, the incumbents of which have nothing but a merely mechanical task to perform ; and his Lordship considers it objectionable, that two Covenanted Servants should be expended upon Offices of absolute insignificance, which might be filled and could be better filled by responsible Clerks.

6th. The proper and sole test by which to judge of the propriety of maintaining these Offices, is whether they are necessary or not, for the conduct of the Public Service ; and in order to enable his Lordship to come to a decision, I am directed to request, that the Board will report, what are the duties of the Deputy and Assistant Collector of Customs, and whether there is any necessity for appointing Covenanted Officers to these posts, or for maintaining them at all on their present footing.

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APPENDIX. No. 262

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

No. 614.

Customs, Calcutta, A. R. Young, Esq.

FROM

The Officiating Junior Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

TO

The Secretary to the

Government of Bengal.

Dated Fort William, the 6th May, 1853.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 300, dated the 11th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Revenue, to submit herewith a copy of a letter, from the Collector of Calcutta Customs, No. 106, of the 22nd ultimo, reporting on the duties performed by the Deputy and the Assistant Collector.

Customs E. M. GORDON, and E. CURRIE, } ESQRS,

2nd. The duties of these officers, the Board observe, although as explained in the 10th para. of the Collector's report not entirely of a mechanical nature, are yet to a great extent, such as might very well be performed by trustworthy Uncovenanted Assistants , and as the exigencies of the case, as stated by the Collector, may be met by the retention of one Covenanted Officer, they are prepared, in accordance with the suggestion of Government, to recommend the abolition of the Office of Covenanted Assistant Collector.

3rd. But the Board are of opinion, that the appointment of Deputy Collector, must be continued on its present footing. Even for the discharge of the ordinary details of the Office, it is desirable to have the assistance of an Officer, whose social position commands respect; and it is absolutely necessary, that there should be a duly qualified person on the spot, to take the place of the Collector, in case of the latter's temporary absence from sickness, or other cause. The Board are not aware that it is essential, as stated by the Collector, that duty bills should have the signature of a Covenanted Officer, but it is perhaps better that it should be so, and also that all Perwannahs or passes, should be similarly signed. This will be provided for by the retention of the Deputy Collector.

4th. If the Covenanted Assistantship be abolished, it will be absolutely necessary the Board remark, to appoint a trustworthy Uncovenanted Assistant, as on a late occasion when the Collector was absent, and the Deputy Collector was officiating in his stead, the Covenanted Assistant acting as Deputy Collector. The Assistant's salary might be fixed at Rupees 500 per mensem.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. R. YOUNG,

Officiating Junior Secretary.

APPENDIX. No..... 262

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

No. 106.

Customs, Calcutta, A R. Young, Esq.

FROM

The Collector of Customs,
Calcutta.

To

The Junior Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Calcutta.

The 22d April 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 506, of the 16th Instant, containing the Board's instructions, to report fully upon the duties performed by the Deputy and Assistant Collectors of this Office.

2d. I beg to state in the first instance, that the duties of these two Officers are nearly identical. They sit in the same room at adjoining desks, and upon them, speaking generally, devolves the conducting of all the details connected with the entry of goods inwards and outwards In reporting therefore upon the duties of one, I report upon both

3d. The entry of goods for Import and Export, comprises all the forms of Office, through which the several chellauns have to pass, before the goods concerned are entitled to be imported or exported.

4th. The number of these forms, varies according as the entries may be, for dutiable goods or for free goods—being of course greater in the former case, than in the latter; and there are also more forms for an import than for an export entry.

5th. The observance of most of these forms, is directed to the several departments of the Office, by written orders on the applications or entries by the Deputy and Assistant; for instance—the Appraiser's Department—the Officers attached to which are Uncovenanted Servants—whatever may be the necessary order, in respect to appraising of goods, is issued by the Covenanted Subordinate Officers to that Department.

6th. Among the forms of Office, I of course include the signing of the bills for receipt of duty and of all the Perwannahs—none of which two Official documents are valid, without a Covenanted Officer's signature. I may add here that all transactions of the Office with which Cash has any concern—the taking and adjusting of deposits—the payment of refund, or of drawback and such like, &c, require the signature of Covenanted Officers. Moreover all the various official documents and returns sent up to the Board's and Accountant's Office for record—Registers of all kinds—Manifests &c., have to receive a Covenanted Officer's signature. I do not hesitate to say, that if it be left to the Collector alone to sign all these documents, it would not be practicable for him to conduct the current daily duties of his own office.

Customs, Calcutta, A. R. Young, Esq.

7th. A pretty long experience in the Custom House, enables me indeed to state without fear of contradiction, that the duties that do devolve on the Deputy and Assistant, occupy in the busy season, say from September to February, their whole official time—aided as I know them to be under the necessity of getting through the daily business by the Collector himself—in the conduct of details more immediately appertaining to themselves, to the delay of work belonging exclusively to his own office.

8th. A good test of the work daily performed, the details of which are entrusted to the Deputy and Assistant, may be found in the number of registered chellauns passing daily through the office. I do not think, I am far wrong in assuming on a rough calculation, that number during those busier six months of the year, to be at an average little short of two hundred—assuming also, that the number of orders to be passed by the Covenanted Officers on each chellaun, to average five—which taking the chellauns all round, is not excessive—and I think the Board will be disposed to admit the accuracy of the assertion of the preceding paragraph.

9th. Some years ago it was thought advisable to lessen the personal agency of the Covenanted Servants, and they were instructed to discontinue the first orders usually given in the Chellauns. The result of this change was a successful fraud on the department. I beg to refer the Board to letter, without number, dated 6th August 1832, para. 7th—since which date, the former practice became restored and still obtains.

10th. It is true that all the duties now spoken of may be said to be of a mechanical nature ; but it is equally true, that the officers engaged in them, must at times be prepared and must be allowed to take upon themselves responsibility and exercise discretion in many matters that are referred for their decision. I instance the admission of invoices, of weights, of drawback claims, of entries made—the rejection or otherwise of goods to pass outside—the determining what parties may be fairly trusted and what not.

11th. It can of course be affirmed that experience is, of such duties, the best teacher and that therefore it may be expedient to provide a more permanent occupant of at least the Assistant's place, than is likely to be afforded by the appointment to that situation of a Covenanted Officer looking for promotion. But, if I may be permitted to make the remark, I believe that the object of the high salary attached to the situation in this office, was in fact to secure that permanency and to prevent constant change in the office by promotion to higher paid appointments outside.

12th. I ask to be allowed to call the Board's attention more specially in reference to the Deputy Collectorship of the Custom House, to the letter from the Board of Customs to Goverment, No. 238, of 5th April 1837. The labour and responsibility of that Office are there acknowledged ; and if so, then they cannot be less acknowledged, when the work of this department can be proved by the Official returns to have at least doubled since that period. The Board of that day in offering a certain suggestion, desire by it " to secure for so important a department as the Calcutta Custom House, that " degree of talent, which very frequently renders its possessor reluctant without some " more than ordinary degree of temptation being held out to undertake duties re-

"quiring acuteness and intelligence; imposing much uninteresting labor; yet lead- "ing to no marked destination or reputation in the service." They desire by it moreover "to secure a Deputy, who should at all times be prepared, both by qualification "and departmental experience, to take upon himself the duties of the Collectorship in "the event of sickness, or any other cause depriving the office of its head." It would therefore seem evident, that the then Board, did not consider the offices in question to be "of absolute insignificance," and I can affirm, that the constitution of the office of Deputy, has not altered since those days and that unfortunately now as then, the Head of the Department has *not* a patent for unvarying infallible good health.

Customs, Calcutta, A. R. Young, Esq.

13th. In respect to the offices of the Deputy and Assistant being "necessary for the conduct of the Public Service," it would not become me to make any remark beyond perhaps saying, that as the Public with whom this department has chiefly to transact business, is the Mercantile and trading portion of the Community, a reference might be made to the two Associations, representing that portion for their opinion, whether they would elect for the Head of this Department, a gentleman practically conversant with its several details, or rather one who had not previously been in a situation to make himself acquainted with them. The reply might be of use in determining the question, whether the present footing of the Deputy Collectorship in respect to its being filled by a Covenanted Officer, should be maintained.

I have, &c.,

(Sd) W. BRACKEN,

Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX. No..... 263

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

Extract from a letter, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the 25th May 1853, *No.* 213.

Customs, Calcutta, A R Young, Esq.

Para. 1st. I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No 614) dated the 6th Instant with enclosure, and to inform you in reply, that His Lordship has determined to abolish the office of Covenanted Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs, on the occurrence of a vacancy. Although not satisfied of the necessity of the office of Deputy Collector of Customs on its present footing, His Lordship will act on the Board's advice and retain it.

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APPENDIX. No..... 264

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

Extract from a letter, from the Collector of Customs to the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, of the 24th January 1855, *No.* 14.

Customs, Calcutta, A. R. Young, Esq.

Para 5th. The question of the duties of the Office of Deputy Collector has been already before the Board, and therefore I do not know that I am now called upon to return to it. I would only observe however, as the Government of Bengal was at that time differently constituted to what it is now, that although those duties are very much of a mechanical nature* and might no doubt be satisfactorily performed by an Uncovenanted Assistant of long experience in the Department, yet that consideration, can scarcely be said to outweigh the importance of having a Covenanted Officer always at hand, to take up in any emergency the Collector's work, as well as his own.

* Para 5th of Government letter to Board of 11th April 1853, No. 300.

6th. With an effective Deputy, the Collector's duties may be said to be confined apart from the general control and supervision of the office in its several branches, to the correspondence and deciding on references, most of them verbally made by parties on disputed points. But these duties would not ordinarily admit of his conducting as well without some delay of business, even a portion of the current daily details of imports and exports. I continue therefore to be of opinion, that the situation of Deputy Collector, should be filled by a Covenanted servant and would on this subject, solicit the Board's attention to the letter of the former Board to Government of the 5th April 1837, No 238.

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APPENDIX. No 265

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

Extract from a letter, from the Officiating Collector of Customs Calcutta, to the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue Calcutta, dated the 7th August 1855, *No* 147.

Customs, Calcutta, A R. Young, Esq.

Para. 3d. While on the subject of a successor to Mr. Lushington in the appointment of Deputy Collector of Customs, I trust I shall not be deemed presumptuous, if I ask the Board, to bring under the notice of the Lieutenant Governor, a suggestion, which I am induced to make, from a conviction, that some such plan as that which I venture to propose, would be for the advantage of the Public and tend to the continued efficient discharge of the duties of this Office.

4th My predecessor has left on record in the Correspondence which took place in April 1853, his views in regard to the Office of Deputy Collector and I would request the attention of the Board especially to Para. 12th of his letter of the 25th of that month, No. 106. I am aware that it is no longer necessary to shew, that the Office is not one " of absolute insignificance" to which any one might appropriately be nominated, whose fitness for other positions in the service, is doubtful. My own impression is, that great risk of loss of Revenue, could scarcely fail to attend the appointment of a careless or incompetent Deputy Collector, and that the efficient discharge of the duties of the Office, requires not merely unremitting attention, but considerable quickness, sound discretion and above all, Departmental experience. In the present state of the service, so far as I am able to judge, it appears to me, that there is little hope of securing the last of these qualifications, by the appointment of any Officer, whose standing entitles him to a salary of Rs. 1,700 per mensem, as any such Officer would be likely within a few months, to be promoted to the higher salary of a Land Revenue Collector, when, of course he would desire to be removed. There is a prospect therefore, of a succession of Deputy Collectors, each of whom would scarcely remain in Office long enough, to become conversant with the details of his duties, which are such as a Civil Servant in the regular line, could not as a general rule, be expected to be acquainted with, before joining the Department.

5th. To avoid so great an evil, I submit for the consideration of Government, the following plan :—

I would propose that an Officer be appointed Deputy Collector, on a Salary of Rs. 1,000, whose present standing entitles him to 8 or 900 Rs. per mensem, with the understanding that so long as he remains in the Department, his Salary shall be increased each year at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem, till it amounts to that attached to the appointment, viz. Rs. 1,700, beyond which of course, I would not propose that it should be raised. By these means, the services of a man would be obtained, whose prospects would be identified with the Department, and who from being always in all probability a little in advance of his cotemporaries in point of allowances, would be content to remain in the appointment and not look to or desire any change. I have no doubt, men of the standing I have referred to, may be found who are competent to perform the duties of the Office and would be willing to accept the appointment on these terms.

(True Extracts.)

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 15*th May*, 1856.

A. R. YOUNG,
Officiating Collector of Customs.

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APPENDIX. No.....266

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

No. 164.

Customs, Calcutta, A. R. Young, Esq.

FROM

A. R. YOUNG, ESQ.
Officiating Collector of Customs,
Calcutta.

TO

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.
Commissioner for the Revision
of Civil Salaries, and Establishments,
throughout India.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 19, dated the 29th March last, which I have delayed answering until now, in order that I might furnish you with information brought up to the latest period, by including the results of the operations of the year just closed. I have been expecting also a communication from Madras, which has only this day reached me.

2d. This reference to Madras, I was induced to make, from a conviction, that the Statement of the Comparative Cost of the Covenanted Agency, employed in the Custom Houses at the several Presidencies, given in the margin of the 1st Paragraph of your letter under reply, is erroneous. The following, I think you will find, represents more correctly the state of the case in this respect:—

	Collector's Salary.	Deputy Collector's Salary.	Assistant Collector's Salary.	Collector's Commission (Average)	Total Cost of Covenanted Agency.
Calcutta.....	Rs. 36,000	Rs. 20,400	.....	.....	Rs. 56,400
Madras.....	„ 21,600	„ 18,000	.....	Rs. 19,200	„ 58,800
Bombay.....	„ 42,000	„ 18,000	Rs. 9,600	.....	„ 69,600

3d. The question of the advisability of retaining a Covenanted Officer in the appointment of Deputy Collector of Customs, has been recently decided in the affirmative, and I do myself the honor to annex for your consideration, Extracts of Correspondence which has taken place on this subject. Should it now be deemed expedient, to substitute Uncovenanted Agency, I think the Salary of the Officer appointed, should not be less than Rs. 1,000 per mensem, seeing that that of the Superintendent of the Preventive Service, who would be his subordinate and have to carry out his orders, has been fixed at Rs. 800.

4th. In regard to the other question proposed by you, namely, the future Salary of the Collector, I cannot but regret, that the task of taking part in its discussion, has devolved upon me in my present position. I am not, as you are aware, the actual incumbent of the Office, but carrying on the duties for an absentee, with the expectation of succeeding to the appointment, in the possible event of his not returning to it. I may be supposed therefore, to be directly interested in the result of any determination which may be come to in this matter. The consciousness of this, makes me reluctant to say much that might fairly be said, and which, under other circumstances, I should have

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had no hesitation in representing, in reference to the difficulty and importance of the duties of the Office, lest I should be thought to be endeavouring to make out a case for my own personal advantage. In reality I confess I do not feel that my prospects in the Service are so entirely identified with the fate of the Collectorship of Customs, as to prevent my expressing freely, what I honestly think on the subject, uninfluenced by any personal considerations. On the whole, however, it will be best perhaps, that I should, as briefly and with as little in the shape of comment as possible, lay before you such information, as will enable you to judge for yourself, of the nature and extent of the duties, which the Collector of Customs at Calcutta has to discharge.

5th. The extent of business in any Custom House, must obviously be in proportion to the number and size of the vessels frequenting the Port, the description of the Cargo which they bring or take away, and the amount of duty collected. I have accordingly had prepared the following Tables, exhibiting these particulars at intervals of five years, commencing with 1835-36.

1. *Amount of Shipping.*

	Number of Ships.			Tonnage.		
	Number of Ships Arrived.	Number of Ships Departed.	Total Number of Ships.	Import Tonnage.	Export Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1835-36	494	526	1,020	1,41,298	1,53,912	2,95,210
1840-41	697	690	1,387	2,34,316	2,35,092	4,69,408
1845-46	1,179	839	2,018	3,20,054	3,00,695	6,20,749
1850-51	1,030	817	1,847	3,66,711	3,63,555	7,30,266
1855-56	1,285	1,310	2,595	6,84,618	6,71,145	13,55,763

2. *Value of Cargoes.*

	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total Value of Imports and Exports
1835-36	Rs. 3,16,21,782	Rs. 6,07,72,524	Rs. 9,23,94,306
1840-41	„ 5,86,77,671	„ 8,36,93,298	„ 14,23,70,969
1845-46	„ 6,29,11,297	„ 10,44,87,438	„ 16,73,98,735
1850-51	„ 7,05,32,910	„ 10,72,80,895	„ 17,78,13,805
1855-56	„ 14,08,83,879	„ 13,88,68,919	„ 27,97,52,798

3. *Amount of Duty Collected.*

	Amount, duty Collected on Imports.	Amount, duty Collected on Exports.	Total Collections.
1835-36	Rs. 18,27,673	Rs. 2,59,798	Rs. 20,87,471
1840-41	„ 37,89,960	„ 11,65,195	„ 49,55,155
1845-46	„ 71,66,972	„ 13,11,163	„ 84,78,156
1850-51	„ 91,52,749	„ 12,30,901	„ 1,03,83,651
1855-56	„ 1,24,04,232	„ 17,55,660	„ 1,41,59,892

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Customs, Calcutta, A. R. Young, Esq.

6th. The cost of the Agency employed in each of the corresponding years was as follows :—

	Collector.	Deputy Collector.	1st Assistant.	2d Assistant.	3d Assistant.	Total.
1835-36	Rs. 52,250	Rs. 20,400	Rs. 14,400	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 8,400	Rs. 1,07,450
1840-41	„ 36,000	„ 20,400	.....	„ 12,000	„ 8,400	„ 76,800
1845-46	„ 36,000	„ 20,400	.....	„ 12,000	.....	„ 68,400
1850-51	„ 36,000	„ 20,400	.....	„ 12,000	.....	„ 68,400
1855-56	„ 36,000	„ 20,400	.....	„ 6,000	.....	„ 62,400

7th. It is for you to consider, whether any disproportion which may at any time have existed, between the work to be done, and the Agency employed upon it, has not been corrected by the gradual, but in the aggregate large increase of the former, and decrease of the latter, or, whether in fact the disproportion has not now been reversed. It will be seen from the above Statements, that while the number of the ships frequenting this Port has increased by 154 per Cent., the tonnage by 361 per Cent., the value of the Cargoes by 202 per Cent., and the amount of duty collected by 578 per Cent., the salaries of those by whom the business of the Custom House is conducted, have been reduced to the extent of nearly 43 per Cent. within the last twenty years. It is not probable that the trade of Calcutta will diminish in future years. Indeed it is the opinion of well informed persons, that the resources of the Country are now only beginning to be developed, and that, as the Railway is extended, the growth of this trade will progress at a rate of which former experience affords no criterion, and to which conjecture can set no limit. In the mean while, it is certain that the preparations which are now making for establishing an Auxiliary Port in the Mutlah, will at no distant period, impose much additional labour and responsibility on the Collector of Customs.

8th. I will now proceed to give some description of the nature of the duties, which the Collector of Customs has to discharge.

9th. By arrangements which have been recently introduced into this Office, the business connected with Imports, has been entirely separated from that of Exports, and, so far as the passing of goods through the Custom House is concerned, the Deputy Collector is supposed to preside and issue routine orders in the one and the Assistant in the other of these Departments.* But the number of applications in each day, is very frequently greater than these Officers can dispose of, without keeping people waiting (and the delay of even a few minutes is regarded as a grievance by the applicants.) The Collector is obliged therefore to take part in the current work of the Office, to the constant interruption of course of his own proper duties. These duties consist in the direction, control, and general supervision of all Departments of an Establishment, numbering not less than 313 persons,

* Leaving out of the account 5,424 entries in what is called the common Pass Register, in which Passes granted to Government Officers and for private packages of trifling value, are recorded, the number of regular applications to pass goods, has averaged daily during 1855-56.

Imports.... 89 } Total 201.
Exports....112 }

Frequently of course the number is much greater and has amounted to as many as 475 in one day.

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of whom the majority are Europeans and East Indians, besides an equal number of Peons, Burkundazes, Boats-crews, &c., who also require some looking after; in carrying on official Correspondence;* in deciding on all references, disputes, and questions, which arise in the course of the transaction of business, either in the Office or on board-ships, and occasionally in cases referred by the Board, and from the other Presidencies for his opinion; in adjudicating in cases of seizure, forfeiture, and smuggling; in checking and punishing irregularities in the landing and shipping of goods, and in enforcing attention generally to all rules and regulations of the Custom House.

* Much of this correspondence, as may be supposed, is carried on by notes which are not recorded. Exclusive of these, the number of letters written during the past year has been

To Board of Revenue ...	254
To other parties	478
Usual and formal communications.	748
	1,480

10th. In addition to the above, other duties have been assigned to the Collector of Customs, which would not appear to have any very close connection with the administration of the Customs Revenue. He is made responsible for the realization of all Marine Bills* and is the channel of communication between the Public and the Marine Authorities in all matters connected with the charges made in that Department. He has also to discharge a variety of very troublesome and disagreeable duties as Shipping Master* under the Merchant Seaman's Act of 1854. In this capacity, he has to enquire into and settle all disputes which arise between Commanders and their Crews in the adjustment of their accounts. He has to determine, what deductions from wages may properly be made, and what disallowed. No Seaman or Officer can be discharged, 'til the correctness of his account has been admitted before the Collector, who has to ascertain and to certify, that the balance of wages due at the time of discharge* has been paid, all casualties† among the Crews of Ships are also reported to the Collector and the wages due to deceased Seamen, must be recovered and the proceeds of their effects realized by him. These, accompanied by a separate account for each seaman, have to be remitted to England‡ and periodical returns with full particulars of all these matters, have to be forwarded to the Board of Trade.

* The amount collected in this Department in 1855-56, was as stated below and added to the Customs Revenue makes the Total collections in this Office considerably above a crore and a half of Rupees.

Number of Bills issued.	Amount.	Number of Bills realized.	Amount.
6,082	Rs. 12,97,055	5,776	Rs. 12,37,164

* In Madras these duties are performed by the Master Attendant and in Bombay by the Police Magistrate.

* During the past year, 1561 Seamen took their discharge.

† And 119 desertions and 99 deaths were reported.

‡ Recently it has been determined in the Financial Department of the Government of India, that the proceeds of the Estates of deceased Seamen *throughout India*, shall be remitted through the Collector of Customs at Calcutta. This arrangement has only just begun to come into operation and it remains to be seen how far the business and responsibility of the Collector of Customs, will be increased by it.

11th. The above, I believe, is a pretty complete account of the different branches of the business of the Collector of Customs at Calcutta. But, after all, it is scarcely possible, by any mere enumeration of duties discharged, to convey an idea of their difficulty

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or importance, and a more just impression on this point, would probably be derived from the estimate formed by the authorities, to whom the Office is subordinate, of the qualifications requisite for the efficient discharge of those duties. You will no doubt remember, from having taken part in the discusion, that, not long ago, a question was referred by Government for the consideration of the Board of Revenue which elicited an expression of opinion on this subject. On that occasion, the Board urged on Government, the necessity of nominating to the appointment, an Officer possessing "ability, firmness, and industry," and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to observe that "the "Office of Collector of Customs, is one in which, besides industry and general ability, a "calm judgment, a discriminating tact, and much temper, are essential qualifications."

12th. It will be conceded, I presume, that an Officer possessing the above qualifications, might reasonably aspire to advancement to the highest posts in any Department of the Service, and could hardly be expected to accept or remain contentedly in an appointment, which has no single attraction beyond the Salary attached to it, if that Salary were no higher than he might calculate on immediately obtaining, or than that which his cotemporaries enjoy elsewhere. There are many appointments open to men of the same standing, of which the duties, as compared with those of the Collectorship of Customs, are more interesting and less laborious, and which carry with them dignity and influence and afford better opportunities of achieving a reputation in the Service. The man who in accepting the latter, gives up a fair chance of any of the former, makes a sacrifice which he would not be induced to make, without some compensating advantage in the shape of higher emolument.

13th. There is another consideration which no doubt has occurred to yourself, as one to which some weight is due, in comparing the Salary of any appointment in Calcutta with those of equal responsibility in other parts of India. The expense of living here is very great. From my own experience, I should say that 50 per Cent., was not an over estimate of the difference in the expenditure, necessarily incurred in Calcutta and in the Mofussil as regards this Presidency. I have no knowledge of the cost of living in Madras or Bombay, but am informed that there also it is less than in Calcutta.

14th. With the above facts before you, I cannot but think, that the conclusion to which you will arrive will be, that Rs. 36,000 per Annum, is rather an inadequate than an excessive rate of Salary, for the Head of a Department, which contributes more than a Crore and a half of Rupees to the Revenue of the Country; with large Establishments, requiring constant and vigilant supervision under his control; with difficult and responsible duties to discharge and such as are recognised by Government, as requiring in the incumbent special qualifications, but which at the same time, are in themselves somewhat disagreeable and offer no inducement or attraction, excepting the Salary attached to the Office; and with a position to maintain in Society at the seat of the Supreme Government and Commercial Capital of the Empire, involving of necessity a greater expenditure than would be incurred in any other part of India.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

A. R. YOUNG,

Officiating Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 15th May, 1856.

APPENDIX. No.....267

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

No. 239.

Customs, Calcutta A. R. Young, Esq.

FROM

A. R. YOUNG, ESQ.,

Officiating Collector of Customs,

Calcutta.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,

Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments,

throughout India.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd Ultimo, in which you desire to be informed, what portion of the Import duty shewn in statement 3 of my letter of the 15th May last, was on account of Salt, and ask my opinion as to whether, in comparing the Customs receipts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Calcutta Customs are entitled to credit, for the duties on Salt, and the Bombay Customs for duties on Opium.

2nd. The following Table furnishes a reply to the first of these questions.

Years.	Duty on Salt Imported.	Duty on other Imports.	Total.	Rate of Increase as compared with 1835-36.	
				Salt.	Other Goods.
1835-36	8,54,501 0 0	9,73,171 0 0	18,27,672 0 0	....	....
1840-41	17,13,384 2 0	20,76,576 6 6	37,89,960 8 6	100	113
1845-46	44,31,057 10 0	27,35,935 3 3	71,66,992 13 3	418	181
1850-51	61,39,112 14 0	30,13,636 4 0	91,52,749 2 0	618	209
1855-56	85,72,556 0 9	38,31,676 10 0	1,24,04,232 10 9	903	293

3rd. As regards the collections on Salt, I have no hesitation in saying, that the Customs Department, is entitled to be credited with the full amount of these, just as much as with any other item of its collections. It is one of the articles specified in the Import Tariff, and, so far as the Custom House is concerned, duty is levied upon it precisely in the same manner as upon every other dutiable Import.

4th. The doubt on the subject which appears to have occurred to you, I can only imagine to have orginated in one of two ways. It is possible, I think, that you may have come to regard this branch of the Customs Collections, as part and parcel of the "Salt Revenue," from its being, I know, frequently so designated, and treated in official Returns; or, it may be, that you are under the impression, that the rate of duty charged on Salt, is so disproportionately high, that to include the collections from this source in an aggregate, by which to measure the comparative extent of business in different Custom Houses, would be to give an unfair advantage to the one, in which these collec-

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tions are made. I think I shall be able to shew, that both of these views are erroneous, and that it would be most unfair, in such a comparison, to exclude any portion of the Customs Collections realized from Salt.

5th. To call the amount levied as Customs duty on imported Salt, by the name of Salt Revenue, and to credit in consequence the Salt Department with that amount, seems to me, very much the same thing as if the duty on imported Spirits were to be carried to the credit of the Abkarry Department, because an Excise duty is imposed and levied in that Department on Spirits manufactured in this country ; or, as if the duty leviable on imported Opium, had to be transferred to the Opium Department, and were considered a portion of the Opium Revenue. I have said above, that duty is levied on imported Salt, precisely in the same manner as on any other article of Import. I ought to have said, that every process applicable to the passing of other goods, is gone through at the Custom House in dealing with Salt, but some additional forms are observed, and many precautions adopted, which are not considered necessary with ordinary cargoes. Every ship having Salt on board has, for instance, two Preventive Officers at least, instead of one, to look after her, and every chittack of the cargo is accurately weighed and delivered, under the personal superintendence of one of these Officers, which is not the case with any other description of goods. It would be tedious to describe here, the different steps to be taken, and orders passed at the Custom House, before Salt can be discharged, but the particulars contained in the annexed Memorandum (A), in which are also mentioned, the several Registers kept up, and the number of applications made, and documents issued, in connection with the passing of Salt in 1855-6, will give you some idea of the labour, which the realization of this branch of its Revenue, imposes on the Custom House.

6th. It is true, that after all the Custom House forms have been complied with, and the duty has been actually levied, other forms have to be gone through at the Board's Office, in order that the receipt for duty furnished from the Custom House, may be exchanged there for a Rowannah, which Section 87, Regulation X, of 1819, requires shall be issued by the Board, and it is also true, that the weighment of Salt by the Preventive Officers, is checked on the part of the Salt Department, by a Tippanavees from the Salt Chokey Office, who is employed by the job, at the rate of 6 Rs., per month, and that these ships have also the benefit of an occasional visit, from the Superintendent of Salt Chokeys himself. But so entirely superfluous do I consider these proceedings, that some time ago, (in May last), I did myself the honor to recommend to the Board, that they should be dispensed with, on the ground of their uselessness, and the unnecessary trouble and inconvenience to Salt Merchants, which they create. At all events, as regards the matter under your consideration, I think it must be conceded, that these subsequent proceedings, after the duty on Salt has been collected at the Custom House, cannot affect the claim of that Department, to the entire credit of those collections.

7th. I proceed now to notice the doubt, which I have supposed it possible, may have been suggested to you, by the high rate of duty at which Salt is assessed.

8th. Compared with its value, there can be no doubt, that Salt is very highly

taxed. The duty amounts to never less than 250 per cent. and to as much as 500 per cent. on the price at which some qualities are sold. But this peculiarity is one which, so far as the Custom House is concerned, entitles it to more, instead of less credit for the realization of the Revenue derived from this article. For it is plain, that as the temptation to Smuggling is increased, by the disproportion between the value and the duty, the difficulty of preventing Smuggling is also increased, and the Department which successfully overcomes this difficulty, has a right to claim credit for the result of its efforts.

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9th. I am prepared however to shew, that, independently of any such peculiarity as that just noticed, the amount of duty realized upon Salt, is not greater in proportion to the labour and expense bestowed upon its collection, than that obtained from other sources. To illustrate my meaning, I have prepared the three annexed Statements, B C. & D. The first of these contains a list of the principal articles of Import. These articles, I must remark, have not been selected because they are the most favourable to my argument, but include some of those which are most lightly taxed, and of the least value, and where different qualities of the same goods are imported, not the highest, but a medium quality has been entered. I have endeavoured in short, to exhibit as fairly as I could, the *average* value of the staple Imports, and the proportion, which the duty levied on this value bears to the weight, which represents the bulk or quantity of these goods. The result it will be seen, shews that, so far from Salt being higher taxed, with reference to its bulk, than other articles of Import, the *average* rate of duty charged on those articles, is nearly double that charged on an equal quantity of Salt.

10th. To put the matter in another and broader light, I have in Statement C. contrasted the Import out-turn, as regards duties, of six Ships bringing general cargo with that of the same number of vessels wholly laden with Salt. The result is slightly favourable to the latter, for while the average amount of duty, realized from general cargoes, has been between 45 and 46 Rs per Ton, on the ships' tonnage, Salt has paid between 48 and 49 Rs. per Ton. This is a difference hardly worth considering, and that it is accidental in some measure, is evident from the fact, that individually some of the general cargo vessels, have paid more per Ton, than some of the Salt Ships, and vice versâ. On the other hand, it will be seen from Statement D., that the cost of watching and discharging cargo from Salt vessels, is very much greater than that of other vessels.

11th. I hope that the facts stated in the above paragraphs, will convince you, that the amount of Customs duty, realized from Salt, is not disproportionate to the labor and responsibility of its collection, and that the Department in which it is collected, is entitled as fully to credit for those collections, as it is for any other portion of the Revenue, obtained through its instrumentality.

12th. On the subject of the duties on Opium at Bombay, I do not feel, that I have sufficiently accurate information, to offer the opinion you ask for, as to whether the Customs Department at that Presidency, can properly take credit for these duties. This depends I think, on how far that Department is actually and directly instrumental in collecting the duties, and whether 400 Rs. per chest, is, or is not, a disproportionate rate of

Customs, Calcutta. A. R Young, Esq

duty, as compared with that levied on other articles of Export. I am under the impression, that the duty on Opium, exported from Bombay, is levied at Malwa, and that the drug is sent thence to the Coast under Passes, which are examined and checked at the Custom House, at the time of shipment. If this be the case, the connection of the Bombay Custom House with Malwa Opium, would appear to be the same, as that of the Calcutta Custom House with the Opium from Patna and Benares, the Board's Passes for which, are all examined and checked at the Custom House, and regular Shipping Passes granted, before it is allowed to be taken on board—or the process, as regards the trouble it involves, may perhaps approach more nearly, to that connected with the passing of Cotton, from the North-Western Provinces. This Cotton is accompanied by certificates of the payment of Transit duty, which certificates have to be very carefully examined, and the amount covered by them, has to be paid to the shippers For neither the Opium nor the Cotton thus entered at the Custom House, does the Customs Department receive any credit, but on the contrary, the drawbacks paid on the Cotton, are debited to Customs, without a pice of the collections having ever been credited to that Department

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

A R YOUNG,

Officiating Collector of Customs

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 16th July, 1856

APPENDIX. No ..... 267.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

A

Customs, Calcutta, A R. Young, Esq.

List of Registers, kept in the Calcutta Custom House, in connection with the levy of duty on Imported Salt

1 Register of Chellauns.
2 Do. of Duty paid Receipts.
3 Do. in Cash Department
4 Do. of Bonds
5 Do. Warehousing
6 Do Internal Consumption.
7 Do do Bills
8 Do do in Cash Department.
9 Do of Boat Notes
10 Do. of Fees for Bonding Salt.

Process of Passing Salt, through the Calcutta Custom House.

When it is proposed to take delivery of the Salt direct from the Ship, the application to pay duty is first taken to the Import Department, to have the Manifest noted, for the quantity it is desired to pass,—it then goes to the Deputy Collector, who assesses the duty,—then to the calculators who calculate the amount (of?) duty leviable, after deducting, in the case of Bombay and Kurrachee Salt, the duty taken at those Ports. The Chellaun is then taken to the Cash Department, where, after payment of the duty, it is registered in a Bengallee Register, kept in that Department. It then goes to the Bill Department, where the Bill or Receipt is prepared Having been signed by the Deputy Collector, and noted in the Bill Book, (to the entry in which he attaches his initials,) the Receipt is made over to the Importer, who takes it to the Board, to exchange for a Rowannah.

When it is intended to bond Salt, the process is the same, up to the stage at which the duty is calculated. After that, the application is taken to the Bonding Department, for the preparation of the Bond. When this has been executed, notice with full particulars, is sent to the Superintendent of the Sulkea Golahs, and a similar notice with blank Boat-notes, is forwarded to the Preventive Officer on board. To clear out Salt from bond, the application is first taken to the Bonding Department, to have the quantity noted off, in the Warehousing chellaun and Register,—then to the Deputy Collector, for duty order.—then to the calculators, to calculate duty,—then to the Cash Department, for payment of duty and registry, in the Bengallee Register,—then to Bonding Department, for preparation of the Bill and Perwannah, the former of which, after signature by the Collector, is taken by the applicant to the Board, to be exchanged for a Rowannah, and the latter to Sulkea, to authorize delivery of the Salt.

Number of Applications made, and documents issued, in connection with the passing of Imported Salt, through the Calcutta Custom House in 1855-56.

Number of Chellauns.	Number of Duty Receipts issued	Number of Bonds executed.	Number of Warehousing Chellauns.	Notices to Superintendent of Salt Golahs.	Notices to Preventive Officers, on board.	Number of Perwannahs issued.	Number of Refunds paid.
4,050	4,050	174	174	174	174	1,025	234

A. R. YOUNG,
Officiating Collector of Customs.

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APPENDIX. No.....267

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

B

Customs, Calcutta, A. R. Young, Esq.

Description of Goods.	Average weight of Bale or Package.	Average Value.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.	Rate of duty per India Maund.
Twist (Grey,)..	500 lbs. Mds. 6 3 0¾	Rs. 250	3½ ℘ Cent.	8 12 0	1 7 0
Do. (Turkey Red,) ..	400 lbs. „ 4 34 7	„ 500	do.	17 8 0	3 9 10
Do. (other Colours,)..	500 lbs. „ 6 3 0¾	„ 300	do.	10 8 0	1 11 8
Long Cloth, (white) ..	400 lbs. „ 4 34 7	„ 275	5 ℘ Cent.	13 12 0	2 13 3
Cambric, (do.) ..	225 lbs. „ 2 29 6	„ 250	do.	12 8 0	4 8 10
Mulls, (do.) ..	200 lbs. „ 2 17 3½	„ 300	do.	15 0 0	6 2 9
Jaconets, (do.) ..	300 lbs. „ 3 25 13¼	„ 300	do.	15 0 0	4 1 10
Velvet, (do.). ..	150 lbs. „ 1 32 14⅝	„ 400	do.	20 0 0	10 15 7
Broad Cloth, (Medium)..	325 lbs. „ 3 38 0	„ 500	do.	25 0 0	6 5 3
Flannel, (do.)..	400 lbs. „ 4 34 7	„ 450	do.	22 8 0	4 10 0
Iron,..	100 Maunds.	„ 350	do.	17 8 0	0 2 10
Lead,...	100 Maunds.	„ 750	do.	37 8 0	0 6 0
Tin,..	100 Maunds.	„ 3,000	do.	150 0 0	1 8 0
Copper, (Sheet, & Bolt)..	100 Maunds.	„ 3,800	do.	190 0 0	1 14 5
Quicksilver,..	100 Maunds.	„ 8,000	10 ℘ Cent.	800 0 0	8 0 0
Spirits,..	100 Mds. 914 2/9 Galls.	.....	1/8 ℘ Gall.	1,371 4 6	13 11 5
Wines,..	Ditto.	.....	1 ℘ Gall.	914 4 8	9 2 3
				17	81 2 11
				Average..	4 12 5

A. R. YOUNG,

Officiating Collector of Customs.

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APPENDIX. No.....267.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Customs, Calcutta.

Customs, Calcutta, A R. Young, Esq.

C

Name of Ship.	Description of Cargo.	Tonnage.	Amount of duty realized.	Rate of duty per Ton.
Jane Leech, Liverpool..	General.	910	Rs. 42,892 6 9	Rs. 47 2 2
Thos. Brocklebank, do. ..	Do.	588	„ 27,545 13 6	„ 46 13 6
Winterthur, London....	Do.	687	„ 25,566 8 6	„ 37 3 5
City of London, Glasgow, ..	Do.	581	„ 23,792 3 3	„ 40 15 3
Comete, Bordeaux..	Do.	538	„ 24,581 3 6	„ 45 11 0
Leocadie and Anna, do. ..	Do.	410	„ 25,342 7 0	„ 61 12 11
	Total.	3,714	Rs. 1,69,720 10 6	Rs. 45 13 4
Wm. Libbey, Liverpool.. ..	Salt.	999	Rs. 49,812 8 0	Rs. 49 13 9
Transport, do.	Do.	1,855	„ 72,012 8 0	„ 38 13 2
Conqueror, do.	Do.	884	„ 59,598 8 0	„ 67 6 8
Atieth Rohomon, Bombay ..	Do.	812	„ 40,816 4 0	„ 50 4 3
Escort, Marseilles..	Do.	778	„ 34,065 0 0	„ 43 12 7
Defiance, Madras ..	Do.	512	„ 28,487 8 0	„ 55 10 3
	Total..	5,840	Rs. 2,85,786 4 0	Rs. 48 15 0

D

Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival off Town.	Discharged in full.	Salaries paid to Preventive Officers.
Jane Leech,..	31st October 1855.. ..	29th November 1855..	Rs. 99 14 3
Thomas Brocklebank, ..	29th April 1856.. ..	24th March (May ?) 1856	„ 112 8 0
Winterthur, .. .	Do.	3rd June 1856.. ..	„ 175 0 0
City of London,.. ..	30th October 1855.. ..	14th November 1855..	„ 92 15 3
Comete, ...	5th November 1855. ..	1st December 1855 ..	„ 89 14 3
Leocadie and Anna,.. ..	28th October 1855 ..	6th do. ..	„ 204 4 0
		Total....	Rs. 774 8 1
Wm. Libbey,..	17th April 1856.. ..	5th June 1856.. ..	Rs. 253 10 5
Transport,.. ..	19th December 1855 ..	31st January 1856....	„ 437 1 5
Conqueror,..	24th March 1856.. ..	13th May 1856.. ..	„ 595 2 4
Atieth Rohomon,.. ..	7th September 1855 ..	26th September 1855..	„ 136 10 8
Escort, ...	29th November 1855 ..	16th December 1855..	„ 104 9 10
Defiance,..	30th August 1855. ..	26th September 1855..	„ 266 7 2
		Total..	Rs. 1,793 9 10

A. R. YOUNG,

Officiating Collector of Customs.

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Comparative Statement shewing the actual Receipts and charges in the Customs Department at each Customs House in the North Western Provinces during the years 1854-55 *and* 1855-56.

Customs House.	Gross Collections.										Charges.		Net Collections.		Percentage of Charges on Gross Collections.					
	Salt.		Sugar.		Cotton.		Miscellaneous.		Total.											
	1854-55	1855-56	1854-55	1855-56	1854-55	1855-56	1854-55	1855-56	1854-55	1855-56	1854-55	1855-56	1854 55	1855-56	1854-55			1855-56		
Sirsa.....	30,556	43,171	21,620	23,770	3	....	488	732	52,666	67,672	79,758	81,058	.....	....	151	7	.	119	12	6
Hansic.....	7,20,867	9,47,144	69,244	83,814	101	.....	435	478	7 90,647	10,31,437	99,038	93,944	6,91,609	9,37,492	12	8	5	9	1	9
Dehlie	9,14,973	11,93,445	2,49,345	2,11,898	138	6	826	1,602	11,65,281	14,06,951	1,27,387	1,28,264	10,37,895	12,78,687	10	14	10	9	1	10
Hodul.....	12,06,492	10,07,722	74,426	74,775	98,775	3,623	499	214	13,80,193	10,86,334	1,02,691	1,14,101	12,77,501	9,72,233	7	7		10	8	.
Agra	17,23 247	15,39,410	1,05,697	99 443	1,35,427	17,066	3,618	2,289	19,67.990	16,58,208	* 2,07.137	* 1,93,926	17,60,853	14,64,282	10	8	4	11	11	1
Calpee A	3,648	597	59,499	20 946	48,320	4,383	1,208	71	1,12,676	25,996	51,964	43,627	60,711	.....	46	1	10	167	13	2
Rajapoor B	1,482	282	33,051	6,985	1,17 522	24,306	2,344	333	1,54,399	31,907	47,104	20,957	1.07,295	10,950	30	8	1	65	10	1
Allahabad.....	3,89,332	2,47,452	17,334	10,110	10 203	4,033	3,740	3,089	4,20,609	2,64,684	1,01,465	1,23,991	3,19,145	1,40,694	24	1	11	46	13	6
Mirzapoor C..	704	34	75,306	13,715	37,746	20,780	5,059	506	1,18,815	35,035	56,240	17 432	62,575,	17,603	47	5	4	49	12	1
Jhansie.	.....	3,29 036	....	28,182	. .....	.....	..... .	95	....	3,57,313	....	65,693	.....	2 91,619	....	..	.	18	6	2
Saugor.....	D.....	1,40,032	.....	10,592	.....	....	..... .	8	.....	1,50 632	. .....	33 060	.....	1,17,572	.....	.	.	21	15	2
Hoshangabad.	....	43,790	.....	4,518	..... .	.....	....	72	.....	48,380	.....	382	.....	47,998	. ...	.	..	.....	12	8
Total	49,91,299	54,92,116	7,05,523	5,88,747	4,48,235	74,197	18,219	9,489	61,63,276	61,64,548	8,72,783	9,16,436	53,17,584	52,79,129	14	2	7	14	13	4
													* *	* *						
Deduct amount excess of Charges over Receipts of the Sirsa and Calpee Customs Houses													27,092	31,017						
Net Collections													52 90,493	52,48,112						
* In this are included charges of Commissioner's salary, Office Establishments contingencies.....											4480		Sirsa alone	Sirsa and Calpee						
* ....Do.....Do.....Do .....Do.....											50,018	26,023								

A. B. C. and D. vide notes at back.

E. E.

(Signed) HENRY VANSITTART,
Officiating Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office Customs, N. W. P Camp Nynee Tal, The 26th June, 1856.

Customs, N. W. P.
W Muir, Esq.

APPENDIX No ....268.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Customs, N. W. Provinces.

Customs,
N. W. P.
W. Muir, Esq.

NOTES.

A. The Calpee Customs House was closed on the 9th November 1855.

B. The Rajapoor Customs House was closed on 16th August 1855, and from that date to the abandonment of the Line on 9th November 1855, the receipts and charges are included in the accounts of the Calpee Customs House.

C. The Mirzapoor Customs House was closed on the 1st August 1855, and from that date to the abandonment of the Line on 9th November 1855, the receipts and charges are included in the accounts of the Allahabad Customs House.

D. The Jhansie Customs House was opened on the 15th May 1855, the Saugor Customs House on the 14th May 1855, and the Hoshungabad Customs on the 1st June 1855.

APPENDIX No.....269

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Customs, N. W. Provinces.

Customs,
N. W. P.
W. Muir Esq.

MEMORANDUM.

Each Collector of Customs in the North Western Provinces has, on an average, 900 men under his command. The line running nearly from the Sutlej to the borders of Candeish, gives an average jurisdiction of 150 miles. All disputes between the men and their Officers, whether Superintendents, Assistants, or Patrols, all cases of neglect of duty among the subordinate ranks &c., are summarily settled by the Collector, who, in relation to his subordinates, holds a position similar to that of Colonel of a Regiment.

2. His pecuniary responsibilities are not increasing, the day perhaps is not far distant, when the Treasuries of the Customs will be abolished, and payment for Permits be taken only in Treasury bills. He issues the Permits, registers and numbers them, and enters the sums paid into his day book. His control then ceases. The Permit covering the goods, is then taken to the search-yard, where the despatch is supposed to be weighed, under the personal superintendence of a Patrol or his Assistant. This being an arbitrary process, can be checked by no paper returns. It must depend upon the integrity of the Officer. He may be indolent, and the weighment falls into the hands of the Native subordinates. He may be unwell, and quite unable to sit exposed for hours to the scorching winds. Just as the Patrol is a check upon proceedings of the Collector, and as the books of the one are supposed to regulate the diaries of the other, so is it plain, that if the salaries of the five Collectors who are paid 400 Rupees per month, are raised to 500 or 600, so should the pay of the Patrols, conducting the harassing and monotonous duties of the larger search-yards, be increased in like proportion ?

The wear and tear of work in a Collector's Office, during the working season is not inconsiderable—the exposure of the Patrols conducting the search-yards is frightful—the responsibilities of either are great, with this difference, that there is no real check upon the proceedings of the Patrol.

The Collector must have a fluent pen, and be prepared to answer the thousand references made from the Commissioner's Office. He must hold such a position that he can fearlessly enforce discipline among men and Officers, wanting regular organization. He must be a conscientious man ; and keep no trader waiting for a Permit, which on the exigency of the moment, may be required. Seeing that the antagonism to the system is universal, he must be continually on the watch to guard against combinations or collusion, by which we might be defrauded.

I can see no alternative for the many evils attendant upon this long line of preventive men, with this complication of Permits, of searchings, of Customs Laws in all their rigor, and all the passions excited against the service, than by a system of commercial treaties between us and the states where the salt is produced. I beg to conclude this Memorandum with the following extract from my Annual Report just now submitted to Government.

HENRY VANSITTART,
Officiating Commissioner.

APPENDIX No .....269.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Customs, N. W. Provinces.

Customs, N. W. P. W. Muir Esq.

Extract paras. 9 *and* 10 *from the Annual Report of the Officiating Commissioner of Customs North Western Provinces.*

Para. 9. I look to a system of excise, and to a *liberal* licensing of all reasonably large works, which Nature in her bounty has granted to the Gangetic Doab, for an amelioration of the many evils under which we are languishing.

Para. 10. And I advocate our entering into commercial treaties with Bhurtpore (Agra) Jhujjur (Delhie) Sambhar, Deedwanah, Phillondee and Puchbuddra (Rajpootanah)—all the mines or lakes or works, whence we draw our taxed salts. I advocate the sale of the salt on the spot, and the gradual reduction of our preventive line of twelve hundred miles.

A line of men drawn out for twelve hundred miles, to levy a duty on salt which is produced in 6 localities? Prima facie the arrangement is unsound.

Commissioner's Office
Customs, N. W.P.
Camp Nynee Tal,
The 1st July, 1856.

(True Extract,)
HENRY VANSITTART,
Officiating Commissioner.

APPENDIX No.....270

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Offices of Customs, N. W. Provinces.

Customs,
N. W. P.
W. Muir Esq.

MEMORANDUM.

Customs Department,
Nynee Tal,
The 25th August. 1856

Our system is as yet, in its infancy—statistics and data showing, that our salt tax touches not one half of the population, and none of the cattle.

1. How rash then the proposition to break up the existing system of management, and for the possible saving of 6,000 or 10,000 Rupees per annum, to risk, not only a loss on the half million now realised net, but perhaps, to forfeit the immense increase which before many years have passed, and under a vigorous administration, must be received. How rash to forget, that some 20 years ago, the Customs were managed by the Revenue authorities, and that the collections did not equal ten lacs of Rupees.

2. From step to step, opposed always by the Sudder Board, Mr. Smith carried the Revenue to its present point. His arrangements were far from perfect, and it is a belief daily growing on my mind, that the smuggling has always been under estimated.

From step to step, will his successors, supported by the Lieut. Governor, advance until we touch a million sterling. But were the management transferred to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, there would be no one directing mind, the native subordinates of the Courts would intrigue, and with the rivalries between the Preventive Service and the Revenue authorities, the efficiency would be lost. Experience has shown, that we are successful against all the intellects, and all the sympathies of the people—only because our position is fortified by the laws, and our servants, within their own jurisdiction, independent of all authority.

We often want the good will of those Magistrates, who in their hearts consider the tax as unjust, but being independent, are able to protect our own interests.

Rendered subordinate to the local authorities, we should lose our position, and with it the better tone of the service.

3. There can be no more expensive appointment than this of Commissioner, and no position less enviable than his.

To enforce discipline among those who are not disciplined ; to threaten despotism, when the Board requires that proceedings shall be conducted with judicial forms ; that proofs of collusion shall be produced, when by the nature of things, there can be only suspicion ?

Vigorously to set himself in opposition to all abuses, and to incur resentment—to receive anonymous petitions couched in scurrilous terms, to know that he is hated, because protecting Government interests, he is affecting private gains ?

To know too, that the movements of his Patrols are watched and forestalled, their vigilance in the search-yard eluded, that the most trusted of his European Agents seldom dares expose an abuse, that the opportunity for these abuses is the greater,

Customs,
N. W P.
W. Muir Esq

that 30 lacs of Maunds, are supposed to be weighed, and 1200 miles of frontier guarded ; to be an unbiassed judge in the numberless jealousies among the officers, and without respect of person, to make them do their duty ; such a position may be easy enough for a man who may be disposed to let things take their course, but is far from pleasant, for the officer resolved to do his work.

4. The Bombay system can in no way be compared with the Customs department of the North West Provinces.

Sir R. Hamilton of Indore, in reality collects the opium duty, the tax levied on salt is not equal to ours by three-fifths, and is perhaps stationary, while ours is rapidly rising, and the levy of Customs on the sea board is mechanical—the line is only half as long, and the excise system diminishes responsibility by concentrating attention on certain localities only.

But, undoubtedly, with a larger Revenue (and instinct tells me it is on the point of an immense rise) liberal pay not only to the Collectors, but to the officers *entrusted with the duties of the search-yard,* is a measure only just and expedient, and may add to the efficiency, by attracting well educated gentlemen to the service.

HENRY VANSITTART,
Commissioner of Customs N. W. P.

APPENDIX. No . ..271

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Custom Madras, W E Underwood, Esq

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
MADRAS, 26*th May*, 1856.

No. 200

FROM

W. E. UNDERWOOD, ESQ.
Collector, Sea Customs,
Madras.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ
Commissioner for the Revision
of Civil Salaries and Establishments
throughout India.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 29th March, and to transmit a statement,* showing the collections of the Madras Custom House, for the last three years: I beg pardon for the delay, but a press of work must plead my apology; I have latterly suffered from illness.

* Enclosure No 1.

2. In para. 2, you observe, "you have only uncovenanted aid," I imagine the word "covenanted" is intended, as such is the fact. The Office of Assistant Collector you mention, was abolished on the Report* of the late Finance Committee.

* Finance Committee to Supreme Government, 5th May 1830, para. 46.

3. Respecting the efficiency of uncovenanted aid; I consider it would be very valuable in this Office; one Assistant for the ordinary duties, the other for general supervision of in and out of door work The want of it has been felt, but as no reduction* can take place in the uncovenanted Establishment, Government are not disposed to increase the expenses of the Department by the appointment of an Assistant The open road-stead of Madras is where Ships anchor, and goods are landed in a space of two miles, you may easily imagine that the time of the two Covenanted Officers being occupied in routine duty, cannot superintend the general working of the Department except by orders. But little personal supervision can be exercised. This is not only desirable, but really requisite, and uncovenanted aid can alone ensure it.

Enclosure No. 2.
* See Mins. Cons of Govt. 28th April 1849, No. 421.

4 You will observe by the enclosed statement* that from 30th June 1851 to 21st October 1853, seven Officers filled the office of Deputy Collector, by whom the greater portion of the administrative duties are conducted. So that one had no sooner acquired a certain amount of knowledge, appertaining to a Department of details, upon the accuracy and unvarying manner in which they are conducted, the efficiency of the Office mainly depends,

* Enclosure No. 3

APPENDIX. No.....271.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

* R. H. Williamson, Esq., 12 years 2 months and 4 days.
R. G. Clarke, Esq., 3 months and 8 days.
T. J. P. Harris, Esq., 4 months and 24 days.
G. S. Forbes, Esq., 3 months and 14 days.
T. J. Knox, Esq., 4 months and 4 days.
I. W. Cherry, Esq., 35 days.
W. E. Cochrane, Esq. 6 months and 11 days.

than he left, and another succeeded. The statement in the margin* exhibits the number of months each Officer acted. The last, Mr. Cochrane, was confirmed on the 1st May 1854, but each of the others held the office until they were enabled to obtain a more lucrative appointment. It is probable Mr. Cochrane will soon be promoted.

5. I trust that nothing I have urged in this letter, may be considered as the advocacy on my part of the appointment of Uncovenanted Assistants so long as Mr. Cochrane may hold the Office of Deputy, on the contrary I very respectfully recommend no change may take place, until the office of Deputy Collector may be vacated by his promotion to a higher grade in the service.

* Finance Committee of 1828, letter 3d May 1830, para. 45.

6. The recommendation in para. 45 that a portion of the duties of the Land* Customs, should, on the abolition of the office be transferred to this Department, has not been carried into effect. The Honorable Court directed the appointment should be abolished, but very recently sanctioned its continuance on the recommendation of Government. I have no information on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Memorandum of Gross Collection of Revenue for 3 Years.

	Import.			Export.			Godown Rent.			Penalties.			Fees on Certificate of Registry.			Confiscated and unclaimed Goods.			Extra Revenue			Port Dues.			Total.		
1853-54.....	3,92,434	9	9	1,78,956	11	5	3,229	11	3	159	7	8	145	14	9	3,313	0	3	855	8	11	32,279	4	11	6,11,374	4	11
1854-55.....	4,31,122	4	10	1,15,284	0	6	2,169	6	2	210	6	10	150	4	0	958	11	4	65	2	8	30,757	8	4	5,80,717	12	8
1855-56.....	5,09,862	12	2	1,58,616	4	8	3,318	4	11	298	1	0	84	4	0	1,326	2	8	355	6	0	35,915	10	0	7,09,776	13	5
Total C. Rupees...	13,33,419	10	9	4,52,857	0	7	8,717	6	4	667	15	6	380	6	9	5,597	14	3	1,276	1	7	98,952	7	3	19,01,868	15	0
																			Average for one year...						6,33,956	5	0

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
Madras, 26th May, 1856.

W. E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

950

APPENDIX. No.....271

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

No. 421.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 28th April, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Sea Customs.

(Here enter 15th February 1849, No. 37.)

Para. 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has attentively considered the letter of the Collector of Sea Customs above recorded, together with the report furnished by his Deputy, on the working of the Sea Customs Establishment both under the old and recent Acts, and, though it may not be found practicable at the present moment to give effect to the wishes of Government expressed in the Minutes of Consultation of the 17th October 1848, he still thinks that some reduction, if not in the numerical strength of the Establishment, at least in the amount of the salaries lately increased, and those of the newly created appointments, might be effected on the occurrence of vacancies.

	Pay in 1844	Pay in 1848	Increase
Head Manager,.....	120	200	80
Head Writer,...	65	100	35
Appraiser,.....	300	500	200
Grain Department Manager,.....	48	80	32
Assistant,.....	15	48	33
Exports Department Manager,...	70	110	40

2. Under the strong representation now submitted, the Governor in Council will not insist on any immediate measures being adopted by the Collector of Sea Customs towards this object, but he desires that the salaries of the situations above referred to, some of which seem to have been raised disproportionately to the rates previously fixed as sufficient remuneration for the duties and responsibility attached to the Office, may, as vacancies occur, be brought under the consideration of the Board of Revenue, and that the Collector will, in each case, furnish a full explanation of the necessity of continuing the situation on its present footing, and await their orders before filling it permanently. Should the Board be satisfied with the reasons that may be assigned by the Collector, they will dispose of the case without reference to Government, but whenever it may be thought necessary to effect any alteration in the existing rates of pay, the proposition should be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.

New Offices.	
Draw back writer,.....	65
Inspector,....	150
3 Assistants each,.....	35
Baggage Superintendent,.....	40
Supervisor of Import and Export yard,...	125
2 Registers each,.....	40
2 Do. do.	30
2 Preventive Officers each,.....	100
Import Department.	
Manager,.....	110
Assistant,.....	50
Export Department.	
3 Assistants each, ...	35

3. In regard to the internal machinery and operation of the Sea Customs Establishment, which is so minutely described in the Deputy Collector's report, and an example of which is given in Para. 13 of the Collector's letter, the Governor in Council would only observe, that the system appears to him somewhat complicated,

Sea Customs, Madras, W E. Underwood, Esq.

and, though he has no desire to interfere with the details of management, which are best left to the discretion and control of the Heads of Offices, he would wish the transaction of business in the Sea Customs Office, to be made more simple and easy, and more calculated to promote despatch, and thereby remove all grounds of complaint of delay, which, under the present routine, must in some degree take place in clearing goods.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st May, 1849.

Ordered to be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Sea Customs, whose attention is called to the orders of Government contained in Para. 2.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

17*th May,* 1849.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

To

W. E. UNDERWOOD, Esq.
Collector, Sea Customs

(True Copy)

W E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs

APPENDIX. No.....272

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
MADRAS, 11*th July*, 1856.

No. 265.

FROM

W. E. UNDERWOOD, ESQ.
Collector, Sea Customs.

TO

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, with reference to your letter of the 17th Ultimo, the Honorable Court's Despatch* called for therein, together with the papers connected with it, noted in the margin,† also, copy of a letter,‡ from the Board of Trade, communicating a letter from the Secretary to Government, fixing the salaries of the Collector, Deputy and Assistants, also Mins.§ Cons. of Government fixing the salary of the Deputy Collector, under the Court's Despatch.

* Dated 29th November, 1843, No. 22.

† To Board of Revenue, dated 28th August, 1841, No. 43. Ext.: Pro. Board of Revenue, dated 25th October, 1841.

‡ Dated 7th December, 1819.

§ Dated 5th June, 1854, No. 643.

Letter from Secy. Board of Revenue, dated 9th Aug. 1821. Ext. of a letter from Act. Collector Sea Customs. Board of Revenue, dated 30th June, 1845.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

W. E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs.

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 197.

Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 29th November, 1843, No 22.

12 and 13, Mr. Brown, Acting Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, allowed to draw the same deputation allowance as was formerly assigned to Mr. Mellor, when Officiating in that capacity.

Civil Establishment, 1841.

Collector of Sea Customs, salary, Rupees,	1,800	0	0
Commission on net Collections 3 per cent.	822	5	3
Rs.	2,622	5	3

Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, salary Rs.	1,000	0	0
Commission on net Collections 1½ per cent.	408	10	0
Fees on Port Clearance,	275	0	4
Rs.	1,683	10	4

18. We shall not object to the indulgence shewn to Mr. Brown? in this instance, but observing that the circumstance of the emoluments of the Office of Collector of Sea Customs, being liable to fluctuation, renders it necessary to make the question regarding deputation allowance to be assigned to an Officer temporarily acting in that capacity a matter of reference to you, we think it desirable that for the future, a fixed salary should be attached to the Office, and we accordingly direct, that on the occurrence of vacancies in the Offices of Collector, and Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, you will assign to the former Office, a consolidated salary not exceeding Rupees 30,000, and to the latter, not exceeding Rupees 18,000, per annum, the payment of Commission being discontinued, and all fees carried to the public account.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 9th March 1844, No. 2095.

5. Resolved, that this Para. be communicated to the Board of Revenue, and to the Offices of account and audit, and that the order therein conveyed, for the assignment of consolidated salaries to the Collector, and Deputy Collector of Sea Customs be carried into effect, on the occurrence of vacancies in those Offices.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. D. DRURY,
Chief Secretary.

(True Copy.)

W. E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

No. 43.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

Para. 1. I have the honor to beg that you will lay before the Board, the following question regarding the allowance granted to me as Acting Collector of Sea Customs.

To Civil Auditor, 15th February, 1841.
From do. 19th February.

2. The accompanying is copy of a correspondence with the Civil Auditor, relative to my claim to draw Deputation Allowance, as Acting Collector of Sea Customs, at a rate equal to that which was granted to Mr. A. Mellor, (under the *old* rules), when he was acting in the same Office.

3. In soliciting, that the Board will lay the matter before his Lordship the Governor in Council, with their recommendation; that my request be granted, I beg respectfully to point out a great inconsistency that appears in the case.

4. The amount granted by his Lordship in Council to Mr. Mellor, was Rupees 1,500, *besides* Rupees 326-10-8 (as his allowance as a Senior Merchant out of Employ). The amount granted me is Rupees 700, deducting the same sum.

5. While officiating in my present situation, I forfeit the sum of Rupees 326-10-8 in accordance with the principle laid down in the resolution which was passed by the Government, when I was appointed to act. This reduces my actual deputation allowance to Rs. 373-5-4. While Acting as Civil Auditor, I forfeited the same sum on the ground, (as I understand, but am not certain), of my receiving Rs. 400 as Persian Translator to Government.

6. In his letter of the 19th February, the Civil Auditor has advanced the following argument in support of his view of my claim. That the amount of the emoluments of office required to entitle an officiating incumbent to the Deputation Allowance of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, is fixed by the new rules at Rs. 2,900—a sum 100 Rupees higher than that fixed by the old Rules, and, that in consequence, the remarks and the recommendation which were applicable to Mr. Mellor's case, could not properly be urged in mine.

7. But the Civil Auditor appears to have overlooked the fact, that even under the old Rules, the average monthly receipts of the Collector of Sea Customs fell short of the amount requisite to entitle Mr. Mellor, to the Deputation Allowance of Rupees 1,500. Such is the fact in either mode of calculation, whether the monthly receipts of the Collector are calculated upon the amount drawn, either for the period on which the allowances of the Collectors in the provinces were fixed, or whether it was reckoned on the three official years, 1836-7, 1837-8, 1838-9

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8. It was upon the absolute mode adopted by him, in determining the average receipts of Office, that the Government were pleased, under date the 16th of July, 1839, to permit Mr. Mellor to draw Deputation Allowance at the above-mentioned rate

	Amount Drawn.
In 1834-5	Rs. 35,244 14 4
„ 35-6	„ 34,211 5 7
„ 36-7	„ 35,887 15 9
Total	Rs. 1,05,344 3 8
Annual Average	35,114 11 10
Monthly do.	2,926 3 7

9. It is moreover to be observed, that even according to this mode of computing the average emolument of the Collector of Sea Customs, the amount exceeds the limit fixed by the new Rules, to entitle an Officiating incumbent to a Deputation Allowance of Rupees 1,500.

10. The circumstances which induced Government to accede to the recommendation submitted on behalf of Mr. Mellor, are therefore precisely similar to those in my case. The allowances granted to him, do not appear to have been affected by the slight difference (Rupees 100) between the sums fixed (by the old and new rules) as the Maximum amount of official salary which will entitle a Civil Servant out of employ to a Deputation Allowance of Rs. 1,500, and I trust, that under the precedent now produced, His Lordship in Council will take an equally indulgent view of my claim.

11. I would in conclusion respectfully submit, that in the present instance wherein the emoluments of the Office are always fluctuating, the Rule for regulating the Deputation Allowance is not strictly applicable, in fact, it cannot be applied unless there is laid down some mode of computing the average receipts of office, otherwise it would involve the anomaly, that different rates of Deputation Allowance, are to be drawn at different periods for the performance of the same duty, and its results hence that the allowance to be granted to an Acting Collector of Sea Customs, should be considered as fixed by the orders of Government, No. 907, dated 16th July, 1839.

12. In conclusion, I beg to submit, a statement of the collection in this office, during the period I have had charge, on which Mr. Underwood, for whom I have been Acting, has received on an average, Rupees 2,673-0-4 per month, including Commission. The net collections from February until 27th August, have been Rs. 2,00,971-13-3, forming an average of Rs. 28,710-4-2 per month.

I have the honor to be, &c,

28*th August*, 1841.

(Signed) C. P. BROWN,
Actg. Collector

(A true Copy.)

W. E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs.

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W E. Underwood, Esq.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 19.

To

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

28th August, 1841.

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue, to request, you will lay before Government, for orders, the accompanying letter from Mr. C. P. Brown, with its enclosures, having reference to the allowances he is entitled to draw, while acting in the situation of Collector of Sea Customs, at the Presidency.

2. It is for Government to determine, whether, under the rules which define the amount of Deputation Allowance, the higher scale claimed can properly be drawn by Mr. Brown. The Civil Auditor has stated in his letter of the 19th February, the reasons why the recommendation made in Mr. Mellor's case, is not, in his judgment, applicable to Mr. Brown.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort Saint George,
6th September, 1841.

(Signed) P. B. SMOLLETT,
Secretary.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 16th October, 1841.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 6th September, 1841, No. 19.)

Para. 1. Adverting to the orders of Government dated the 16th of July 1839, No. 907, permitting Mr. Mellor to draw a Deputation Allowance of Rupees 1,500 per mensem, for the period during which he officiated as Collector of Sea Customs, and to the circumstance, that the average emoluments of the Office for the three years 1834-35, 35-36, and 36-37, exceed the sum fixed by the new Rules to entitle an officiating incumbent to that allowance, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, authorizes the same rate to be passed to Mr. Brown, for the period during which he lately acted as Collector of Sea Customs, after deducting the amount already paid as Deputation Allowance for the same period, and exclusive of the out of employ allowances of his grade, which Mr. Brown will forfeit, agreeably to the principle laid down in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Judicial Department, dated the 12th of February, 1839, No. 117.

2. As the official income of the Collector of Sea Customs fluctuates greatly, being made up in great measure of fees, His Lordship in Council deems it expedient to lay down some Rule for computing the average emoluments of the Office, and

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he accordingly directs, that in regulating in future, the Deputation Allowance to be paid to Officers acting as Collector of Sea Customs, the average collections of the last three official years immediately preceding, be adopted.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) WALTER ELLIOT,
Act. Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th October 1841.

Ordered, that copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, with copy of the letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, under date the 6th September, be furnished, for record, to the Department of Sea Customs, and to Mr. C. P. Brown for his information, with reference to his communication of the 28th August last.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) P. B. SMOLLETT,
Secretary.

(A true Copy.)

W. E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs.

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Miscellaneous Papers, respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

ENCLOSURE No 4.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SEA CUSTOMS.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Trade, to transmit you the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Hill, relative to the salaries and emoluments to be drawn in future by the Officers in the Sea Custom House at this Presidency.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. R. TAYLOR,
Deputy Secretary.

MADRAS,
Board of Trade Office,
7th December, 1819.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 643.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st Instant (40) with respect to the manner in which the Officers of Sea Customs at this Presidency are remunerated. The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion which you appear to entertain, that the law does not warrant the levy and subsequent retention of the Collector's fee of five per cent on those duties on which a drawback either in whole or in part is allowed by Regulation II. of 1816. The Governor in Council does not perceive that in any other case the levy of the fee is liable to the imputation of illegality, but he does not consider it to be the most suitable manner of remunerating the services of the Officers of Sea Customs, and is of opinion that, as, on account of its illegality, the fee must cease with respect to the trade between great Britain and India, it will be advisable wholly to discontinue it for the future. Under this impression, the Governor in Council has taken into consideration, the mode and rate of remuneration to the Collector, his Deputy, and Assistant, which you have proposed, and has resolved to sanction them. The Governor in Council approves the principle of making their allowances in a great measure dependent on the public revenue collected by them, and, agreeably to your recommendation, rosolves that a commission of five per cent on the net collections shall be divided amongst them, in the proportion of three per cent to the Collector, one and a half per cent to the Deputy, and one half per cent to the Assistant. The Governor in Council also fixes their salaries at the rates of 1,800 Rupees per mensem to the Collector, 1,000 Rs. per mensem to the Deputy, and 525 Rupees per mensem to the Assistant. These allowances, with the addition of the casual emoluments derived from the issue of port clearances, from confiscated goods, &c. which will be appropriated as heretofore, though fixed with

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

a due regard to moderation, will, it is hoped, prove sufficiently liberal to ensure the zealous exertion of able and experienced Officers in improving this branch of Revenue, and promoting the general interests connected with it. If such a result be realized, the Governor in Council feels assured that the Honorable the Court of Directors, will not withhold its sanction from the new arrangement. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st Instant.

I have the honor to be, &c,

(Signed) D. HILL,
Secretary to Government.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
29th November, 1819.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) W. R. TAYLOR,
Deputy Secretary

A true Copy.

W. E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs

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Miscellaneous Papers, respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 643.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 5th June, 1854.

Read the following letter from the Civil Auditor.

Submits copy of Correspondence with Collector of Sea Customs, and requests to be favoured with the Instructions of Government, as to the amount of salary that should be assigned, under the orders of the 9th March 1844, to the Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Madras. } Here enter 17th May 1854, No. 6.

Resolved, that the Civil Auditor be informed in reply to the above reference, that the Government have fixed the consolidated salary to be assigned to the Office of Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, under the Honorable Court's orders of 29th November, 1843, at Rupees (18,000) eighteen thousand per annum, or Rupees 1,500 per mensem.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary to Government.

(A true Copy.)

W. E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs.

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ENCLOSURE No. 6.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SEA CUSTOMS,

SIR,

With reference to your Deputy's letter, of the 11th of June, 1821, I am directed by the Board of Revenue, to transmit for your information, and guidance, copies of the undermentioned letters,—to the Chief Secretary to Government, 2d July, 1821,—from the Secretary to Government, 3rd August, 1821.

I have, &c.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 9th *August*, 1821.

(Signed) R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue, to request, that you will lay before the Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter from the Acting Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, enclosing copy of a correspondence with the Civil Auditor, from which it appears, that that Officer is of opinion, that, under the orders of Government, dated 29th November, 1819, the drawback should be deducted from the total amount of the Revenue, before the commission of the Collector, his Deputy, and Assistant, is calculated.

6th June, 1821.

7th December, 1819.

2. On this occasion, the Board have referred to the letter, addressed by the Board of Trade to the Government, under date the 1st November, 1819, and to the previous Correspondence, between that Board and the Collector of Sea Customs, upon which the recommendations, which they then submitted, were founded, and subsequently approved by the Government.

3 The calculations upon which that Board proceeded, are contained in the 16th para of their letter above referred to, and for facility of reference are here copied.

4. The Board of Trade submitted their recommendation in the following words.

"Continuing then, the *rate* of commission, as heretofore, at 5 per cent., we recommend that it should be distributed as folllows

To the Collector.....	3 per Cent.
„ Deputy.....	1½ do.
„ Assistant.....	½ do
Total ..	5 per Cent.

"making up, by a fixed salary, their emoluments of office, to the average of the "receipts in the last 10 years. This com- "mission to be allowed on the actual net "collections, and the average of these for "the last 10 years will be found to be as "nearly as possible, 400,000, (vide accom- "panying statement A), on this calculation "the result of our proposition would be as "per margin."

3 per Cent on	4,00,000	21,000		
Annual salary at	1,800			
Rupees per mensem		21,600	33,600	Collector's receipt
1½ per Cent on	4,00,000	6,000		
Annual salary at	1,000			
per mensem		12,000	18,000	Dy. Collector's do
½ per Cent on	4,00,000	2,000		
Present salary		6,300		
			8,300	Asst. Collector's do

5. On referring to the "Statement A," above noticed, it is found, that the average actual collections for 10 years, stated to be "as nearly as possible, 400,000," are composed of such sums only, as actually reached the Treasury, and, therefore, have no reference whatever to draw-back.

6. It would accordingly appear to have been the intention of the Board of Trade, that commission should be drawn on such sums only, as were actually paid into the Treasury; but, as the Acting Collector has pointed out in his letter, to the Civil Auditor, (28th May 1821, Para. 2,) that, "in the case of drawbacks, the trouble and responsibility is doubled," and as the whole duties on goods intended for exportation, are in the first instance collected like all other duties, it will be for the consideration of the Honorable the Governor in Council, whether, under such circumstances, a remuneration similar to that which is granted for the trouble and responsibility of collecting the other duties, should in this case be withheld.

7. The allowances of the Deputy, and the Assistant, are of course affected in the same way as those of the Collector.

I have, &c.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 2d *July*, 1821.

(Signed) R. CLARKE, *Secretary.*

To

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 2d Ultimo, (16) and to state, that the Honorable the Governor in Council, is not of opinion, that the Officers of Sea Customs at Madras should be allowed to retain commission on the amount of duties paid back in the form of drawback. Their allowances appear, from what you have stated, to have been estimated, exclusively, of commission on drawbacks: and, although it be true, that their trouble is greater in such cases than in others, yet they receive a salary besides their commission, and the commission itself, is not meant to be a remuneration exactly proportioned to the trouble

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of collecting the duties on which it is calculated. If, in consequence of the extent of drawbacks or other causes, the allowances of the Officers of Sea Customs should fall considerably below the rate at which they were estimated, the Governor in Council is of opinion that there will be reason for revising the arrangement now in force.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 3d *August*, 1821.

(Signed) D. HILL,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copies.)
(Signed) H. VIVEASH,
Deputy Secretary.

(True Copies.)
W. E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs.

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W E. Underwood, Esq.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

Extract of a letter from T. L. Blane, Esq., Acting Collector, Sea Customs, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated 30th June, 1845.

Para. 3. There can be no doubt, that a very considerable increase to the Establishment of this office is urgently required. The amount of labour may be fairly said to have nearly doubled, since the passing of Act VI. of 1844. The collections alone, have increased in one year by about 61 per cent, and with the higher rate of import duties, lately imposed by Act IX. of the present year, will, in all probability, be doubled within no distant period; the manner in which the business is transacted, is, at present, more minute and complicated, and the consequence is, that with the former limited Establishment, there is a greater delay and obstruction, to those having business to transact in the office, than ought to exist. It would not, in fact, have been carried on at all, without the assistance of volunteers, and by diverting a portion of the Establishment from their regular duties, to perform the ordinary current business, which has thrown the annual accounts, and reports, greatly in arrear. It is not necessary, however, to dilate further upon this point, it has been strongly represented by Mr. Underwood, and it will be sufficiently apparent to the Board, from the present state of the Sea Customs Revenue.

If the net amount of collections, deducting charges and Certificates, be taken, it is already double.

(True Extract.)

W. E. UNDERWOOD,

Collector, Sea Customs.

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
MADRAS, 26*th July*, 1856.

No. 310.

FROM

W. E. UNDERWOOD, ESQ.
Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

TO

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

Para. 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 24th May, 1856, No. 163, transmitting copy of a communication from the Collector of Sea Customs in Calcutta.

2. I beg to annex three Statements, corresponding with those in Para. 5 of the Collector of Calcutta's letter, from which you will observe, that the tonnage has increased, from (1,04,722) one lac, four thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two, in 1835–36, to (4,29,659) four lacs, twenty-nine thousand, six hundred and fifty-nine, in 1855–56, and the value of the cargo, from (1,29,85,490) one hundred and twenty-nine lacs, eighty-five thousand, four hundred and ninety, to (231,43,399) two hundred and thirty one lacs, forty-three thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine, and the amount of duty, from (4,03,280) four lacs, three thousand, two hundred and eighty, to (7,09,776) seven lacs, nine thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six.

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING.

	Number of Ships.			Tonnage.		
	Number of Ships Arrived.	Number of Ships Departed.	Total Number of Ships.	Import Tonnage.	Export Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1835-36	128	160	288	52,295	52,427	1,04,722
1840-41	118	137	255	50,533	59,493	1,10,026
1845-46	199	222	421	1,21,472	1,28,367	2,49,839
1850-51	246	247	493	1,49,087	1,54,546	3,03,633
1855-56	291	289	580	2,13,177	2,16,482	4,29,659

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

2. VALUE OF CARGOES.

	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total value of Imports and Exports
1835-36	58,63,948	71,21,542	129,85,490
1840-41	69,94,311	64,79,165	134,73,476
1845-46	80,43,649	73,69,008	154,12,657
1850-51	85,20,124	75,01,778	160,21,902
1855-56	139,91,310	91,52,089	231,43,399

3. AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.

	Amount of Duty collected in Imports.	Amount of Duty collected in Exports.	Port dues Extra Revenue, &c.	Total Collections.
1835-36	3,27,559	48,618	27,102	4,03,279
1840-41	2,97,503	39,394	18,135	3,55,032
1845-46	4,37,643	1,51,688	41,331	6,30,662
1850-51	3,86,677	1,22,031	45,346	5,54,054
1855-56	5,09,862	1,58,616	41,297	7,09,775

4. THE COST OF THE AGENCY EMPLOYED IS AS UNDER.

	Collector.	Deputy Collector.	Total.
1835-36	34,211	21,811	56,022
1840-41	31,794	20,365	52,159
1845-46	39,296	20,848	60,144
1850-51	36,772	19,586	56,358
1855-56	40,598	18,000	58,598

3. My letter to you of the 11th instant, gives you full information respecting the salaries so fixed, and the order of the Court, directing a fixed salary to be given when the Office of the Collector of Sea Customs becomes vacated.

4. The increase in the number of ships is 15½ per Cent., the tonnage 75½ per Cent., the value of the Cargo 44 per Cent., and the duty collected 43 per Cent., with a certainty of a large increase.

5. The extract* from Mr. Blane's letter, will inform you of the increase to the duties of the Office, suffice it to say, they have far exceeded his estimate. The Authorities† have decided, that the number of servants, and the amount of their salaries, cannot be reduced. The number of applications daily, is for Imports 82, and Exports 58, total 140, and the duties are so onerous, that it is as muchas the two Officers can get through, exerting all their energies; in fact, so far

* Communicated in letter of 11th July, No. 265.

† Ext. Mm. Con. dated 28th April, 1849, No. 421. Communicated in letter dated 26th May, 1856, No. 200.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

from it being practicable for a reduction to be made in the number, an increase is required, and the increasing wants of the Port will soon render further aid essentially requisite.

* To Board of Revenue,	63
To Government,	28
To other Parties,	350
Usual and formal communication,	206
Total	647

6. Respecting Official Correspondence, it is as per margin.*

† Import Bills for 1855,	6,711
Export, "	2,696
Port dues, "	977
Total	10,384

7. The number of Bills issued is as per margin.†

8. I will not occupy your time by further observations than to notice, the duties to be performed at Madras are precisely those mentioned by Mr. Young, and in fact, they must be the same in all Custom Houses; I shall enter more fully into this question in my reply to your letter, dated 24th June, 1856.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs.

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APPENDIX No.....274

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E Underwood, Esq

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
MADRAS, 26*th July*, 1856.

No. 313.

FROM

W. E. UNDERWOOD, ESQ.
Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

TO

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

Para. 1. I have had the honor to receive your communication, dated 24th ultimo. Respecting the Statement, contained in your letter, regarding the collection of Revenue in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, I have the honor to state, that the last return of the Revenue of the other Presidencies, transmitted to this Department, gives the Revenue thus :—

Calcutta.		*Bombay.*	
1853-54	78,73,618	1853-54	57,20,641
Salt	36,56,357	Salt	24,51,579
Difference	42,17,261	Difference	32,69,062
1854-55	89,17,781	1854-55	59,52,294
Salt	41,60,343	Salt	24,78,735
Difference	47,57,438	Difference	34,73,559

2. I enclose a Statement,* showing the quantity of salt exported from Madras, which, you will observe, is credited in the Calcutta Revenue. You will also observe, that in Bombay, the excise duty on Salt is included in the Revenue of that Port; the Revenue in Calcutta, derived from Salt imported from Madras, is as follows :—

* Enclosure 1.

1855.

Salt by Individuals, 70,000 Indian Maunds, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee per Maund, 2,27,500,	Salt by Government, 3,45,087 Indian Maunds, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee per Maund, 11,21,532,

thus, Rupees 13,49,032 of the Revenue of Calcutta, is derived from Salt imported from Madras, the excise duty on which, we are prohibited from collecting by Act VI. of 1844.

3. The Revenue of Madras, if credited with the duty on Salt, would be Rupees twelve lacs, sixty-three thousand, six hundred and thirty, not seven, as you suppose. Moreover, in 1853, Government imported for the use of the Town of Madras, .12,000

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

Indian Maunds of Salt, which Government ordered to be passed free, and the excise duty leviable on Import by Sea, amounting to Rupees 36,000, was credited to the Land Customs accounts.

	Private Indent			Government Indents
	Bassein.	Calcutta.	Total.	Calcutta
	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds	Indian Maunds	Indian Maunds
Ennore.....	4,000	54,000	58,000	3,18,013
Madras.....	5,200	16,000	21,200	27,074
Total....	9,200	70,000	79,200	3,45,087

4. I enclose a Statement,* exhibiting the Trade and Revenue for 25 years. The trade has increased, from (82,37,971) eighty-two lacs, thirty-seven thousand, nine hundred and seventy-one, to (2,44,19,471) two crore, forty-four lacs, nineteen thousand, four hundred and seventy-one, or 296 per Cent., the collection, from (2,98,526) two lacs, ninety-eighty thousand, five hundred and twenty-six, to 8,92,379.

* Enclosure 2.

5. These facts will suffice to exhibit the increase in trade in Revenue, while the salary has remained much the same, and is to be revised on my vacating Office, which, under the despatch of the Honorable Court, will shortly occur

6. You will observe the increase to trade, (which may be said at this Presidency to be in its infancy, but to be advancing with rapid strides,) promises, at no distant period, to rival that of the sister Presidencies. I would respectfully observe, that the question of an Uncovenanted head, cannot be determined by the mere question of the collection of duty; the amount of property Imported and Exported, the conflicting claims, the constant references, the variety of questions which arise, will, in my humble judgment, render it requisite that an Officer of energy, judgment, and discretion, and who commands the respect of the Merchant, European, and Native, should always be at the head of the Department of Sea Customs. This will be obvious to you on reflection, and I feel assured you will be satisfied that there is no Office, below that of the governing authorities, which more necessarily requires that the Officer, to be Collector of Sea Customs, should be carefully selected from the Covenanted Officers. This opinion derives force from the observations of the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, and of the Lieutenant Governor, quoted in Mr. Young's letter to you, and transmitted with your letter to me, dated 24th May, 1856, No. 163, and is as follows. "The Board urged on Government, the necessity of nominating to the ap-"pointment, an Officer possessing 'ability, firmness and industry,' and His Honor the "Lieutenant Governor, was pleased to observe that the Office of Collector of Customs

Sea Customs, Madras, W E Underwood, Esq

"is one, in which, besides industry, and general ability, a calm judgment, a discri-"minating tact and much temper, are essential qualifications."

7 I, however, refrain from further observations. I have replied to your letter, under directions from Government to answer any queries put by you, and I have accordingly done myself the honor to address you, but I purport transmitting your letter in original to the Board of Revenue, together with copy of these observations. That authority will either communicate with you, or lay the letter before Government, should they deem such a step requisite. I therefore respectfully solicit you will form no judgment on this question, founded upon any observations of mine.

From Government, dated 12th November, 1808.

Enclosure 3.

8 I beg to refer you to Para. 6, of my letter, dated 26th May, 1856, No. 200, in which I noticed the recommendation of the Calcutta Finance Committee in 1828, respecting the transfer of duties, from the Land, to the Sea Customs, and the abolition of the Office of Land Custom Collector. The Offices were separated in 1808. I enclose copy of the order.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. E. UNDERWOOD,

Collector, Sea Customs.

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APPENDIX No. 274

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq

STATEMENT OF SALT EXPORTED FROM MADRAS.

	Private Indent.						Government Indent.	
	1854.			1855.			1854.	1855
	Calcutta.	Sidney.	Total	Calcutta	Bassein.	Total.	Calcutta	Calcutta.
	Indian Maunds	Indian Maunds	Indian Maunds	Indian Maunds	Indian Maunds	Indian Maunds	Indian Maunds	Indian Maunds
Ennore,.....	81,130	4,150	85,280	54,000	4,000	58,000	1,04,400	3,18,013
Madras,.....	2,750	0	2,750	16,000	5,200	21,200	11,560	27,074
Total.....	83,880	4,150	88,030	70,000	9,200	79,200	1,15,960	3,45,087

Sea Custom House,
Madras, 26*th July*, 1856

W. E UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs

900.

Sea Customs, Madras, W E Underwood, Esq

ENCLOSURE No 2

Years	Imports Merchandize	Exports Merchandize	Total	Import Duty	Export Duty	Total	Collector's Salary	Deputy Collector's Salary
1831-32	38,94,977	43,42,994	82,37,971	2,89,297	9,229	2,98,526	35,492	19,858
1832-33	46,41,986	47,66,898	94,08,884	3,32,676	4,147	3,36,823	32,738	21,292
1833-34	48,47,778	39,13,235	87,61,013	2,78,227	2,084	2,80,311	29,295	22,435
1834-35	64,51,601	51,08,904	1,15,60,505	3,59,713	8,141	3,67,854	35,244	22,927
1835-36	58,63,948	71,21,542	1,29,85,490	3,26,655	49,644	3,76,299	34,211	21,811
1836-37	71,60,794	97,63,219	1,69,24,013	3,92,323	81,252	4,73,575	35,910	23,434
1837-38	63,20,962	53,62,056	1,16,83,018	3,07,381	16,806	3,24,187	32,085	20,109
1838-39	65,74,531	62,60,378	1,28,34,909	3,14,332	36,349	3,50,681	31,485	20,831
1839-40	72,24,004	87,20,698	1,59,44,702	3,65,965	36,714	4,02,679	34,091	21,984
1840-41	69,94,311	64,79,165	1,34,73,476	2,97,654	39,644	3,37,298	33,776	18,260
1841-42	62,97,791	83,61,091	1,46,58,882	2,74,070	50,061	3,24,131	31,291	19,824
1842-43	56,01,140	80,10,280	1,36,11,420	3,69,088	85,759	4,54,847	32,210	21,065
1843-44	63,79,398	69,96,962	1,33,76,360	4,05,739	43,069	4,48,808	32,479	21,497
1844-45	1,00,68,349	1,03,85,661	2,04,54,010	5,28,240	1,97,865	7,26,105	40,590	21,516
1845-46	80,43,649	73,69,008	1,54,12,657	5,00,575	1,52,510	6,53,085	39,297	20,848
1846-47	83,88,587	68,17,719	1,52,06,306	4,92,984	1,22,818	6,15,802	38,254	20,327
1847-48	78,58,946	44,88,864	1,23,47,810	4,65,684	95,498	5,61,782	36,180	19,290
1848-49	77,85,979	42,92,958	1,20,78,937	4,43,055	89,179	5,32,234	35,438	18,919
1849-50	76,30,925	51,75,033	1,28,05,958	4,13,370	1,04,843	5,18,213	35,972	19 186
1850-51	85,20,124	75,01,778	1,60,21,902	4,32,021	1,22,031	5 54,052	36,773	19,586
1851-52	82,84,619	69,63,835	1,52,48,454	4,41,273	1,20,672	5,61,945	35,086	19 493
1852-53	74,77,517	1,02,38,029	1,77,15,546	3,72,450	1,95,543	5,67,993	35,128	19 364
1853-54	1,04,20,166	99,24,101	2,03,44,267	4,32,417	1,78,957	6,11,374	38,214	20,307
1854-55	1,25,81,916	65,55,932	1,91,37,848	4,65,433	1,15,284	5,80,717	37,851	15,000
1855-56	1,52,67,382	91,52,089	2,44,19,471	5,51,160	1,58,616	7,09,776	40,598	18,000
					Commissary General	1,82 603		
					Salt	3,71,251		
					Total	12,63 630		

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
MADRAS, 26*th July*, 1856

W E UNDERWOOD,
Collector Sea Customs

901.

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APPENDIX No..... 274.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Office of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sea Customs, Madras, W. E. Underwood, Esq.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

To

MR. WILLIAM COOKE.

SIR,

Para. 1. The Honorable the Governor in Council having resolved, that the collection of the Land and Sea Customs shall be placed under separate Collectors, with a Deputy to the former, and an Assistant to the latter Collector, I have been directed to inform you, that he has been pleased to appoint you to be the Collector of Sea Customs, with Mr. George J. Hadow, as your Assistant.

2. I am directed to inform you, that it is intended that you shall receive 5 per Cent., on your Collections, and your Assistant a salary of 100 Pagodas per month, that the Collections under the Head of Export Fees, and on Port Clearances, shall, for the present, be brought to the Public Account, and that the allowance hitherto granted to the Head Assistant of the Collector of Customs, for the supply of Gunny Bags, shall be abolished.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. G. KEBLE,
Secretary to Government.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
12*th November*, 1808.

(A True Copy.)

W. E. UNDERWOOD,
Collector, Sea Customs.

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APPENDIX. No.....275

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sea Customs, Bombay.

No. 512 of 1856.

Bombay, Sea Customs, R Spooner, Esq.

FROM

RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ.,

Offg. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

TO

HENRY RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments

throughout India.

BOMBAY,

Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,

9th April, 1856.

SIR,

*Cost of Covenanted Agency in the Customs Department

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 18, dated the 29th ultimo.

2nd. In reply, I beg to state that there is *no Collector* of Customs of Bombay.

3rd. There is a Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, who is in fact the representative of a Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

4th. Under the Commissioner, there are three Deputies, viz.—

1 Deputy for the Bombay Custom House.

1 Deputy for the Northern or Goozerat Division of the Bombay Presidency.

1 Do. for the Southern or Konkun Division.

—

3

—

and also a staff of European and Native Assistant Commissioners.

5th. The Commissioner has a general control over the whole of the Maritime Ports, extending over a distance of about 700 miles, viz., from the Runn on the North,

Bombay, Sea Customs, R. Spooner, Esq.

to the Goa Territory on the South, and comprising a very considerable number of Ports and Salt Works.

6th. Until 1853-54, there was a Collector of Customs and Opium at Bombay, Salary Rupees 3,000 per month, a Deputy Collector of Customs and Opium and Assistants ; there was also a Collector of Customs for the Continental Ports, salary Rupees 2,333-5-4, a Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and Assistants, the total monthly cost thereof amounting to Rupees (12,683-5-4) twelve thousand, six hundred, and eighty-three, annas five, and pies four, as will be seen by referring to the accompanying statement marked A.

A.

7th. In 1854-55, the whole of the Customs Establishment was amalgamated, the appointment of Collector of Customs (salary Rs. 3,000) was abolished ; the appointment of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, salary Rs. 3,500 was created, and the cost of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Agency, was fixed at Rupees (10,800) ten thousand and eight hundred per month, as will be seen by referring to statement B, being a saving of Rupees 1,883-5-4.

B.

8th. I beg to annex copy of a Resolution* from Government, explaining the whole circumstances of the case, and directing H. Young, Esq., (formerly Collector of Customs, Bombay, then Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, and now Officiating Chief Secretary to Government) to remodel the whole of the subordinate Customs' Establishments.

C.

* No. 1231, 8th March 1854.

9th. Mr. Young, (who I might here add, is an Officer of long experience, and possessing the most extensive knowledge of all matters relating to Customs) accordingly remodelled the whole of the Subordinate Customs' Establishments, and his proceedings were highly approved of, and sanctioned by the Government of Bombay, and also the Government of India.

From Mr. late Commissioner of Customs Young, No. 385, dated 29th March, 1855.
Govt Resolution thereon, No. 2,131, dated 19th May, 1855.
From the Secry. to the Government of India, Endorsement No. 929, dated 26th July, 1855.

10th. In reply to your 3rd para, I would beg to state, that efficient Uncovenanted Officers, both Europeans and Natives are procurable for the Offices of Deputies and Assistants. The present Deputy for the Northern or Goozerat Division, salary Rupees 1,000, is I might here add, an Uncovenanted Officer.

11th. In respect to the rate of pay at which Uncovenanted Officers are procurable, I would beg to refer to Statement B, shewing the rate of pay now enjoyed by them. I cannot recommend any lower scale, but on the other hand, would be inclined to ameliorate the condition of the Uncovenanted Servants, by substituting Uncovenanted Officers in lieu of the present Covenanted Deputy at Bombay, salary Rupees 1,500, and Covenanted Deputy in the Southern or Konkun Division, salary Rupees 800. The salaries of these 2 Covenanted Officers, might then be devoted to Uncovenanted Agency.

B.

APPENDIX. No..... 275

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sea Customs, Bombay.

Bombay. Sea Custom, R. Spooner, Esq.

12th. By way of example, I note the present distribution, and also a proposed scale.

No.	Existing Establishment.	Amount of Salary.			No.	Proposed Establishment.	Amount of Salary.		
1	Depy. Commr. of C, S. & Opium, Presidency Division.....	1,500	0	0	1	Uncovenanted Deputy...	1,000	0	0
1	Do. Goozerat Division.	1,000	0	0	1	Ditto ditto ...	900	0	0
1	Do. Konkun - do.	800	0	0	1	Ditto ditto ...	800	0	0
1	Asst. Commr. of Customs Salt and Opium: ...	550	0	0	1	Ditto Assistant. ...	600	0	0
1	Ditto - - ditto	500	0	0	1	Ditto ditto ...	550	0	0
1	Ditto - - ditto	450	0	0	1	Ditto ditto ...	500	0	0
4	Ditto at Rs. 400 each.	1,600	0	0	2	Ditto at 450 Rs. each.	900	0	0
1	Ditto - - ditto	350	0	0	2	Ditto at 400 Rs. each.	800	0	0
1	Ditto - - ditto	300	0	0	2	Ditto at 350 Rs. each.	700	0	0
1	Ditto - - ditto	250	0	0	1	Ditto at 300 Rs. ...	300	0	0
	Rupees.....	7,300	0	0		Rupees.....	7,050	0	0

13th. As requested in your 4th para, I beg to annex a Statement* of Collections connected with this Department, throughout the whole range within this Presidency. It is to be observed, that the net collections in 1854-55, were more than one and a half crores of Rupees.

* D

14th. In conclusion, I would beg to observe, that Mr. Young holds the appointment of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, salary Rupees 3,500—but that in February 1855, he was appointed to Officiate as Chief Secretary to Government, since which time, I have held the appointment of Officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, the salary awarded to me by Government, being Rupees 3,000 per month.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

RICHARD SPOONER,

Offg. Commissioner of Customs,

Salt and Opium.

900.

Bombay, Sea Customs, R. Spooner, Esq

A.

Statement shewing the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, prior to 1853-54.

No.	Designation.	Amount of Salary.			Remarks.
1	2	3			4
1	Collector of Customs and Opium Agent.....	3,000	0	0	Covenanted—Stationed at Bombay.
1	Deputy ditto ditto	1,400	0	0	Covenanted— ditto ditto.
1	Assistant Collector of Customs	500	0	0	Uncovenanted—ditto ditto.
3	Ditto ditto at Rs. 400 each	1,200	0	0	
1	Ditto ditto	300	0	0	
2	Ditto ditto at Rs. 250 each	500	0	0	
1	Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.....	2,333	5	4	Covenanted—On circuit during the fair season, and at Head Quarters in the Mofussil during the Monsoon.
1	Deputy ditto ditto	800	0	0	Uncovenanted— ditto ditto.
1	Assistant ditto ditto	500	0	0	
4	Ditto ditto at Rs. 400 each	1,600	0	0	
1	Ditto ditto	550	0	0	Covenanted— ditto ditto.
	Rupees.....	12,683	5	4	

Bombay Office of Commissioner of Customs, &c.,
9th April, 1856.

RICHARD SPOONER,
Offg. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

99.0

APPENDIX. No. 275.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay.

ENCLOSURE.

AMENDED.

Statement of Civil Officers connected with the Customs Establishment, as required in Mr. Chief Secretary Young's letter, No. 408, dated the 26th April, 1856.

Customs, Salt & Opium, Bombay, R. Spooner, Esq

Designation of Office and present Salary.	Rs.	A.	P.	Alterations which have taken place within the last twenty-five years in the Salary allowed.	Rs.	A.	P.	Duties to be performed.	Special circumstances which were considered, or ought to be considered, in fixing the Salary.	Remarks.
1				2				3	4	5
				Until April 1853-54, the Establishment was as follows —						
A Commissioner of Customs, Salt & Opium.	3,500	0	0	**A** Collector of Customs & Opium Agent.	3,000	0	0	To Superintend the *Collection* of the whole of the Customs, Salt and Opium Revenue.	There are no special circumstances—Large salaries are given to Governor Generals—Governors—Judges of the Sudder Adawlut—Government Secretaries—Members of Revenue Boards—and Commissioners of Land Revenue, and I conclude, that under the same principle, whatever that principle may be—a proportionate large salary should be granted to a Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.	Mr. Young holds the appointment of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium. In February 1855, he was appointed to officiate Chief Secretary to Government, since which time, I have held the appointment of Officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium; the Salary granted to me by Government, being Rupees 3,000 per month.
B Deputy do. do. Presidency Division.	1,500	0	0	**B** Deputy do. do. ..	1,100	0	0	To Superintend the importation and exportation of the Opium at the Presidency.		
C Deputy do. do. Guzerat do...	1,000	0	0	**C** Assistant Collector of Customs. . ..	500	0	0	To manage the arrangements for retail sale of Opium in the different Collectorates.		
D Deputy do. do. Konkun do .	800	0	0	**D** 3 do. do. at Rs 400 each. . ..	1,200	0	0	To keep a control and general surveillance over the duties performed by, and the general conduct of, no less than 3,868 persons, of whom no less than 3,850 (be the same a little more or less) receive their appointments from the Commissioner or under his Superintendence.		
E Assist. do. do.	550	0	0	**E** 1 do. do.	300	0	0	To disburse salaries to the extent of six and a quarter lacs of Rupees per Annum.		
F Do. do. do.	500	0	0	**F** 2 do. do. at Rs. 250 each. . ..	500	0	0	To Superintend the preparation of Annual Reports on the external commerce of the Bombay Presidency.		
G Do. do. do.	450	0	0	**G** Colr. of Continental Customs & Excise	2,333	5	4	To prepare an Annual Report on the financial result of each season, explaining the causes of increase and decrease of Revenue.		
H 4 Do. do. do. at Rs. 400 each ..	1,600	0	0	**H** Deputy do. do. ..	800	0	0	To answer any references which may be referred by Government for opinion touching the Free Port of Aden, or the Customs Revenue of Kurrachee and Scinde.		
I 1 Do. do. do.	350	0	0	**I** Assistant do. do. ..	500	0	0	To pay the Huckdars the amount of compensation granted to them, in lieu of abolished Hucks formerly levied by them, and to defend suits instituted by discontented persons, claiming to have a right to the said compensation, which may have been awarded or paid to another party.		
J Do. do. do.	300	0	0	**J** 4 do. do. do. at Rs. 400 ea. .	1,600	0	0	The distance over which the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium has supervision is about 700 miles.		
K Do. do. do.	250	0	0	**K** 1 do. do.	550	0	0	The Revenue for which the Commissioner is the accounting Officer, is about a million and a half sterling per Annum.		
Rupees.....	10,800	0	0	Rupees. . ..	12,683	5	4			

No. of Men employed.	Designation.	Yearly Salary		
1	2	3		
3	Deputy Commissioners	39,600	0	0
10	Assistants	48,000	0	0
1	Dufterdar	3,480	0	0
1	Superintendent of Preventive Service	6,600	0	0
1	Deputy do do	2,700	0	0
60	Preventive Service Officers ...	44,250	0	0
2,345	Peons, &c.	1,40,074	0	0
193	Lascars	26,835	0	0
1,154	Clerks including Sircarkoons, &c.	2,53,242	0	0
3,868		5,64,791	0	0

Customs Say..... Rupees 30,00,000
Salt „ ..... „ 25,00,000
Opium „ ..... „ 95,00,000

Rupees 1,50,00,000

N. B.—The appointments marked **A**, **B**, and **D**, are held by Covenanted Officers, the remainder are held by Uncovenanted.

N. B.—The appointments marked **A**, **B**, **G**, and **K**, were held by Covenanted Officers, the remainder were held by Uncovenanted.

BOMBAY, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT AND OPIUM,
30th *April*, 1856.

RICHARD SPOONER,
Offg. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium

APPENDIX. No. 276

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Sea Customs, Bombay.

No. 799 of 1856.

Bombay, Sea Customs, R. Spooner, Esq.

FROM

RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ.,

Officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

TO

HENRY RICKETTS, ESQ.,

Commissioner for the Revision

of Civil Salaries and Establishments

throughout India.

BOMBAY,

Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

20th May, 1856.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 48, dated the 30th ultimo.

2nd. In reply to your query, as to what are the objections to making Collectors of Land Revenue, Collectors also of Customs and Salt excise in their Districts, I would beg to state, that the Collectors are already burdened with as much, if not more, work than they can perform in a satisfactory manner.

3rd Under the existing system, the executive duties are performed by two Deputies, who may be considered to hold the place of Collectors, (viz. one for the Northern Division, and the other for the Southern Division), and under the Deputies, there are several Assistants, the whole work being under the general Superintendence of the Customs' Commissioner, who is in fact the representative of a Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

4th. The duties connected with excise are totally different from those appertaining to the Revenue or Magisterial Department, and as all our Collectors are also Magistrates, I think in the end, it would be found to be bad policy, to place too heavy a burden on one man, by making him perform 3 separate duties, viz., Collector of Land Revenue, Exciseman, and Magistrate.

5th. Adverting to your 4th Para: I would beg to remark, that as you stated, that it was advisable to substitute Uncovenanted Agency for Covenanted Agency, I merely, by way of a suggestion, shewed how the Uncovenanted appointments were now paid, and I added thereto a proposed Scale. It will rest with you to decide, whether any, and if so, what alteration should be made in the existing Scale.

Customs, Salt & Opium, Bombay, R. Spooner, Esq.

is recovered. In fact, he is the *Accounting* Officer for the whole of the Opium Revenue, and although he does not actually receive in hard cash the amount of Pass Fees, he has to perform all other duties connected with the Opium, and if any information is required, or in fact anything occurs, the Commissioner of Customs is the person to whom application is made, and if any thing goes wrong, the burden is thrown on his shoulders.

3. In conclusion, I would merely add, that the Malwa Opium Agent makes no collections, and his duties would appear to be confined to weighing the Opium at Malwa—granting a *Pass*—receiving a Hoondee for the amount of the Pass, and forwarding it to the Accountant General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

RICHARD SPOONER,

Offg. Commr. of Customs, Salt and Opium.

APPENDIX No. 277

Secretariat of Bengal.

EXTRACT OF A NOTE BY THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Dated 20th of December, 1855.

I propose to give a general statement only, of the data on which I conceive that some alteration of the present system is required, resting the case, first on the positive amount of work now devolving on this office, and secondly on the amount of that work as compared with what it was at the time the present arrangement came into effect.

First:—As regards the positive amount of work:—

I find the average number of letters received daily throughout the 365 days of the past official year to have been 36;* and the average daily issue to have been 45†.

The return from which these figures are obtained was prepared in the office last May, when I had commenced to feel that the work was getting beyond my strength. It was compiled from the office books with care, and I have no reason at all to distrust its accuracy. And indeed that the statement of business from 1854—55 is not exaggerated, has been amply corroborated, to my mind, by an account which I have myself kept during the past week, of the letters *received.*

The letters have been brought to me as received, and I have carefully noted down the number of them. The result is shown in the margin.‡ This return, it will be seen, shows a very much larger daily average than the return for 1854—55, and it is possible that the letters received during the week in question may, from some cause or other, have been above the average, though I believe that the business has been constantly increasing, and has still a tendency to increase.§

Nor can the large correspondence which these returns exhibit, be thought very extraordinary, if it is remembered that, including the Regulation Provinces, there are

11 Commissionerships.
55 Districts, and
42 Sub-Divisions,

the Judicial, Revenue and Police Administration of which appertains to the Government of Bengal; and that in addition to the business which this involves, there are the following other distinct sources of business.

The Tributary Mehals of Cuttack.
The Do. Do. of the South West Frontier.
The Frontier tribes to the Eastward and North East.
The Moorshedabad Nizamat.
The Opium Department.
The Salt Department.
The Sea Customs.
The Education Department.
The Revenue Survey.
The Railway operations.
Jails.
Charitable Dispensaries.
Insane Asylums.
Public Works.
The Marine Department.
Calcutta, Police and Revenue, and Miscellaneous not being included in Customs or Marine.

* 36 × 365=13,140. † 45 × 365=16,425. See Statement (No. 1) annexed.

‡ Saturday and Sunday 69, Monday 52, Tuesday 44, Wednesday 57, Thursday 39, Friday 46, Total 307.

§ I have since this note was written, had a supplementary statement (No. 2) prepared, showing the receipts and issues of letters for the whole of December and January; and the result for the whole two months I find to shew as heavy an average of work, as for the one week in which I took account of the receipts myself. The *daily* average for the two months has been, of letters received 44.8; of letters issued 48.8; giving a present annual aggregate, if this increase be permanent, of letters received 15,987; of letters issued 17,812.

(Signed) W. Grey, February 6th 1856.

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Secretariat of Bengal.

Secondly :—As regards the amount of work compared with what it was at the time the present arrangement came into effect, the following table will show the increase which has taken place.

Return of Receipts and Issue of letters for six complete years.

	1843—44	1844—45	1847—48	1850—51	1853—54	1854—55
Received	8,573	10,061	10,714	10,552	11,432	13,137
Issued	9,571	11,210	11,267	11,313	13,564	16,566
Total. .	19,144	21,271	21,981	21,865	24,996	29,703

It does not seem to me necessary to attempt any classification of the correspondence. It is well known that the correspondence of the Bengal Government, as probably of all the local Governments, involves a large amount of petty matter which does not require much time or attention ; but I have no cause to suppose, and the reason of the case is adverse to any such supposition, that the proportion which this class of correspondence bears to the whole correspondence of the Government, has at all increased.

(True Extract)

W. GREY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX No. 270

Secretariat of Bengal.

No. 432.

From

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil salaries and Establishments.

Dated FORT WILLIAM, *27th June* 1856.

GENERAL.

SIR,

In compliance with the request made in your letter No. 269 of the 12th instant, I have the honor to forward a list, prepared in the form desired by you, of letters received in and issued from this office during the year 1855.

2. Referring to the 2nd paragraph of your letter, I would add that the Home correspondence of this office has not been included in the return. The labor which in this branch of the business devolves upon the office Establishment, may be estimated as equal to about one third of that which is required for the disposal of the whole number of letters received in and issued from this office.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. GREY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

1000.

APPENDIX No. 270

Secretariat of Bengal.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS RECEIVED IN AND DESPATCHED FROM THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT DURING THE YEAR 1855.

	1 Number of Letters received in 1855.	2 Number of Letters despatched in 1855.	Detail of Column 2.		
			Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.
Judicial..	7,338	8,360	4,907	1,649	1,804
General..	5,065	6,474	4,130	2,076	268
Revenue	2,289	2,232	1,573	624	35
Total.	14,692	17,066	10,610	4,349	2,107

Returns which are merely filed in the office are not included among the letters received.

Circular letters are counted only once in the returns of letters issued, every copy of a circular bearing the same number.

W. GREY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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APPENDIX No.s 279 and 280

Secretariat of Bengal. —

No. 1133.

From

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To

The Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

HOME DEPARTMENT,

Dated, FORT WILLIAM, *the* 30*th July* 1856.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the accompanying copy of a Note on the Establishment of this office, together with a Tabular Statement, and to state that the Lieutenant Governor recommends that the sanction of the Supreme Government be given to the addition to the Establishment shown in the Statement, at an increased cost of Rupees 1,470 per mensem.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. GREY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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Note by the Secretary.

The progressive increase of business in this office has already been brought to the notice both of the Lieutenant Governor and of the Supreme Government; and I now desire to obtain the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor to propose to the Supreme Government an enlargement of the office establishment.

The progressive increase in the business of the office is shewn by the following table:—

	1843—44	1850—51	1853—54	January to June. 1855	1856
Letters received.....	8,573	10,552	11,432	14,692	7,606
Letters issued.....	9,571	11,313	13,564	17,066	9,679

The strength and cost of the establishment* at four different periods, is shewn by the following table:—

	CURRENT ESTABLISHMENT		COPYING ESTABLISHMENT		
	No of persons.	Aggregate Salaries.	No of persons.	Aggregate Salaries.	Total cost of Establishments per mensem
Previous to 1848.	48	8,967	..	7,751	16,718
As remodelled by Mr. Halliday in 1848.	50	9,127	70	3,602	12,729
As remodelled by Mr. Grant in 1849...	49	8,617	103	3,700	12,317
As remodelled by Mr. Beadon in 1852..	54	8,850	92	3,430	12,280

Taking any of the above years as a standard, it seems to me that an increase to the establishment of this office may now be reasonably asked for. But apart from the fair inference deducible from the figures as they stand, I would especially urge, what I believe to have been the case, that the establishment, as fixed at each of the three last periods, was in a measure experimental, and was not, even as the business of the office then stood, regarded as an absolute and final settlement of the question.

It is certain, for instance, that the copying portion of the establishment as adjusted by Mr. Halliday in 1848, was experimental, and was found to be a failure; and it may perhaps be not unreasonably supposed that the imperative necessity which existed in 1849 for reorganizing and strengthening that branch of the establishment, followed as it necessarily was by a considerable

* Not including servants.

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Secretariat of Bengal.

grant of personal allowances, (not included in the amount set down above,) may have in some degree influenced the reduction then made in the number and the aggregate cost of the current establishment. For it is also certain that Mr. Grant subsequently found that the current establishment could not bear even the slight reduction which he had made in its strength, but that, on the contrary, it required to be increased. It was Mr. Grant who organized the subsequent and third remodelling of the establishment which was afterwards carried out by Mr. Beadon. And, as regards the revision of the copying branch of the establishment on this last occasion, I believe I may safely state that it was not any assured conviction that the strength which he had fixed in 1849 was too great, which led Mr. Grant to propose the reduction that was carried out by Mr. Beadon in 1852. I have been informed by the late Registrar of the office, that Mr. Grant did not originally contemplate any reduction in the strength of the copying establishment; but that finding reason to apprehend a difficulty in obtaining at that time the consent of the Supreme Government to any increase in the aggregate cost of the establishment, he, with some reluctance, provided for the increase which he had found to be necessary in the current establishment, by a reduction which, on the closest calculation, it was thought that the copying establishment might possibly bear. Accordingly the strength of the copying establishment was reduced by eleven hands, in order to effect the necessary increase to the current branch.

I have entered into this detail with the object of establishing this position, namely, that the establishment, both the current and the copying branch, was settled by Mr. Grant in 1852, at the minimum that was then deemed practicable; and that there is room to doubt whether the copying branch was not reduced below the minimum even then consistent with complete punctuality and efficiency.

In addition to the strong point which this makes for an increase now to the strength of the establishment, I think that it is not out of place to mention that, at the time the last remodelling of the establishment was made, the office had been brought into the most excellent working order. The merits and the ability of the gentleman with whose aid the office was remodelled by Mr. Grant in 1849, and after its remodelment worked for many months, were of no common order; and it is not, I believe, too much to say that for some time subsequent to 1849, a maximum amount of work was got out of the establishment,—a result which, I fear, cannot at all times and under all circumstances be hoped for.

The gradual falling off from an admirable punctuality to a state of arrears is shown in the following statement of the Home correspondence. And I may mention that before attaining to the degree of punctuality shewn in 1850 and 1851, all arrears had been cleared off by a special establishment which was sanctioned in September 1849, consisting of 28 extra hands for six months, at an aggregate cost of Rupees 5,250.

Average time within which the periodical narratives to the Court, for the period ending with December, were despatched, from 1850 to 1855.

Ending December	1850	2	Months and	22	days.
.....	1851	2	months and	8	days.
.....	1853	3	months and	6	days.
.....	1854	3	months and	10	days.
.....	1855	4	months and	3	days.

I can scarcely doubt that the simple statement above given is sufficient to satisfy both the Lieutenant Governor and the Supreme Government, that an increase to this establishment is now urgently needed.

But lest any doubt should remain on the point, I will briefly compare the current branch of this establishment with the same branch of the office of the Secretary to the Government of Agra, which of all the Secretariat Establishments is the one that most nearly approaches, in the amount of its work, to this Office.

It has been shewn above that the strength of the current branch of this Office is 54 persons, on salaries aggregating 8,850 Rupees per mensem. The Agra Secretariat had, in 1855, a nominal establishment of between 7,000 and 8,000 Rupees a month, exclusive of the copying establish-

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Secretariat of Bengal.

ment, which was very heavy. But it had been for some time the practice to increase the current establishment very largely by the entertainment of extra hands, who were charged for in the section writing bills. The state of the Agra Office was made the subject of special report to the Supreme Government in the course of last year, and that Government then sanctioned the current establishment of the Agra Secretariat being experimentally fixed at 73 hands, on salaries aggregating 9,873 Rupees a month. The statement, as sanctioned, gives 77 persons; but I have excluded four whose aggregate salaries are only thirty two rupees, and who, it seems to me, fall more properly under the head of servants than assistants. Some of the remaining assistants even, it may be remarked, are paid very low salaries. But deducting the seven who, next to the four above referred to, receive the lowest salaries, sixty six persons are still left in the Agra Office, on salaries aggregating Rupees 9,735 per mensem, giving an average salary for those sixty six, of 147-5 per mensem, which is not much short of the average that will be received in this office by the same number of persons, if the increase that I am now about to solicit is granted. I may also refer briefly to another Office. The Foreign Office in Calcutta issued 3,680 letters in the first six months of this year. Its establishment consists of 28 assistants on salaries averaging 218 Rupees per man, and forty four copyists, averaging 104 Rupees per man.

This Office issued in the same period 9,679 letters, which, at the ratio of the Foreign Office, would entitle it to 73 assistants and 115 copyists. There are evident reasons for paying the Foreign Office assistants on a more liberal scale than the assistants in this office. But I do not know that the work of that office entails more labour in proportion to its quantity on the *Office establishment*, than the work in this office does; and that seems the only criterion by which the *number* of assistants and copyists can be regulated.

The increase which I wish to obtain to the establishment of this office is as follows:—I propose to add twelve assistants to the current branch, at an increased cost of Rupees 1,200 a month, by making the 100 rupee class to consist of twenty four instead of twelve as at present. The following table shews the establishment as it is now constituted, and as it will stand under the proposed revision.

Present.			*Proposed.*		
1	Register	700	1	Register	700
1	Deputy Do.	350	1	Deputy Do.	350
3	Head assistants @ 400	1,200	3	Assistants @ 400	1,200
1	Assistant	300	1	Assistant	300
6	Assistants on 250	1,500	6	Assistants on 250	1,500
6	Do. ,, 200	1,200	6	Do. ,, 200	1,200
12	Do. ,, 150	1,800	12	Do. ,, 150	1,800
12	Do. ,, 100	1,200	24	Do. ,, 100	2,400
12	Do. ,, 50	600	12	Do. ,, 50	600
54		8,850	66		10,050

Increase 12 persons, 1,200 Rupees.

This will raise the aggregate cost of the current branch from 8,850 Rupees to 10,050 Rupees a month. I have not proposed that any portion of the additional strength should be given in the 50 rupee class; because, regarding that class as very much in the position of apprentices learning their work, I do not think it would be desirable to increase it beyond its present strength. I have never found it practicable to get any persons having a good knowledge of English to enter the office on 50 Rupees a month, except quite young and inexperienced hands, whereas a salary of 100 Rupees a month will usually command a native Assistant of some ability and some acquaintance with office business, besides possessing a good knowledge of English. I should indeed look with distrust to so large a class as twenty four in the grade of 100 Rupees, were it not for the yearly increasing supply of educated natives of the country. Having regard to this, I look and have always looked to a gradual increase in the proportion of native Assistants in this office; for, as far as my experience goes, I should testify that educated natives not only answer very well for the work of such an office as this, but that as a class they are

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Secretariat of Bengal.

generally to be preferred to any other class whose services are procurable on such salaries as 100 and 150 Rupees a month.

I next propose to increase the copying establishment to the strength at which it was fixed by Mr. Grant in 1849, namely, to 103. I would have (as originally) twenty copyists on 25 Rupees a month, and ten on 20 Rupees a month, instead of ten on 25 Rupees and 9 on 20 Rupees as at present. The increase in the copying work actually done during 1855, over that done in 1852, is not large, being little more than fifty lacs of words.

But it is to be borne in mind that, during the whole of 1855, six or seven copyists have been continually employed in the current department, in excess of the number which I find it to have been always the practice to employ in that way; and the consequence of this has been that, irrespective of the arrears shown above in the Home correspondence branch, there are, I regret to say, very heavy arrears of unrecorded papers, going back much further than December last. The addition which I propose, will increase the cost of the copying establishment by Rupees 270 a month, making its aggregate cost, therefore, as in 1849, Rupees 3,700 a month, and the aggregate cost of the two branches Rupees 13,750 a month.

I do not think that the office can be punctually worked with a smaller number of hands than this, and I do not think that the average rate of pay will bear reduction.

The addition of the twelve new Assistants will reduce the current establishment from their present average of 163 Rupees to an average of 152 Rupees. It is a difficult point to determine what is a proper and reasonable *average* for such an establishment as this. It depends, in the first place, very much upon the strength of the Covenanted Establishment; and it also depends materially upon the numerical strength of the office establishment in relation to the quantity of work. For with an establishment very strong in numbers, a lower average rate of pay may of course be given, a lower average of individual capacity being requisite to get through the work of the office. On the other hand, the more restricted an office is in numbers in proportion to its work, the higher, it is obvious, must be the average rate of pay, in order to secure a high average of individual capacity. The average rate of pay received by the Assistants in the Home Office will be nearly forty per cent higher than the average received by the Assistants in this office under the proposed revision; while the average of the Military Office, on the other hand, will be seventeen per cent lower than the revised scale of this office.* The Military Office, however, I should observe, can obviously afford to have a lower average than most other offices from the very great force of its Covenanted† Establishment.

I solicit, then, the approval of the Lieutenant Governor to the arrangements above proposed, and his permission to submit the case at once to the Supreme Government. If what is asked for shall be conceded, the comparison of the cost and strength of the establishment‡ at different periods will then stand as under.

	Current Establishment.		Copying Establishment.		Total cost of Establishment per mensem.
	No. of persons.	Aggregate Salaries.	No. of persons.	Aggregate Salaries.	
Previous to 1848	48	8,967		7,751	16,718
As remodelled by Mr. Halliday in 1848	50	9,127	70	3,602	12,729
As remodelled by Mr. Grant in 1849	49	8,617	103	3,700	12,317
As remodelled by Mr. Beadon in 1852	54	8,850	92	3,430	12,280
As remodelled in..... 1856	66	10,050	103	3,700	13,750

(Signed) W. GREY,

21st *July* 1856.

(True Copy)

(Signed) W. GREY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

*Average pay of Home Office, Rupees 212-5. Average pay of Bengal Office as per proposed, Rupees, 152-2. Average pay of Military Office, Rupees 126-5.

†The Covenanted establishment of the Military Secretariat consists of four officers, three of whom are probably always of standing in the service, and experience in the office.

‡Exclusive of servants.

APPENDIX No. 281

Secretariat of the North West Provinces.

No. 231 *A of* 1856.

From

WILLIAM MUIR, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esq.
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil salaries and Establishments throughout India.
Calcutta.

Dated Head Quarters, Nynee Tal,
The 25th April 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10, requesting with reference to the comparatively low expenditure for covenanted officers in this Secretariat, a statement of "the responsibilities and work to be performed in my office," and, by direction of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, to furnish the following reply.

2. The Assistant Secretary to Government receives an allowance of Rupees 200 per mensem as Assistant to the Accountant, the duties of which office are almost nominal. The annual cost for covenanted officers in this Secretariat may therefore be fairly stated at Rupees 38,400.*

*Secretary.	Rs. 30,000
Assistant Secretary	„ 8,400
	Rs. 38,400

3. An application has lately been made for the appointment of an under Secretary at 1,200 Rupees per mensem, in addition to the present Assistant Secretary. When this is sanctioned, the annual expenditure will be as shown in the margin* Rupees 52,800.

*As above ..	Rs. 38,400
Under Secretary	„ 14,400
	Rupees 52,800

4. There is no Military Department in the Secretariat, and the correspondence in the Foreign or Political Department is limited.

5. The extent of business performed in the Secretariat will probably be best explained by transmitting a copy of the memorandum drawn up by the Secretary, when proposing that further aid should be allowed to his office.

6. A classified statement of letters received and dispatched in the past year is also enclosed. It will be observed that the number of letters received in 1855, is 1,703 in excess of that for 1854; and there seems reason for believing that the business will still further increase.

Year.	Received.	Despatched.	Total.
1854.	11,054.	16,290.	27,344.
1855.	12,757.	15,166.	27,923.

7. The Deputy Secretary to the Agra Government formerly received a salary of 1,500 Rupees per mensem. The correspondence noted in the margin,* of which a copy is enclosed, explains the cause of the first reduction.

* From Government of India, Political Department of 26th March 1844. To Mr. Edwards, dated 8th April 1840.

APPENDIX No. 281.

Secretariat of the North West Provinces.

8. The copy of a correspondence* relative to the salary attached to the post of Secretary to Government is also enclosed for your information.

Head Quarters,
NYNEE TAL,
The 25th April 1856.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. MUIR,
Secretary to Government North Western Provinces.

* Lieutenant Governor to Governor General of 15th November, 1844. From Government of India No. 8, dated, 28th December, 1844.

APPENDIX No. 281

Secretariat of the North West Provinces.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF LETTERS RECEIVED AND SENT DURING THE YEAR 1855, IN THE SECRETARIAT OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

MONTHS.	1 FINANCIAL.					2 GENERAL.					3 FOREIGN.					4 PUBLIC WORKS.				
	1	2	Detail of Column 2			1	2	Detail of Column 2			1	2	Detail of Column 2			1	2	Detail of Column 2		
	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.
January.	171	97	25	62	10	113	174	106	43	25	30	42	29	12	1	204	212	140	71	1
February.	211	83	15	68	0	123	143	95	46	2	33	36	22	14	0	147	214	119	95	0
March.	375	140	36	104	0	190	246	169	70	7	38	51	39	12	0	227	532	331	197	4
April.	225	104	19	85	0	163	204	147	53	4	29	30	24	6	0	220	332	219	110	3
May.	229	123	29	94	0	155	179	141	38	0	32	39	19	20	0	168	273	163	109	1
June	216	86	23	63	0	163	212	139	64	9	29	32	16	1	15	205	314	193	118	3
July.	279	125	29	88	8	167	244	141	95	8	26	35	19	16	0	192	269	169	100	0
August.	238	175	40	119	16	181	245	151	89	5	39	31	16	15	0	223	294	196	92	6
September...	157	150	26	74	50	125	188	118	70	0	24	30	13	17	0	205	245	180	59	6
October.	146	120	21	89	10	175	172	68	62	2	25	25	12	13	0	248	288	188	88	12
November	202	103	15	80	2	128	293	104	69	120	34	36	20	16	0	248	305	221	81	3
December...	186	91	30	53	8	142	240	123	71	46	35	38	28	10	0	238	277	195	74	8
Total	2635	1397	308	979	110	1825	2540	1542	770	228	374	425	257	152	16	2525	3555	2314	1194	47

MONTHS.	5 TOTAL OF COLS. 1 TO 4.					6 CIVIL.					7 CRIMINAL.				
	1	2	Detail of Column 2			1	2	Detail of Column 2			1	2	Detail of Column 2		
	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.
January.	518	525	300	188	37	51	47	36	10	1	219	260	198	42	20
February.	514	476	251	223	2	46	64	49	15	0	185	211	147	57	7
March.	830	969	575	383	11	56	70	60	10	0	225	324	232	31	11
April.	637	670	409	254	7	76	74	58	16	0	191	243	166	52	25
May.	584	614	352	261	1	77	70	55	9	6	192	283	185	64	34
June	613	644	371	246	27	47	40	33	6	1	170	190	147	41	2
July.	664	673	358	299	16	49	45	37	5	3	155	194	140	42	12
August.	681	745	403	315	27	47	41	35	3	3	216	257	197	45	15
September...	511	613	337	220	56	29	46	38	8	0	164	241	178	37	26
October.	594	605	329	252	24	35	39	28	6	5	167	210	154	30	26
November	612	737	360	246	131	52	44	28	14	2	171	255	154	61	40
December...	601	646	376	208	62	41	44	30	12	2	160	239	143	41	55
Total	7359	7917	4421	3095	401	609	624	487	114	23	2215	2907	2041	593	273

MONTHS.	8 REVENUE.					9 SEPARATE.					10 TOTAL OF COLS. 6 TO 9					11 GRAND TOTAL.				
	1	2	Detail of Column 2			1	2	Detail of Column 2			1	2	Detail of Column 2			1	2	Detail of Column 2		
	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters sent.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.
January.	210	281	208	68	5	11	6	5	1	0	491	594	447	121	26	1009	1119	747	309	63
February.	181	223	152	71	0	16	36	17	19	0	428	534	365	162	7	942	1010	616	385	9
March.	280	404	315	89	0	29	47	25	22	0	590	845	632	202	11	1420	1814	1207	585	22
April.	189	274	202	68	4	19	30	16	14	0	478	621	442	150	29	1115	1291	851	404	36
May.	215	278	194	76	8	18	19	13	6	0	502	650	447	155	48	1086	1264	799	416	49
June	173	248	160	85	0	26	16	10	6	0	406	494	350	141	3	1019	1138	721	387	30
July.	218	348	214	134	0	20	33	16	17	0	442	620	407	198	15	1106	1293	765	497	31
August.	170	240	177	57	6	20	32	20	12	0	453	570	429	117	24	1134	1315	832	432	51
September...	183	302	187	100	15	29	51	33	13	5	405	640	436	158	46	916	1253	773	378	102
October.	176	254	172	79	3	21	38	18	20	0	399	541	372	135	34	993	1146	701	387	58
November	166	253	162	81	10	26	42	28	9	5	415	594	372	165	57	1027	1331	732	411	188
December...	137	225	151	74	0	51	38	21	13	4	389	546	345	140	61	990	1192	721	348	123
Total	2298	3330	2294	985	51	276	388	222	152	14	5398	7249	5044	1844	361	12757	15166	9465	4939	762

No. of letters received..... 12,757
Do. despatched..... 15,166

27,923

(True Copy)

W. MUIR,
Secretary to Government North West Provinces.

(Signed) W. MUIR,
Secretary to Government North West Provinces.

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Secretariat of the North West Provinces.

From

The Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

To

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, CALCUTTA.

Dated, Camp, KANT, *the* 15*th November* 1844.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Right Honorable SIR,

In their despatch, No. 12 of July 3rd 1844, in the Financial Department, the Honorable the Court of Directors have communicated their instructions on the topics mentioned in the second Report of the Allahabad Finance Committee; and in their despatch, No. 13 of 1844, in the same Department, and of the same date, they have remarked upon the salary assigned to the Secretary to Government in these Provinces. The object of my present address is to solicit your attention, and that of the Honorable Court, to a few remarks on the salaries now attached to the three offices noted in the margin.*

2. It is unnecessary on the present occasion to consider whether, in the abstract, the salaries attached to these offices are high or otherwise. The question for examination is, whether the standard of allowances being such as it is in the Civil service, the emoluments attached to these offices are adequate. It may be difficult to decide whether positively or abstractedly any certain appointment is adequately or inadequately paid; but it is easy to determine of two or more appointments, which involve the more onerous or responsible duties, and which is the better remunerated.

3. The Presidency of Fort William has been divided into two sections similarly constituted, one of which is administered by the Governor General himself, or by a Deputy Governor, and the other by a Lieutenant Governor. In these two sections of the Presidency the salaries of these appointments are different. Each is 6,000 Rupees lower in the North Western Provinces than in the Bengal Provinces.

	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.
Secretary to Government.	36,000	30,000
Register.	30,000	24,000
Secretary to Board.	30,000	24,000

The distinction may be supposed to arise from some difference between the extent and duties of the corresponding offices, or from the prevalence of different scales of emolument in the several branches of the service in each section of the Presidency. I purpose to consider the subject in both these respects.

4. The number of Zillahs under the Government of Bengal is, in some degree greater; the area of the country is larger, and its population more numerous and more wealthy. These circumstances may possibly make the work of the Secretary to Government in one section of the

* Secretary to Government. Register to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut. Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

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Presidency heavier than the other, but the nature of the duties is the same; the questions that arise for consideration are similar, and require the same qualification for their determination. The greater quantity of work is provided for in Bengal by a greater number of well qualified and highly paid Assistants; but the similar quality of the work requires the same degree of aptitude for its effective discharge. If there is any difference in the character of the work, that in the North Western Provinces is so constituted as to throw more weight on a Secretary than in Bengal. The system is more regular and methodical. The settlements have been made on the same plan, and recorded in the same form, and are maintained in the same manner. Every case that comes under consideration has to be viewed not only on its own merits, but with reference to the principles it involves, and the bearing of those principles on many other cases which it may affect. Precedents must be sought and practice must be examined, and this is the appropriate duty of a Secretary, and is also one in which he becomes more and more expert the longer he remains in an office. There is therefore strong reason, why the emoluments of the office should be so fixed as to encourage the incumbent to remain in it.

5. The Civil service is not one strictly of gradation and seniority; but still there are marked steps in it, to which persons naturally expect to rise in the ordinary run of the service. These steps are shewn in the margin, as they at present exist in the Bengal and North Western Provinces. The scales correspond in all the gradations except one. A Collector in the Lower Provinces receives 4,000 Rupees per annum less than a Collector and Magistrate in the Upper Provinces, the former receiving 23,000 and the latter 27,000 Rupees per annum. For five years of service, viz. from the 13th to the 18th, a post of 24,000 Rupees a year is more an object of desire to a Civilian in Bengal than to a Civilian in the North Western Provinces. If then it is necessary, for the due performance of the duties of an office, to secure the services of a public officer of this experience, it follows that a salary of that amount would be adequate in Bengal, whereas it would not be so in the North Western Provinces.

STEP.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Period within which reached.
Member of the Sudder Court or Board.	52,000	52,000	24 years.
Commissioner...	35,000	35,000	21 years.
Judge	30,000	30,000	18 years.
Collector or Collector and Magistrate .	23,000	27,000	13 years.
Magistrate or Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	12,000	12,000	8 years.

6. It is most desirable that the Secretary of the Sudder Board of Revenue and the Register of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut should be selected from the most promising men of ten or twelve years' standing, and have every inducement to remain in their posts till they have served twenty years. The salary of 30,000 fixed in Bengal for each of these appointments, sufficiently secures it. Indeed a salary of 24,000 Rupees would be, in Bengal, sufficient to satisfy his reasonable expectations till he had served eighteen years. But in the North Western Provinces the case is otherwise. The salary being only 24,000, the incumbent has not been more than two or three years in the appointment before he begins to look for promotion elsewhere. There is no reason to think that the duties of the Sudder Board of Revenue and Sudder Dewany Adawlut are at all less important in the Upper than in the Lower Provinces. The Government has marked this by fixing the same salaries for the Members of the Board and Judges of the Court in both divisions of the Presidency. If it is wise to economise the time and labor of the gentlemen in the Bengal Provinces, by affording them the most efficient assistance possible, it is also wise to do so in the North Western Provinces. There can be no reason why the one set of exactly corresponding functionaries should be so much better served at Calcutta than at Agra.

7. The same argument applies to the case of the Secretary to Government. He is likely to seek promotion earlier in the North Western Provinces, than in Bengal. In Bengal the selection would be made from amongst the Collectors or Judges of about fifteen or eighteen years' standing, and the natural promotion would be to the Sudder Board or the Sudder Dewany

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Adawlut. In the North Western Provinces the selection would be from amongst the Collectors and Magistrates of about thirteen years' standing, and promotion to the post of Commissioner would be a natural object of desire.

8. There is, moreover, this peculiarity in the case of the Secretary to Government. Long incumbency and abstract efficiency are not the only requisites to be considered in filling the post. The influence and consideration of the Government itself depends greatly on the position of the Secretary. The service is so constituted that standing, and still more salary, are important elements of influence. A man may consent to hold an honorable and responsible situation on a less salary than he might obtain elsewhere, but it is unfair to tax his talents in that manner, and the position, though perhaps not the man, is sure to suffer in public estimation.

9. The evils resulting from the anomalies pointed out above are not altogether problematical. Till December last, the salary of the Secretary to Government in the North Western Provinces was always Rupees 36,000 per annum. It was then fixed at Rupees 24,000. The Honorable the Court of Directors in their despatch No. 13, of July 3rd last, expressed their opinion that it cannot be properly fixed at less than Rupees 30,000 per annum, and it has now been raised to that amount. Sufficient time has not elapsed in this case to judge of the effects, but it is evident that the Secretary will now look for promotion to a Commissionership, whereas before a Commissioner was glad to accept the Secretaryship.

10. The Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut feel most strongly the inconvenience they suffer from this cause. In Calcutta the Register Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins, drawing a salary of Rupees 30,000 per annum, has been content to continue at his post from October 1837 to the present time. He had resided in the Country fifteen years when he took the appointment, and he still retains it after twenty two years' residence. During this period the gentlemen noted in the margin* have filled the situation in these provinces. The gentleman who at present holds it (Mr. Edmonstone) is an officer of superior attainments. He drew a high salary before he accepted this, as a settlement officer, and the present slow rate of promotion is not likely to make him eligible in natural course to a higher appointment for a year or two; but sooner or later, the difficulties above alluded to will arise.

NAMES.	Date of assuming charge.	Residence then.	Duration of incumbency.
*			
Mr. H. B. Harrington....	April 1837	9 years.	2 years.
Mr. M. Smith	March 1839	10 years.	4 years.
Mr. G. F. Edmonstone	March 1843	11 years.	Still incumbent.

11. Mr. H. M. Elliot has been Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue since December 1836, but has never yet come upon the lower allowance of Rupees 24,000 now fixed. The fluctuations* in this gentleman's salary are very singular. On December 10th 1836, he was appointed on the then full salary of the appointment, viz. Rupees 30,000 per annum. This he drew for a year and two months, when, on February 16th 1838, he received an increase of Rupees 3,000 per annum for the superintendence of the Revenue Survey. In August 1839, his salary was reduced, under the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors, from Rupees 30,000 to Rupees 28,000 per annum. In December 1842, the extra allowance of Rupees 3,000 per annum terminated on the completion of the survey. In January 1843, the salary was reduced to Rupees 24,000 per annum, but he is permitted to draw Rupees 4,000 per annum for three years as a personal allowance. This last arrangement was consequent on a suggestion of the Finance Committee, who said most truly that the salary of the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue ought not to differ from that of the Register to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, but it was implied in a marked manner that both ought to be Rupees 30,000.

*Salary was on December 10th 1836			30,000 per annum.
Do. February 16th 1838			33,000 Do.
Do. August 1839			31,000 Do.
Do. December 1842			28,000 Do.
Salary will be January 1846			24,000 Do.

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12. I would only add that the extra expenses attendant on the settlement and resumption proceedings, have been rapidly reduced. Two special Commissionerships, involving a charge in salaries of the Superintending officers alone of 72,000 Rupees per annum, have been abolished, besides many other appointments. Under these circumstances it cannot be deemed extravagant to solicit an addition of Rupees 18,000 per annum to the salaries of three appointments, and thereby to confer on them a degree of efficiency and consideration, the necessity for which is known and acknowledged in Bengal.

CAMP, KANT,
The 15th November,
1844.

I have &c.
(Signed) JAMES THOMASON,
Lieutenant Governor North West Provinces.

No. 8 *of* 1844.

From

G. A. BUSHBY, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government of India.

To.

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated, the 28th December, 1844.

SIR,

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the letter of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 15th ultimo, recommending that the salaries now attached to the offices of Secretary to Government, Register to the Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut, and Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue in the North Western Provinces, be assimilated with those of the corresponding offices in Bengal.

2. The salary of the office of Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces has recently, in accordance with the views of the Honorable the Court of Directors, been raised from Rupees 24,000 to Rupees 30,000 per annum, and there appears to the Governor General of India in Council no good reason for a further augmentation. The duties of the Bengal Secretariat are more various and onerous than those of the Secretariat of the North Western Provinces, embracing Departments such as the Salt, Opium and Marine Branches of the Public service, which do not fall within the sphere of administration in the North Western Provinces of the Presidency, and it is not foreign to the consideration of His Honor's proposition to remark, that the expenses both of residence and living as well as in other incidental respects, are much less at Agra than at Calcutta.

3. The Honorable Court having already ruled that there is no necessity for increasing the salary of the office of Register of the Court of Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut in the North Western Provinces beyond the amount (Rupees 24,000) at which it has hitherto been fixed, and no change either in the constitution or duties of that office having since taken place, the Governor General in Council cannot perceive in the arguments advanced by His Honor, sufficient grounds to justify an increased charge of Rupees 6,000 per annum on that account.

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4. With respect to the reduction of the salary of the office of Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue in the North Western Provinces from Rupees 28,000 to Rupees 24,000 per annum, the Governor General in Council has referred to the 13th and 14th paragraphs of the late Financial Committee's Report, dated the 17th August 1842, and is apprehensive that some misunderstanding exists as to the object which the Committee had in view, which was the reduction and not the augmentation of the salary of this office as supposed by the Lieutenant Governor. The reduction was proposed and sanctioned clearly in consequence of an opinion that the duties of the Board's Secretariat were not more important or laborious than those of the Registership of the Sudder Court, and the present recommendation for an augmentation could only therefore be properly entertained by the Government of India on the grounds of increased duty and responsibility.

5. The Governor General in Council will forward the Lieutenant Governor's letter for the consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors; but under the circumstances noticed, he regrets that it will not be in his power to support His Honor's recommendation.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th December,
1844.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(True Copies.)
W. MUIR,
Secretary to Government North Western Provinces.

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NOTE BY MR. SECRETARY MUIR, SHOWING THE WORK IN THE SECRETARIAT OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

The following note relates to the increased duties of the Secretariat Office, which lead me to make application for the services of an additional Assistant Secretary to be attached to the Head Quarters of the Government.

2nd. There has been a steady increase of business in the Agra Secretariat ever since the establishment of this Government, and the progress of events has tended to cause, during the past year, a fresh addition of work far larger than had been anticipated; an addition which there appears no reason to expect will at all diminish in coming years.

3rd. The following table shows the number of letters received and despatched in the several years, 1835, 1843, 1853, and 1854.

Year.	Judicial and Revenue.		General, Foreign and Financial.		Total.	
	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.
1835	2,404	2,848	1,616	1,616	4,020	4,464
1843	2,827	4,011	2,762	3,960	5,589	7,971
1853	3,185	5,254	5,069	5,224	8,254	10,478
1854	5,325	9,133	5,729	7,157	11,054	16,290

4th. Assuming the year 1835 as a standard of comparison, the subjoined statement will show the number of letters despatched in each of the following years, for every hundred in 1835.

Years.	Received.	Despatched.
1835	100	100
1843	136	179
1853	205	235
1854	275	365

5th. Thus the number of letters received has, during this period, increased two and three quarters times, and those despatched nearly three and three quarters times.

6th. The increase of business extends over every Department; but it is greatest in the General and Financial branch. This may be attributed to the establishment of at least two Departments of correspondence in many respects entirely new; those of Education and Irrigation.

7th. The charge of the educational Institutions in these provinces was transferred to this Government in 1843, and since that period, the constitution of the new office of Visitor General of Schools has added extensively to the current references requiring the Orders of the Government. The recent arrangements will no doubt increase greatly and permanently the correspondence in the educational branch. For while the office of Director of Public Instruction may

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perhaps admit of some of the details hitherto disposed of by the Government being devolved upon that officer, yet the vast extension of the educational system will more than counterbalance such advantage. The Roorkee College of Civil Engineering has also occasioned a considerable accession of business of a new and miscellaneous description.

8th. But the chief increase in the General Department has arisen from the charge of the works of irrigation. The references regarding the Ganges Canal have, within the last ten years, formed an entirely new, and very onerous service of labour. The completion of the canal will not lighten this branch. There will be continually recurring questions of repairs, extension of the system of rajbuhas, realization of water rent &c. The works of irrigation in Rohilcund, and some of those in the Dhoon have also been constructed within the above period. This department is now every where on the increase; new projects of canals and bunds in various parts of the country give promise of a yearly advancing amount of business.

9th. Besides such new branches and works, there has been a considerable accession of territory placed under the control of the Lieutenant Governor North West Provinces.

10th. The transfer of the Saugor and Nerbudda province brings with it the current business of nine or ten additional districts,* involving besides for several years to come the extraordinary correspondence connected with the survey and settlement of the whole of those territories. Jaloun with the ceded Gwalior districts, and still more recently Jhansi, have been added to the Lieutenant Governorship, and are, or will shortly come, under settlement.

11th. During the last eight months, the entirely new Department of Public Works has been constituted and placed under the Lieutenant Governor. Simultaneously the charge of the canals in these provinces has been removed from the Military Board, and placed more immediately under the Lieutenant Governor. From both causes, the direct exercise of a superintending and controlling authority, has brought with it a multiplicity of business which will probably add several thousands of new references and orders to the work of the Secretariat annually. The average number of letters received per mensem in this department, since its constitution on the 1st May last, has been 167, and despatched 223.

12th. Against these various and extensive additions, the only set off which occurs to me, is the relief experienced by the assumption by the Supreme Government of the control of the Postal Department. This has, however, been far more than counterbalanced by the creation of the Department of Public Works.†

13th. The above detail will sufficiently account for the, at first sight, startling advance in the business of this secretariat, as shewn in the statements before given. But another, and most satisfactory cause of the growth, is to be found in the increasing attention bestowed by the Government in every branch of its administration. This careful supervision and close encouragement has no doubt fostered, in its turn, an increased vigilance and application on the part of the whole of the agency under the Government; and the result (I speak with reference to the demands upon the secretariat,) has been, and will continue to be, a growing number of subjects brought under the notice of the Head of the Government, and of consequent instructions; that is of letters received and issued. No inconsiderable portion of the progressive increase of the correspondence may fairly, I think, be laid to this cause.

14th. The general result has been so great an accession of business, that I have not been able during the past year satisfactorily to overtake the work of my office; and I am often hindered by the press of current calls upon my attention, from the consideration of important questions referred to me by the Lieutenant Governor for examination. I feel that I could not, without serious risk to my health, undertake single handed the performance of the same duty, (and the

* Including Nagode.

† The transfer to the Supreme Government of certain political functions formerly exercised by this Government, and of the charge of the Cis Sutledge States, also lightened the work of the Agra Secretariat; but these causes are now of old date.

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probability is that it will be increased instead of remaining stationary,) as during the past year. Hence my present application for a second Assistant.

15th. To be of material service, such an Assistant would need to be selected as possessed of fair abilities, and likewise as having had some experience in the Revenue and Judicial work of a district. An Assistant with these qualifications would necessarily be among those who had passed the higher standard of examination, and therefore drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 500. He would also be an aspirant for a Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorship, at 700 Rs. per mensem; and if drawing as my Assistant less than that salary, would not long continue in his post. But in order to render his services of value, it is necessary that the incumbent should not be liable to constant change, but should remain long enough to gain experience in the office. I trust, therefore, that the salary of the new appointment will not be less than 700 Rupees.

16th. In order to show the reasonableness of this request, I proceed to compare the work performed in the Agra Secretariat with that of Bengal; the details of the latter having been kindly furnished to me by Mr. Grey.

17th. The following Abstract shows that the progressive increase of work in Bengal has hitherto not been nearly so great as in these provinces:—

YEAR.		Number of Letters.		Total.
		Received.	Despatched.	
1843 and 1845	North West Provinces.	5,589	7,971	13,560
	Bengal.	10,623	11,044	21,667
1853	North West Provinces.	8,245	10,478	18,732
	Bengal.	10,878	12,027	22,905
1854	North West Provinces.	11,054	16,290	27,344
	Bengal.	13,184	15,534	28,718

18th. The following table contains a comparative Departmental detail of the number of letters received and despatched in each Secretariat during the past year:—

Government.	Letters Received.				Letters Despatched.				Grand Total.
	Judicial.	Revenue.	General.	Total.	Judicial.	Revenue.	General.	Total.	
N. W. Provinces.	3,320	2,005	* 5,729	11,054	5,441	3,692	* 7,157	16,290	27,344
Bengal.	6,787	1,927	4,471	13,185	7,783	2,079	5,672	15,534	28,718

19th. This statement shews that the number of letters received during the past year was about sixteen per cent lower in Agra than in Bengal, while the number of letters issued was about

* To the total in the General Department might fairly have been added a large number of letters which it has lately been discovered the Assistant in the Department Public Works, had culpably kept back for several months. These amount to Received 57, Issued (ought to have been) 117, and this would have increased the General totals to Total received 11,111, Total issued 16,407, Grand Total 27,518.

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five per cent greater. Combining the letters issued and received into one total,* the difference becomes very slight, being only four per cent more in Bengal. But when we come to compare the result for 1854, with that of any *previous* year in Bengal the preponderance in these provinces becomes decided and marked in every department.

Government.		Received.	Despatched.	Total.
N. W. P. for 1854.		11,054	16,290	27,344
Bengal.	for 1845	10,623	11,044	21,667
	,, 1853	10,878	12,027	22,905

20th. In order to bring under a more perfect comparison the nature of the letters entered under the head "Despatched," I procured from Mr. Secretary Grey a classified list showing under separate heads, the entries for 1854; *first*, as "Real," viz., direct replies or orders of Government; *second*, "Subsidiary," viz., such supplemental orders as are issued in formal letters, or by sending copies or extracts, by docket or otherwise, for execution to the Account, Civil Auditor, &c., or for publication to the Gazette; *third*, "Nominal," that is, simple copies not involving any further trouble than their issue as such. As it is not always easy to classify accurately the two latter descriptions, I have added totals in red ink, showing the aggregate of both in each Department.

CLASSIFIED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LETTERS DESPATCHED FROM THE AGRA AND BENGAL SECRETARIAT IN 1854.

Government.	Judicial.				Revenue.				General.				Total.			
	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	Total.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	Total.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	Total.	Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	Total.
North West Provinces.	3,206	1,082	1,153	5,441	2,098	1,365	229	3,692	3,258	3,201	698	7,157	8,562	5,648	2,080	16,390
		2,235				1,594				3,899				7,728		
Bengal.	4,370	1,516	1,897	7,783	1,090	899	90	2,079	2,814	2,461	397	5,672	8,274	4,876	2,384	15,534
		3,413				989				2,858				7,260		

It will be observed that, upon the whole, the proportion of nominal and subsidiary letters issued here, to that in Bengal, is pretty much the same; so that the numbers as given in the preceding statements may be taken with tolerable confidence as a true index of the comparative heaviness of the work in each office.

21st. There is one Department in which our work appears to be greatly heavier than in Bengal, that is, the issue of publications, pamphlets &c. The marginal extract† from the Bengal return states the number of covers of this nature at nearly 4,500. The yearly average here is no less than 96,000. This is owing partly to the fact, I suppose, that we publish more than the Government of Bengal, and to the fewer facilities we have of despatching our works direct through the publishers to their destination.

22nd. The result on the whole is, that in consequence of the gradual growth of work and increase of territory, and the great accession of fresh business during the past year, the work disposed of in this Secretariat for 1854 is within a small fraction equal to that disposed of in the Bengal Secretariat for the same period, and *very much in excess* of the Bengal returns for any *previous* year.

*North West Provinces...27,344 Bengal... 28,718

†"Besides the above" (a statement of letters) "there is a great lot of Covers, Parcels, and Boxes containing printed papers, pamphlets "and books received and despatched during the year. Those despatched during the past year amount to nearly 4,500 covers."

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23rd. For the Bengal Secretariat two under Secretaries on Rupees 1,250 are, I believe, now entertained, and have been so for a long period, when the amount of business there was much less than it now is either in Bengal, or the North West Provinces.

24th. The reasons why the Agra salaries generally are upon a lower scale than those in Bengal, are given in Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter No. 8, dated the 28th December 1844, in reply to an application from Mr. Thomason for raising the salary of the Secretary to Government North West Provinces to 3,000 Rupees per mensem. They are as follows.—

25th. "The duties of the Bengal Secretariat are more various and onerous than those of the "Secretariat of the North West Provinces, embracing departments such as the Salt, Opium and "Marine branches of the Public Service, which do not fall within the sphere of administration in "the North West Provinces of the presidency; and it is not foreign to the considerations of His "Honor's proposition to remark, that the expenses both of residence and living, as well as in "other incidental respects, are much less at Agra than at Calcutta."

26th. In so far as the first reason in the above extract is concerned, it may be doubtful whether the Department of Irrigation in these Provinces, does not counterbalance the Opium and Marine branches of business peculiar to Bengal, while the greater number of large cantonments in this Lieutenant Governorship, renders the Department of Public Works heavier than in Bengal. And while the charge which contains within its limits the Capital of India must necessarily, from that circumstance, involve a variety of interests from which this government is free, there are on the other hand many weighty and difficult questions connected with the more detailed system of land settlement in these provinces, and much more minute supervision required in the collection of the Land Revenue, which are, I presume, to a considerable extent unknown in Bengal. I do not think that, under all these circumstances, the balance of responsibility and labour in the Bengal Secretariat will be found upon a strict comparison to be in any degree materially greater than at Agra.

27th. With reference to the reasons given at the close of Mr. Bushby's paragraph above quoted, it may be admitted that the expense of House rent is greater in Calcutta than at Agra, although, on account of the great increase of official residents of late at Agra,* the disproportion may not be really so great as is imagined. And it will probably be found that this advantage is in great measure counterbalanced by the price of supplies and articles imported from England being considerably enhanced by the addition of inland carriage.

28th. If the comparative rates of salary fixed for the Courts and Boards at the two Lieutenant Governorships be a correct measure of the difference which should prevail in other departments, then that difference should be only four per cent. Judged by this standard, we ought to have at Agra two Under Secretaries at 1,200 Rupees per mensem, instead of as in Bengal, two at 1,250 Rupees per mensem.

Annual salary of Judge or member of Board in Calcutta		50,000
Do. Do	at Agra	48,000
Difference.	...	2,000
		or 4 per cent.

29th. Turning, however, to the question as judged by its own merits, I submit that the Secretariat of these Provinces ought to have the benefit of an efficient and trustworthy officer of some standing, who can be placed in a some degree independent charge of a portion of the office duties, on the footing of the Under Secretaries under the Bengal Government. I would suggest that this officer should have the title of "Under Secretary," and I would hope that his salary may be made equal to that of the Bengal Under Secretaries. He will have the supervision of the largest office in Agra; is charged, during the absence of the Head Quarters from Agra, with the immediate issue of orders upon a considerable class of cases, involving a certain measure of

*The Head Quarters of the Department Public Works having been lately fixed at Agra has tended considerably to this result. So also that of the Commissioner of Customs and his office. The central Jail and office of Inspector General of Prisons, Visitor of schools, increase in the College Staff, &c. And the scale of rents has been materially higher than at other stations, ever since the Courts and Board were transferred from Allahabad to Agra in 1844.

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discretion and responsibilty; and it is desirable that his usefulness in this respect should be augmented. He has to superintend the preparation of the narratives and other periodical reports, the compilation of the educational report, memorandum upon Native Presses, &c. He is frequently called upon by the Lieutenant Governor to prepare special notes upon subjects requiring elucidation from the records, or of which careful abstracts are needed. The punctual and correct publication of Government reports, pamphlets &c., calls for his constant attention.

30th. For these objects an officer of experience and capacity is needed; and it is important that the salary of the post should be such as to induce him to remain at it for several years. Great inconvenience is caused by frequent change in the office, by which the benefits of experience of the system, and knowledge of the records of Government, are lost. For a qualified Under Secretary we must look to the ranks of Joint Magistrate; and in order to be secure of the acceptance of the post by the party selected, the salary should be above the highest in that grade, viz., Rupees 1,000. On these grounds it appears to me that it would be expedient, (apart altogether from the example of Bengal,) to fix the salary of the Under Secretary at 1,250 Rupees per mensem.*

31st. For the Assistant Secretary, who would accompany the Secretary to Government in attendance on the Lieutenant Governor, I have already shown that a salary of 700 Rs. will be necessary if an efficient officer is to be obtained.

32nd. Without this additional Assistant and the proposed increase to the allowances of the present Assistant, I do not think that the duties of the Secretariat can be conducted in an efficient and creditable manner.

The 28th of February, 1856.

(Signed,) W. MUIR,
Secretary to the Government of the North West Provinces.

True Copy
W. MUIR,
Secretary to the Government of the North West Provinces.

*The salary of the post was originally 1500 Rupees per mensem. But on the appointment of Mr. W. Edwards in 1840, the Governor General requested the reconsideration of the salary, and it was then reduced to 1,000 Rupees per mensem, but *on the special grounds of the short service* of Mr. Edwards, and in order to assimilate the establishment of "this secretariat with that of Bengal." See Proceedings 8th April 1840.

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FORT SAINT GEORGE,
15*th August* 1855.

No. 963 *A.*

From

J. D. BOURDILLON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George,

To

CECIL BEADON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Para. 1. I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to bring to the notice of the Government of India, for their consideration and orders, the insufficiency of the Establishment in the Revenue Department of the Government Secretariat, for the work it has to discharge, and the urgent necessity that exists for enlarging it; and I am directed, at the same time, to submit two minutes recorded on the subject by the Right Honorable the President and the Honorable Sir Henry Montgomery, Fourth Member of Council, the latter expressing the opinions of the writer after his prolonged practical experience of the working of the Departments of the Secretariat, both as Revenue and as Chief Secretary to Government.

2. The Secretariat of the Madras Government comprises three general Divisions, under the same number of Secretaries. The Public or Chief Secretary's Department comprises the sub-departments of Public, Secret, Political, Financial (including the Railway Department,) Marine, Ecclesiastical and Law. The Revenue Department comprehends the three Sub-Departments of Revenue, Public Works and Judicial, the last being comparatively small. The Military comprehends all matters connected with the army. It may be added, that the Judicial Sub-Department, though included in the Revenue Branch of the Secretariat, is not under the orders of the Secretary in that Department, but of the Chief Secretary. This arrangement, which was made with the view of relieving the overworked Revenue Secretary, is inconvenient, as it in a degree removes his subordinates from his control, and places them under two masters.

3. The two short statements which follow, compare the quantity of business in the three Departments, as respects the bulk of the "Broken Set of Proceedings," and the number of letters received and despatched. It would have been more satisfactory to compare the quantity of work of all branches, including, besides those above named, the Office Set of Proceedings, (which indeed is almost the same as the Broken Set,) the Current works, and the Collections for the Honorable Court. But as respects the Public and the Military Departments, the materials for this comparison were not in readiness, and could not have been prepared without much time and labor. The quantity of work in the Broken set of Proceedings, may, however, be taken as pretty accurately representing the relative proportions of work in the several Departments.

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4. The annexed Table gives that comparison.

Number of Medium Pages in the Broken Set in the Several Departments.			
Year.	Public.	Revenue.	Military.
1852	16,439	17,538	not known.
1853	19,319	18,060	7,844
1854	not known.	17,372	8,958
Average	17,879	17,657	8,401

It will be seen that the work in the Revenue Department is very nearly equal to that in the Public Department, and is more than double that in the Military Department. The Broken Set is the Copy of the Proceedings forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors, and it comprehends all papers addressed to Government, and the orders issued thereon, and it may fairly be taken therefore to represent the quantity of work done in each department. It must be added, however, that the Proceedings in the Revenue Department are unavoidably in arrear, in consequence of that very want of strength in the Establishment which it is now sought to remove; and the above table gives only the number of pages actually written in that Department within each year, and not the number properly belonging to the year; had the latter been taken, the quantity of work would probably be found fully equal to that in the Public Department. It must be added also that, from causes which will be noticed presently, the work has recently much increased, and will certainly continue to increase.

5. The subjoined statement gives a comparison of the number of letters received and despatched in each of the three Departments.

Year.	Public.			Revenue.			Military.		
	Received.	Sent.	Total.	Received.	Sent.	Total.	Received.	Sent.	Total.
1851	2,794	2,831	5,625	3,041	2,624	5,665	4,579	3,824	8,403
1852	3,115	2,953	6,068	3,090	3,125	6,215	4,279	3,172	7,451
1853	3,249	2,987	6,236	3,148	2,810	5,958	4,105	3,324	7,429
1854	3,915	3,289	7,204	3,359	3,207	6,566	4,602	3,429	8,031
Average	3,266	3,015	6,281	3,159	2,941	6,100	4,390	4,457	8,847

It will be seen that here again the numbers in the Public and the Revenue Departments are nearly equal; while in the Military, the bare number is much greater. But a large part of the letters in the Military Department are extremely brief, and are mere matters of form, and even those of the Public Department contain a smaller proportion of subjects really requiring thought and deliberation than those in the Revenue Department.

6. Such being the relative proportions of the work to be done in each Department, the following table exhibits, in an abstract form, the relative strength of their Establishments, omitting Peons and inferior servants. For more easy comparison, they are arranged in general classes instead of giving all the details of denominations and salaries.

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Classes.	Public Department.			Revenue Department.			Military Department.		
	No.	Mean rate of Pay.	Total Pay.	No.	Mean rate of Pay.	Total Pay.	No.	Mean rate of Pay.	Total Pay.
Uncovenanted Assistants and Managers	3	283	850	3	283	850	3	283	850
Deputy Managers & Examiners	6	110	660	6	88	525	4	127	470
Indexers	2	120	240	3	93	280	3	107	320
Clerks	75	26	1,970	61	23	1,410	44	38	1,565
Total	86	43	3,720	73	42	3,065	54	59	3,205
Total, omitting the highest grade	83	35	2,870	70	32	2,215	51	46	2,355

NOTE The Record Department is omitted as being common to all three Departments, and the small Petition Department as being common to the Public and Revenue Departments.

7. It will be seen that, as respects the total salaries, the Revenue Department is inferior to both the Public and the Military, although, as already shewn, the work in the first mentioned is equal to that in the Public Department, and double of that in the Military; and in the rates of salary also, the Revenue is the worst off. In the three highest posts, indeed, viz., the two Uncovenanted Assistants and the Manager (or Register), all Departments are alike; but in all the others the mean rate in the Revenue Department is below that of the other two Departments. Omitting the highest class in the foregoing Table, in which, as just said, the three Departments are all on the same footing, it will be seen that the mean pay of the rest of the servants is forty-six rupees in the Military Department, thirty-five rupees in the Public Department, and only thirty-two rupees in the Revenue Department.

8. Thus in comparison with the other Departments of the Government Office, the Revenue Department is over worked and underpaid; and compared simply with the work to be done, the Establishment is inadequate. The Government cannot complain of any indolence or inefficiency in the members of it; on the contrary, they must bear testimony to their diligent and laborious attention to work, especially as respects the higher classes of the office; and they cannot attribute it to their fault that delays and mistakes occur. Many of the higher servants in the office attend frequently till 8 P. M., and even later. The Section Writers too are kept closely to their work, leave is rarely allowed without the provision of a substitute, and the fixed number of "sides" daily, was raised by the late Secretary from eight to ten. In spite of all this, however, business is long delayed; the necessary papers cannot be collected for their disposal; when collected it is some time before the orders or despatches can be drafted; and when they are drafted and passed, it often occurs that despatches to the Honorable Court in particular, are delayed for weeks, or even months, for want of hands to copy them; and lastly, both sets of Proceedings, viz., the Office Set and that for the Honorable Court, are much in arrear; the former has been completed only up to the end of December 1854, being seven months in arrear; the latter has been completed and despatched only for January last, being six months in arrear. And this is not all; business necessarily hurried through is not done completely or efficiently; unavoidably there is an absence of system; proper Registers of the business passing through the office are not kept; and thus

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access to information actually in the office is made difficult, and the Government are unable to exercise that control over the operations of the lower offices which they ought to possess.

9. Lastly, it must be noticed that the comparisons of work above made, refer for the most part to years now some time gone by; and that during the last and the current year, as already observed, the work in the Revenue Department has increased, and that it will certainly increase still more. It has increased in the Revenue Department proper in consequence of the greater activity in enquiries and projects designed for the removal of the admitted defects in the Revenue arrangements in various districts; and in the Public Works Department, in consequence of the more extended operations. And not only will the same causes continue to operate with increasing force, but the commencement of a general Revenue Survey and of the systematic revision of the existing Revenue assessment, measures which will very shortly be recommended by this Government for the sanction of the Government of India, will introduce other powerful elements of increase in the work. It has been, and will be, the endeavour of the Secretariat to get rid of all work not really necessary, all useless references and correspondence; but whatever may be practicable in that way, the Government feel sure that the business of the Revenue Department cannot, on the whole, be lessened, but on the contrary, will certainly grow.

10. The facts above stated will, the Government hope, be admitted as justifying an application for an increase of establishment. The existing establishment is overworked, and, as a consequence, business is delayed, and is indifferently and imperfectly done; and it cannot be for the real interests of Government that this state of things should continue. I now proceed to state the increase of establishment which the Government find it necessary to recommend. They have been guided as to the total sum by the actual cost of the Public Department. It has already been shewn that the work of the Revenue Department is even now not appreciably less than that of the Public, and that it is certain to increase. On the other hand, the Establishment of the latter Department, though not excessively worked, is fully employed, and individually the members are certainly not overpaid as compared with other offices.

11. The following are the particulars of the increase proposed:—

1 Third Uncovenanted Assistant to be newly created	Rupees	175	0	0
Pay of the Deputy Register to be raised from 100 to 125..	„	25	0	0
1 Assistant Register to be newly created	„	110	0	0
Pay of an Indexer to be raised from 60 to 90	„	30	0	0
Number of Clerks to be increased from 61 to 70, and pay to be raised from 1,410 to 1,825.	„	415	0	0
Pay of the Head Peon to be raised from 8¾ to 10.	„	1	4	0
Number of Peons to be increased from 11 to 16, and pay to be raised from 73 to 104.	„	31	0	0
Total Rupees....		787	4	0

12. The third Uncovenanted Assistant is designed to aid the other two in making drafts, especially of general letters to England.

The pay of the Deputy Register is Rupees 125 in the Public Department, and Rupees 150 in the Military; it is proposed to raise it in the Revenue Department from 100 to 125 Rupees.

The Assistant Manager or Register, is to attend chiefly to business in the Public Works Department; to examine statements, progress reports, and other papers received; to keep the Register of estimates received and sanctioned; and to draft short orders on letters in that department.

The pay of the third indexer is now 60 Rupees. It is proposed to raise it to 90 Rupees.

The next addition relates to the clerks. It is proposed to increase the total number from 61 to 70, and the whole amount of pay in this branch of the office from 1,410 Rupees to 1,825. The

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whole of this increase is not to go to the nine additional clerks, but it is proposed to raise the minimum rate of pay from fifteen Rupees to twenty Rupees a month, on the ground that the latter sum is quite as little as can fairly be given for the services of a writer of any ability or character.

The only remaining items of increase are to the Peons of the office. The pay of the Head Peon to be raised from eight and three-quarters Rupees to ten, and the number of Peons from eleven to sixteen. The present number is insufficient for the work they have to do in distributing papers, procuring them from other offices &c., and delay and inconvenience are the consequence.

13. The total increase of charge proposed is 787-4 a month, raising the whole monthly cost of the establishment to 3,963 Rupees, being nine Rupees less than that of the Public Department. In support of this recommendation, I am directed to annex an extract from the accompanying minute by Sir H. Montgomery, recording his firm conviction that an increase to the strength of the Revenue Department is absolutely necessary, and that what is here asked for is not at all too much.

"Before relinquishing the office of Revenue Secretary in 1850, I was satisfied that the office establishment was too small, and it has only been from reluctance to propose any augmentation of establishments that the state of this branch of the Secretariat office has not been hitherto represented. I was obliged and able for some time after 1850, to give some assistance occasionally to the Revenue Department from the establishment under the Chief Secretary. But the accession of work that there has been lately, now gives full occupation to the subordinate officials, and precludes the possibility of such aid being continued to the Revenue Department in future. I believe that there is an absolute necessity to strengthen the Revenue establishment of the Government office, to give any hope of the business being carried on with regularity and method, and without falling into arrear. The amount of increase proposed by Mr. Bourdillon is not more than seems to me requisite. Indeed I think that the salary of the 1st Uncovenanted Assistant should be increased to 450 or 500 Rupees. Adverting to the closing remark in this extract, I am directed to add that, with reference to the late order of the Government of India, dated 14th April last, this Government propose shortly to bring forward a revised proposal for augmenting the salaries of the Uncovenanted Assistants in their office.

14. The arrangements above proposed would greatly relieve the office and expedite business, but they would not afford material relief to the Secretary personally; and I am instructed, therefore, to add a further proposition with that view. To illustrate the necessity of such a measure, I am directed to insert the following extract from a Memorandum which I lately drew up and laid before Government on the subject of the present letter. I find the work which necessarily falls upon me excessively onerous; my whole time, I may truly say, is given to the duties of my office. My work begins, with very rare exceptions, at an early hour in the morning, and often lasts till a late hour at night; and yet, not only is business accomplished with much more delay than I could wish, but I find myself absolutely unable to prevent accumulation. There are some important Reports now on my table which have been there for weeks, but which from other and more pressing business constantly coming in, I have yet been unable even to read; and under the circumstances above alluded to, there is no likelihood that the business will decline, but rather that it will increase."

15. I am also directed to extract in this place the following passages from the enclosed minutes by the members of Government. The following is from that by the Right Honorable the President.

"I have already stated it as my opinion, which increasing experience only tends to strengthen, that the Revenue Secretary requires a Covenanted Assistant, and I have therefore no hesitation in supporting Mr. Bourdillon's request."

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"A portion of the petitions, as suggested, might properly be given to this Assistant."

"I believe that no economy is more false than that of over working officers, or of allowing business to get in arrear."

"Rapidity of execution is the life of good Government, whilst dilatory movement paralyses the spirits of all."

"No one will doubt the fact of Mr. Bourdillon's indefatigable zeal, or of his constant attention to business; his whole time is devoted to the details of his office, and yet he states that he cannot get through the work, and that arrears are accumulating."

"I shall here take the opportunity of repeating an opinion which I have urged on a former occasion. I consider that it is bad policy so totally to occupy the time of the superior officers of Government that they have no leisure wherein to acquire useful, I may say necessary, information for the position in which they are placed."

16. The following is from the Honorable Sir H. Montgomery's Minute:—

"I am fully satisfied that the Chief Secretary cannot undertake any more work than he now has; and that the Revenue Secretary, conducting also the Department of Public Works in addition to the ordinary Revenue Department, has more imposed on him than he can adequately perform. And when it is remembered, as Mr. Bourdillon observes, that the Revenue systems in this Presidency are undergoing revision, and that Public Works are greatly increasing, I believe he greatly requires the service of a Covenanted Assistant to relieve him of detail, and permit of his giving sufficient attention to important subjects. I fully, therefore, concur in the propriety of recommending this part of Mr. Bourdillon's proposition to the favorable consideration of the Government of India."

17. On the foregoing considerations, I am directed to state that the Government feel compelled to recommend that a Covenanted Assistant may be allowed in the Revenue Department as a relief to the head of that office. In both the other Departments of the Secretariat there is this assistance; in the Public Department, a junior member of the Civil Service; in the Military Department, a Commissioned officer of the Army. It has been shown above that the business in the Revenue Department is not less than in the former of these, and is much more than in the latter; and the Government feel themselves under the necessity of asking for the appointment of a Covenanted Assistant in the Revenue Department. It is the only way in which the Secretary's individual work can be materially lightened, and it will give him time to attend to matters of interest and importance, though out of the ordinary office routine, for which otherwise he cannot find time.

18. I am directed to submit an application, in the prescribed form, for the services of a Covenanted Assistant to the Revenue Secretary, on a salary of Rupees 1,050 a month, being equal to that of the Assistant in the Public Department; and an increase of office establishment amounting to Rupees 787-4, together forming a monthly additional expenditure requiring the sanction of the Government of India, of Rupees 1837-4. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is very unwilling to add to the financial burdens of the state, and would advise no increase of expenditure which he did not consider to be required by a true economy. But having given careful consideration to the propositions now submitted, he is fully of opinion that they do fall within the latter category, and he accordingly recommends them to the early and favorable consideration of the Government of India.

19. In the event of the foregoing recommendation being complied with, as his Lordship in Council trusts that it will be, it is the intention of the Government to make some change in the division of the duties of their office between the Chief and the Revenue Secretaries, in view to a more correct and convenient distribution and arrangement of business. To this measure

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the Government does not ask for the sanction of the Government of India; but in order to explain some allusions in the accompanying minutes, I am directed to annex the following extract from my Memorandum above referred to.

"In the event of this part of my proposal being conceded, as I trust it will, I would beg leave to suggest a change in the existing division of business between the Chief Secretary and myself. At present, as already said, the Judicial Department is in my office, though not under me; this is an inconvenient arrangement, as it places my establishment under two masters, and deprives me of that entire control over them which, as the head of the office, I ought to possess. I should propose, therefore, that the Judicial Department should be transferred to me, only that another arrangement may be made which seems preferable, and which I will now explain."

"The Financial Department, including the Railway Department, is now under the Chief Secretary. It is not a department of much magnitude; the quantity of work in it being about equal to that in the Judicial Department. The financial Department is closely connected with the Revenue, and the Railway Department with the Public Works, both already under me, while the Judicial is not directly connected with either. I would beg to suggest, therefore, that the Judicial Department should be entirely transferred out of my office to that of the Chief Secretary, and that the financial should, in like manner, be entirely transferred out of the Chief Secretary's Department to mine. Thus I should have three branches of business closely allied together, and my whole office would be under my own control, as is the case in the other two departments. On the other hand, it seems certain that with the separate office of Inspector of Prisons, and with the anticipated very extensive changes in the Police of the country, by which it will be greatly extended, and be made a separate department under a distinct head, the business of Government in the Judicial Department also, will materially increase; so that the work of the Chief Secretary will not be less after the change now proposed than it is at present."

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15*th August*, 1855.

No. 1173.

Forwarded to the Financial Department for consideration and orders.

By Order, &c.
(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Under Secretary to Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT,
the 24*th September*, 1855.

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MINUTE.

1. I think that Mr. Bourdillon makes out a very clear case for the necessity of increasing the Establishment in his Department.

2. But the great experience of my Honorable Colleague will enable him to give a better opinion than I can, on this subject.

3. It appears also advisable that the transfer of duties with the Chief Secretary's Department, proposed by Mr. Bourdillon, should be carried out.

4. I had no idea, when the Judicial Department was given over to the Chief Secretary, that the minor duties would still be performed by a portion of the Revenue Secretary's Establishment. I think this is very objectionable.

5. I have already stated it as my opinion, which increasing experience only tends to strengthen, that the Revenue Secretary requires a Covenanted Assistant, and I have therefore no hesitation in supporting Mr. Bourdillon's request.

6. A portion of the Petitions, as suggested, might very properly be given to this Assistant.

7. I believe that no economy is more false than that of overworking officers, or of allowing business to get in arrear.

8. Rapidity of execution is the life of good Government, whilst dilatory movement paralyses the spirits of all.

9. No one will doubt the fact of Mr. Bourdillon's indefatigable zeal, or of his constant attention to business; his whole time is devoted to the details of his office; and yet he states that he cannot get through the work, and that arrears are accumulating.

10. I here take the opportunity of repeating an opinion which I have urged on a former occasion. I consider that it is bad policy so totally to occupy the time of the Superior Officers of Government that they have no leisure wherein to acquire useful, I may say necessary, information for the positions in which they are placed.

11. There is another point to which I wish to draw attention, which, though it does not bear directly on Mr. Bourdillon's application, is nearly connected with it.

12. It is that of the inequality of salary given in the different offices to clerks or writers, &c., who may be performing exactly the same work.

13. It appears to me that this system, or rather no system, must have generally a bad effect, and must entail on some offices the inconvenience of losing the clerks on vacancies offering in others where higher pay is awarded.

14. I cannot but think that some arrangement or classification might be made by which this inconvenience and inconsistency might be modified, if not altogether removed.

15. It strikes me that this might be effected in combination with a plan for marking the efficiency and conduct of the clerks employed by Government; but my experience in this matter is not sufficient to enable me to lay down any detailed plan.

(Signed) HARRIS.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

285

MINUTE.

Having for upwards of three years conducted the duties of Revenue and Judicial Secretary to Government, and for five years subsequently the duties of the Public Departments as Chief Secretary, with the addition of the Department of Public Works, I have had good opportunity

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of judging of the labor required of the heads of these offices, and of the Establishments under both.

2. Finding, as Revenue and Judicial Secretary, that the management of the Department, which in my time included the Public Works, was more than any one officer could properly perform, I proposed, when I became Chief Secretary, with the view of more equally dividing the work of the Civil Secretaries, that I should carry with me to my new office the Department of Public Works, leaving the properly called Revenue and the Judicial Departments to be alone conducted by the Revenue Secretary; but I soon found that I had undertaken too large a share of the work, and that though the Revenue and Judicial Secretary had ample and constant occupation without the Public Works, and that with that Department he was weighed down, and unable to give that attention to important Revenue subjects that was needed, I had imposed on the Chief Secretary an addition of work that was only to be accomplished imperfectly by a complete devotion of his whole time to the duties of his office, to the exclusion of any thing like recreation or leisure to attend to any thing that was not merely appertaining to his office.

3. I am fully satisfied that the Chief Secretary cannot undertake any more work than he now has; and that the Revenue Secretary, conducting also the Department of Public Works in addition to the ordinary Revenue Department, has more imposed on him than he can adequately perform. And when it is remembered, as Mr. Bourdillon observes, that the Revenue systems in this Presidency are undergoing revision, and that Public Works are greatly increasing, I believe he greatly requires the service of a Covenanted Assistant to relieve him of detail, and permit of his giving sufficient attention to important subjects. I fully, therefore, concur in the propriety of recommending this part of Mr. Bourdillon's proposition to the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

4. Before relinquishing the office of Revenue Secretary in 1850, I was satisfied that the office establishment was too small, and it has only been from a reluctance to propose any augmentations of establishments that the state of this branch of the Secretariat office has not been hitherto represented. I was obliged and able for some time after 1850, to give some assistance occasionally to the Revenue Department from the establishment under the Chief Secretary. But the accession of work that there has been lately, now gives full occupation to the subordinate officials, and precludes the possibility of such aid being continued to the Revenue Department in future. I believe that there is an absolute necessity to strengthen the Revenue establishment of the Government office, to give any hope of the business being carried on with regularity and method, and without falling into arrear. The amount of increase proposed by Mr. Bourdillon is not more than seems to me requisite. Indeed I think that the salary of the 1st Uncovenanted Assistant should be increased to 450 or 500 Rupees. The present incumbent is a valuable officer of long service, and fully deserves some increase of pay on that account, to say nothing of the inadequacy of the present salary of 350 rupees in comparison with similar offices in the other Presidencies, and as the best paid position to which any Uncovenanted Servant can now aspire, if he consent to continue in the Government office.

5. I did not understand that the office work of the Judicial department, when transferred to the Chief Secretary on his promotion, was to be conducted by the overworked Revenue Establishment, which ought I think at once to be relieved of this duty.

6. I will only add that the application for assistance coming from Mr. Bourdillon is of itself sufficient guarantee for the necessity of it. If Mr. Bourdillon, with his ability, indefatigable assiduity and aptitude for the duties, cannot conduct them satisfactorily to himself without labor that must affect the health and exhaust a man's energies in this country, it is certain that they are greater than the Government should expect of any of its servants.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY.

(A true Copy)

August 7th 1855.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX No. 286 and 287

Secretariat of Madras. —

No. 4192.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 29th October 1855.

ORDERED

That the Home Department be informed that the application* will be referred for the orders of the Honorable Court, with the following modifications.

1st. That the increase of five rupees proposed to the salaries of the Clerks† who are now drawing fifteen rupees per month, is not absolutely necessary, as there are many men in the large offices in Calcutta who do not receive more than fifteen or sixteen rupees a month; and it is presumed that with the good prospects of promotion that must generally lie before them, the present rate of fifteen rupees per mensem is sufficient for the clerks referred to.

2nd. That the salary of the Assistant Secretary be fixed at Rupees 1,000, instead of Rupees 1,050, as proposed by the Government of Madras.

* No, 963 A, dated 15th August 1855, from the Madras Government (copy) and the original tabular Statement herewith returned.

† PROPOSED.				MODIFIED.			
33 Clerks at 20	660	0	0	11 Clerks at 20	220	0	0
Deduct.	550	0	0	22 Do. at 15	330	0	0
Difference	110	0	0	33	550	0	0

287

No. 147.

To

The Honorable the Court of Directors
of the East India Company.

HONORABLE SIRS,

We have the honor to lay before your Honorable Court, copy of the papers noted in the margin,* containing an application from the Government of Madras for an increase to the Establishment of the Secretary to that Government in the Revenue, Judicial and Public Works Departments, to the extent noted on the margin.†

2nd. The grounds upon which the application is made, are fully stated in the Secretary's letter submitted; and there appears to be good cause for supposing that a large increase is necessary. "The Honorable the Governor in Council," it is said, "is very unwilling to add to the financial burdens of the state, and would advise no increase of expenditure which he did not consider to be required by a true economy. But having given careful consideration to the propositions now submitted, he is fully of opinion that they do fall within the latter category, and he accordingly recommends them to the early and favorable consideration of the Government of India."

3rd. The only ground for question appears to be in respect to the increase of five rupees proposed to the salaries of the clerks who are now drawing fifteen rupees per mensem.‡ It is said§ that twenty rupees a month is as little as can fairly be given for the "services of a writer of

* Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 963 A, dated the 15th August 1855, with its enclosure.

† 1 Covenanted Assistant	Rupees	1,050	0 0
Additional Establishment	"	787	4 0
Total Rupees		1,837	4 0

‡*Present Scale.*		*Proposed Scale.*	
11 Clerks at 20 each	220	33 Clerks at 20 each	660
25 Do. at 15 "	375		

§Madras Government's letter, paragraph 12.

any ability or character." But we are aware that there are many men in the large Offices in Calcutta who do not receive more than fifteen or sixteen rupees a month; and it may be doubted whether, with the good prospects of promotion that must generally lie before them, the present rate of fifteen rupees is not sufficient for the clerks referred to. With this exception, we recommend that the increase of Establishment may be sanctioned.

4th. With reference to the proposed appointment of a Covenanted Assistant Secretary, we are of opinion that good cause has been shewn for the measure; but, in recommending the proposition to the favorable consideration of your Honorable Court, we beg to express our opinion that the salary should be fixed at one thousand rupees a month instead of 1,050.

5th. If the above modifications are adopted by your Honorable Court, the increase of charge involved in the proposed measure will be reduced from Rupees 1,837-4-0 to Rupees 1,677-4-0 as shewn in the margin.*

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. DORIN.
(„) J. LOW,
(„) J. P. GRANT.
(„) B. PEACOCK.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 29th October 1855.

*1 Covenanted Assistant	1,000	0	0
Additional Establishment	677	4	0
Total .. .	1,677	4	0

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 45 *of* 1856.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Letter from, dated 29th October 1855, *No.* 147.

Forward an application from the Government of Madras for an increase to the Establishment of the Secretary to that Government in the Revenue, Judicial and Public Works Departments, including the appointment of a Covenanted Assistant Secretary; and, with certain modifications, recommend the proposition to the Court's favorable consideration, the total additional charge being Rupees 1,677-4 *per month.*

1. From the Statement of the Secretary to the Madras Government in the Revenue, Judicial and Public Works Departments, we are led to the conclusion that the establishment of that officer requires additional strength, and that further personal assistance is necessary to enable him to conduct his duties with efficiency, and without accumulation of arrears.

2. There has doubtless been a large increase of business, especially in the Department of Public Works; and looking to the energetic measures which have been adopted by the local Government, it cannot be expected that the work will materially diminish. The Revenue Secretary has clearly shewn that the duties of his branch of the Secretariat are nearly as heavy as those in the Public or Chief Branch, to which a Covenanted Assistant is attached.

3. Reluctant therefore as we are, especially at the present time, to permit any increase of offices or Establishments, we cannot withhold our sanction from an arrangement which appears to be urgently required on public grounds; and accordingly if upon further consideration, and with reference to our orders in the Financial Department, you still consider the augmentation to be absolutely necessary, we authorize the creation of the appointment of Assistant Secretary in the Revenue Department at Madras, with a salary of Rupees 1,000 per month, as proposed by your Government, subject, however, to revision when that Branch of the Civil allowances is under consideration. The numerical augmentation of the Secretary's Establishment is also sanctioned

agreeably to your recommendation, but all increase of allowances to persons now in the Department must be suspended until determined under the revision to which we have referred.

4. We think the suggestion of the Secretary that the Judicial business should be altogether transferred from his Office to that of the Chief Secretary; and that, in like manner, the Financial business should be transferred to him from the Chief Secretary, is worthy of consideration.

Letter from, dated 31*st October* 1855.
No. 151.

Forward for favorable consideration, an application from the Government of Bombay for a permanent increase to the Establishment of the Secretary to that Government in the General, Ecclesiastical and Public Works Departments, to the extent of Rupees 400 *per month.*

5. We are apprized that the present Establishment "is insufficient to prevent the Office "Work from falling into arrears;" that the work has greatly augmented; and that there is no prospect of its decreasing so as to afford a chance of the arrears being brought up hereafter.

6. The present cost of the Establishment is Rupees 2,500 per month; to which sum it was reduced from Rupees 2,915 in the year 1853. Consequently, with the addition now recommended, the Establishment charge will not quite equal the amount formerly allowed, and the assistance of nine new hands will be given.

7. It is so important that the Secretariat should be thoroughly efficient, and that arrears should not accumulate, that, although most unwilling to incur any additional expense, we cannot withhold what is affirmed to be required in view to those objects. We accordingly accede to your recommendation in the present case.

We are, &c.,

LONDON,
4th June 1856.

(Signed) W. S. SYKES,
(„) ROSS D. MANGLES.
(„) C. MILLS.
(„) R. ELLICE.
(„) J. W. HOGG.
(„) W. J. EASTWICK.
(„) MACNAGHTEN.
(„) J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
(„) J. H. ASTELL.
(„) F. CURRIE.

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FORT WILLIAM.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
the 19*th July*, 1856.

Read a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 45 *of* 1856, *dated* 4*th June.*

RESOLUTION.

Ordered that a copy of these paragraphs,* be communicated to the Home Department for information and further orders,† with reference to the orders from this department No. 4192, dated the 29th October last.

Ordered that a copy of these paragraphs,‡ be communicated to the Home Department for information and further orders, with reference to the orders from this department No. 4199, dated the 31st October last.

(True Copies)
E. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

*Paragraphs 1 to 4. †No. 3438. ‡Paragraphs 5 to 7. No. 3439.

Appendix No. 290
Secretariat of Madras.

Revenue Department. Statement of Increase to Establishment in this Department, recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.

	Years.	Charges. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
Actual as per Disbursements	1852	38,108	„	38,108
Do. Do.	1853	38,099	„	38,099
Do. Do.	1854	38,087	„	38,087
Estimated as per Sketch Estimate.	1855	38,108	„	38,108

Extract from Home Department Government of India. No.	Date.	Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Charge. Present Scale.	Rs.	As.	P.	Proposed Scale.	Rs.	As.	P.	Proposition. Permanent. Increase per month. Rs.	As.	P.	Permanent. Decrease per month. Rs.	As.	P.	Paid	Temporary. Increase per month. Rs.	As.	P.	Paid	Temporary. Decrease per month. Rs.	As.	P.	Casual or Extraordinary	Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's recommendation.	Orders of the Government of India. Home Department. Remarks.	Financial Department. Remarks.	Financial Department. Orders.
		Secretary to Government, Revenue, Judicial and Public Works Departments.					1 Covenanted Assistant	1,050	„	„	1,050	„	„	„	„	„										Contained in the letter which accompanies.	Favorable.			
			1 Uncovenanted Assistant..	350	„	„	1 1st Uncovenanted Assistant ..	350	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Deputy Do.	250	„	„	1 2nd Do.	250	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			... ...	„	„	„	1 3rd Do.	175	„	„	175	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Register	250	„	„	1 Register	250	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Deputy Do.	100	„	„	1 Deputy Do.	125	„	„	25	„	„	„	„	„														
				„	„	„	1 Assistant Do.	110	„	„	110	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Examiner...	105	„	„	1 Examiner...	105	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			2 Do. at 85 Rupees each	170	„	„	2 Do. at 85 Rupees each... ...	170	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Do.	80	„	„	1 Do.	80	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Do.	70	„	„	1 Do.	70	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Indexer	120	„	„	1 Indexer	120	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Do.	100	„	„	1 Do.	100	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Do.	60	„	„	1 Do.	90	„	„	30	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Clerk	85	„	„	1 Clerk	85	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Do.	50	„	„	1 Do.	70	„	„	20	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Do.	42	„	„	... ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	42	„	„														
			4 Do. at Rupees 40 each	160	„	„	3 Do. at 40 Rupees each	120	„	„	„	„	„	40	„	„														
			1 Do.	35	„	„	4 Do. at 35 „ „	140	„	„	105	„	„	„	„	„														
			4 Do. at Rupees 30 each	120	„	„	10 Do. at 30 „ „	300	„	„	180	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Do.	27	„	„	... ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	27	„	„														
			11 Do. at 25 Rupees each	275	„	„	18 Do. at 25 „ „	450	„	„	175	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Do.	21	„	„	... ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	21	„	„														
			11 Do. at 20 Rupees each	220	„	„	33 Do. at 20 Rupees each	660	„	„	440	„	„	„	„	„														
			25 Do. at 15 Rupees each	375	„	„	... ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	375	„	„														
			2 Moochees at 10½ Rupees each ...	21	„	„	2 Moochees at 10½ Rupees each ...	21	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Do.	8	„	„	1 Do.	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Head Peon	8	12	„	1 Head Peon	10	„	„	1	4	„	„	„	„														
			6 Peons at 7 Rupees each...	42	„	„	8 Peons at 7 Rupees each...	56	„	„	14	„	„	„	„	„														
			2 Do. at 6 „ „	12	„	„	8 Do. at 6 „ „	48	„	„	36	„	„	„	„	„														
			1 Do.	5	„	„	... ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	5	„	„														
			2 Lascars at 7 Rupees each	14	„	„	... ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	14	„	„														
			88				104																							
			Total Rupees...	3,175	12	„	Total Rupees...	3,963	„	„	2,361	4	„	524	„	„														
							Deduct Decrease...				524	„	„	„	„	„														
							Net Increase...				1,837	4	„	„	„	„														

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th *August* 1855.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

1035

1036.

APPENDIX No. 291

Secretariat of Madras.

No. 135.

From

T. PYCROFT, Esquire,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George,

To

C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated the 11*th December* 1855.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

Paragraph 1. Under date 10th March last, this Government forwarded to the Government of India a Memorial from the Uncovenanted Assistants of the several Departments of the Madras Secretariat, and strongly recommended that the application might receive favorable consideration, that the salaries of the Assistants might thenceforth be increased on a specified scale with length of service, and that retrospective effect might be given to the arrangement as regarded the present incumbents.

2. In reply* they were informed that the Honorable the President in Council objected to the system of increasing the salaries of public servants according to length of service, but thought that every branch of the Public Service ought to have gradations in which the servants should rise by merit and experience together; and if the Madras Service in question was deficient in its organization in this respect, and if particular places were too little paid, he would be prepared to take into consideration any detailed plan the Government of Madras might propose, framed in accordance with these principles, and with due regard to economy.

3. On receipt of this answer, the Madras Government applied to the Governments of Bengal, Bombay and Agra for information in regard to the state of their Uncovenanted Service, and in reply were favored with lists exhibiting the numbers, designations and salaries of the chief Uncovenanted officers in the different offices at the Presidency, or in the Mofussil.

5. The Madras Government have recently submitted to the Government of India† a scheme for the introduction, in the Provinces under this Presidency, of an establishment of Uncovenanted Assistants in the Revenue and Police Departments, with various grades and rates of salary. Their object in the present letter is, once more to bring under the consideration of the Supreme Government the position of the Uncovenanted Assistants in the Government office at Madras, especially of the First Assistants, the inadequacy of their remuneration, and the embarrassment thereby occasioned to the public service.

6. It will first be proper to advert to the rates of pay drawn by the Uncovenanted Assistants in the Government offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Agra.

7. At Agra there are two Assistants in the Secretariat, each on Rupees 600 per mensem. There are probably others equally well paid in proportion in Subordinate grades in the office;

* 14th April 1855, No. 1408.

† To Government of India, 13th and 14th August 1855.

APENDIX No. 29

Secretariat of Madras.

but the list received from the North Western Provinces, and in which these servants appear, is confined to *Head* Uncovenanted Officers.

8. In the Bengal Secretary's Office, there are

1 Registrar	Rupees	700
3 Head Assistants, each	„	400
1 Deputy Register	„	350
1 Special Assistant	„	300
6 First Class Assistants	„	250

Taking the Servants drawing salaries above 100 rupees per mensem, the number appears to be thirty, and the aggregate of their salaries Rupees 7,050 monthly.

9. In the Bombay Government office, including the Military Department there, are,

2	Uncovenanted	Assistants,	each	..	Rupees	500
1	Do.	do.	„	..	„	450
2	Do.	do.	„	..	„	400
3	Do.	do.	„	..	„	300
2	Do.	do.	„	..	„	250

The number who receive severally more than Rupees 100 monthly, is thirty-one; their aggregate emoluments per mensem, Rupees 6,684.

10. At Madras there are in each of the Departments of the Government office, including the Military Department,

One Head Uncovenanted Assistant	at	350
One Second do.	at	250
One Registrar or Manager	at	250

There is no other Servant drawing so high a salary as Rupees 250. The total number of servants receiving in excess of Rupees 100 per mensem is nineteen, their collective receipts are Rupees 3,965 monthly.

11. Thus, it will be observed that while the Head Uncovenanted Servants in the Bengal, Agra and Bombay Secretariats draw respectively Rupees 700, 600 and 500 per mensem, the maximum drawn in the Madras Government Office is only Rupees 350; and that in but one instance in each Department.

12. It may be proper to explain that the salaries of the Uncovenanted Assistants in the Government Office at Madras were fixed in the year 1834, and perhaps might then be regarded as sufficiently liberal in comparison with the rates usually allowed in this Presidency. Since that time, however, a considerable improvement has taken place in the position of the Uncovenanted Service generally, and a greater cannot but 'ere long be effected. By the order in Council issued under Act VII, 1843,* ten principal Sudder Ameens' Courts were established, the officer at the head of each receiving 500 rupees per mensem. Since 1843, the two Deputy Superintendentships of Police at Madras, (who are also Magistrates,) draw the same rate of pay. The recent abolition of Mahratta as the language of revenue accounts, has rendered the chief revenue offices in the Provinces more generally accessible than formerly. Many openings are presenting themselves in the Educational Department, the Department of Public Works, and other branches of the Public Service, as well as in the Railway Department; and the scheme for the more extensive use of Uncovenanted Agency in the performance of revenue and police duties in the Provinces, laid before the Government of India on the 13th and 14th August last,† will, if sanctioned, render available a still larger number of well paid appointments.

† This Scheme comprises

10	Deputy Collectors	1st Class, each	...	..	Rupees	600
15	Do.	2nd „ „	...	...	„	500
15	Assistant Collectors	1st „ „	...	...	„	350
20	Do.	2nd „ „	...	...	„	250
8	Police Superintendents	1st „ „	...	...	„	800
12	Do.	2nd „ „	...	...	„	600

These Police Superintendentships are, as at Bombay, to be open to the Uncovenanted Service. Although the greater part of them, at the outset particularly, will probably be taken from Military officers.

* 28th July 1843.

APPENDIX No. 291

Secretariat of Madras.

13. It is vain to hope that the salaries now attainable in the Government Office can attract or secure efficient servants in the face of these opportunities. The result cannot but be that the Office will be indifferently served, and the public interests embarrassed.

14. The above observations will, it is trusted, sufficiently show that the higher Uncovenanted Servants in the Government Office here are underpaid, not simply in comparison with their brethren under the other Governments, but with those entertained, or to be entertained, in other Departments of the public service in the Madras Presidency. The Government would have preferred improving their condition in the manner suggested in my letter of the 10th March last, viz., by increasing their salaries on a certain scale after specified periods of good service; but as this principle has not been approved by the Government of India, it remains only to recommend that their salaries be at once placed absolutely on such a footing as to ensure the services of well qualified individuals. With every desire to limit their application within the most reasonable bounds, the Government feel that, in proposing Rupees 500 per mensem for the Head Uncovenanted Assistants in each of the (three) Departments of their office,* they are suggesting the lowest rate which can be given if the appointment is to be efficiently filled. I have therefore to solicit that the salary of those Assistants be henceforward fixed at that amount, the present incumbents reaping the benefit from the date of sanction. I have also to request that the pay of the Uncovenanted Second Assistants may similarly be raised from Rupees 250 to 300.

15. I am also instructed to solicit that the salaries of the three Managers, one in each Department, or Registrars as they have been recently termed, may be raised from 250 to 300 rupees. The duties of the office are laborious; the post is one of trust, requiring, for its discharge, intelligence, method, readiness and forethought. On its being well filled, the regularity and good working of the office mainly depend.

16. In making these recommendations, I am desired to accompany them with two remarks.

First, that the business in the Government Office has of late years greatly augmented, and has a tendency to augment yet more. Some departments, e. g. the Department of Public Works, have recently attained an importance out of all comparison to their former status; while other Departments, e. g. the Railway Department, the Educational Department, and Department of Inspector of Prisons, have been newly created altogether.

17. Secondly, that the necessary measures for ensuring well qualified servants in the superior grades of the Government Office, do not affect this Government only, but the controlling authorities also. It is impossible that the General letters to the Honorable Court of Directors can be regularly and correctly written, or that summaries or abstracts for their information, or that of the Government of India, can be accurately and clearly drawn up, unless such a rate of remuneration be allowed as, in comparison with other offices, and the emoluments which can be obtained elsewhere, will command the services of a superior class of servants.

18. Referring to the remark of the Honorable the President, that every branch of the public service should have gradations in which the servants should rise by merit and experience together, and adverting to the question whether the Madras Service in question, (i. e. that in the Government Office,) were deficient in its organization in this respect, I am directed to explain, in respect to this office, that, besides the Uncovenanted Assistants and Registrars, the remaining servants are for the most part Clerks or copyists, Indexers or Examiners. Though the pay of none of these can be said to be high for the duties they perform,† there is yet such a gradation as to comprise different classes and rates of pay, and afford means of promoting merit by raising deserving Servants of this order from the inferior to the superior grades; and the organization is being gradually improved by the exercise of the discretion which has been allowed the Govern-

* 1. Public, comprising Political, Financial, Marine, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Financial Railway.
2. Revenue and Department of Public Works. 3. Military.

† The Indexers receive from Rupees 150 (only one has this rate of pay) to 60 Rupees a month.
The Examiners from 175 (only one is at this rate) to 70 Rupees a month
The clerks from 70 Rupees (only five are on this salary) to Rupees 15 monthly.

ment Office, of revising the individual rates of salary from time to time, so that the aggregate be not exceeded. But the Servants on whose behalf I have above written, are not men who rise slowly through these classes, attaining the Assistantships at last as the reward of long service, but persons intrinsically of higher qualifications and better education, and no organization of the inferior grades of the office will attract or retain such men, if the higher appointments, which are all that they have to aspire to, be underpaid. They may accept employment for a while, but after serving for such a time as to make themselves valuable, will, as has already been experienced, abandon it for better prospects in other quarters.

I have the honor to be, &c.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
the 11*th December* 1855.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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No. 274.

To

T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 135, dated the 11th Ultimo, and in reply to state, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the proposition of the Madras Government relative to a graduated scale of allowances for the Uncovenanted Servants attached to the several Departments of the Government Secretariat, will be recommended for the favorable consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

I have &c.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 16*th January*, 1856.

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

293

No. 15 *of* 1856.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

To

The Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honorable Sirs,

We have to lay before your Honorable Court, copy of the correspondence cited in the margin* relative to a memorial submitted by the Government of Fort St. George, from the Uncovenanted Servants attached to the several Departments in the Government Secretariat, praying

* Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 24, dated the 10th March, 1855, with enclosure.
Letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 1408, dated the 14th April, 1855.
Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 135, dated the 11th December, 1855.

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for an increase of their emoluments according to a graduated scale of allowances proportioned to the length of their service.

2nd. It will be seen from these papers, that on the receipt of the memorial, this Government informed the Government of Fort St. George, that it objected to the system of increasing the salaries of Public Servants according to length of service, but that it was of opinion that every branch of the Public Service ought to have gradations in which the servants should rise by merit and experience together, and that if the Madras Service in question was deficient in its organization in this respect, and if particular places were too little paid, this Government would be prepared to take into consideration any detailed plan the Government of Madras might propose, framed in accordance with these principles, and with due regard to economy.

3rd. The Madras Government has, in reply, submitted a full statement of their views on the subject, and proposed, with reference to the salaries paid in the several offices in Calcutta, Agra and Bombay, that 500 Rupees per mensem be in future allowed for the Head Uncovenanted Assistants in each of the three Departments of their office, and that the pay of the Uncovenanted Second Assistants, as well of the three Managers or Registrars, be raised from 250 Rupees to 300 Rupees a month, observing that the business in the Government Office has of late years greatly augmented, and has a tendency to augment yet more; and that the necessary measures for ensuring well qualified servants in the superior grades of the Government Office, do not affect that Government only, but the controlling authorities also, as it is impossible that the General Letters to your Honorable Court can be regularly and correctly written, or that summaries or abstracts for your information or that of this Government can be accurately and clearly drawn up, unless such a rate of remuneration be allowed as, in comparison with other offices, and the emoluments which can be obtained elsewhere, will command the services of a superior class of Servants; adding that the servants on whose behalf the Government have written, are not men who rise slowly through the subordinate classes of the office, attaining the Assistantships at last as the reward of long service, but persons intrinsically of higher qualifications and better education, and that no organization of the inferior grades of the office will attract or retain such men, if the higher appointments, which are all that they have to aspire to, be underpaid.

4th. Under this explanation, we beg to recommend the proposition of the Government of Fort St. George to the favorable consideration of your Honorable Court.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
(„) J. DORIN,
(„) J. LOW,
(„) J. P. GRANT,
(„) B. PEACOCK.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th January, 1856.

(True Copies)

E. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

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Secretariat of Madras.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 59 *of* 1856.

Our Governor General of India in Council,

Letter from, dated 16*th January* 1856 *No.* 15.

Forward correspondence relative to a memorial submitted by the Government of Madras from the uncovenanted servants attached to the several departments in the Government Secretariat, praying for an increase of their emoluments according to a graduated scale of allowances proportioned to the length of their service, and submit for favorable consideration certain propositions of the Madras Government founded thereupon.

1. When this memorial was first submitted to your Government, you objected to the system of increasing the salaries of Public servants according to length of service, but considered that every branch of the Public Service should have gradations in which the Servants should rise by merit and experience together. The Madras Government thereupon stated that the superior Uncovenanted Servants for whom their recommendation was offered, "are not men who only "rise slowly through inferior classes, (as Clerks or Copyists,) "attaining the Assistantships at last as the reward of long "service, but are persons intrinsically of higher qualifications and better education, and that no "organization of the inferior grades of the office will attract or retain such men if the higher "appointments, which are all that they have to aspire to, be underpaid." They may accept "employment for a while, but after serving for such a time as to make themselves valuable, will, "as has already been experienced, abandon it for better prospects in other quarters". The local Government have therefore proposed to raise from Rupees 350 to Rupees 500 per month, the salaries of the Head Uncovenanted Assistants in each of the three departments of the Government office, viz. Public, Revenue, and Military; and also to raise from Rupees 250 to Rupees 300 per month, the salaries of the Uncovenanted Second Assistant and the Register (or Manager) in each of the three departments. The aggregate additional expense of this proposition, which your Government recommend to our favorable consideration, will be Rupees 750 per month.

2. As this question will more conveniently be considered after the revision of civil allowances now in progress shall have been completed, we desire that it may be deferred accordingly.

LONDON,
16*th July* 1856.

We are &c.
(Signed) W. H. SYKES,
And nine other Directors.

(A true copy)
E. DRUMMOND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. 34. Read the following *Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department, under date the* 19*th July* 1856.

Extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 45 of 1856, dated the 4th June.

Letter from, dated 29*th October* 1855, *No.* 147.

Forward an application from the Government of Madras for an increase to the Establishment of the Secretary to that Government in the Revenue, Judicial and Public Works Departments, including the appointment of a Covenanted Assistant Secretary, and with certain modifications recommend the proposition to the Court's favorable consideration, the total additional charge being Rupees 1,677-4 *per month.*

1. From the statement of the Secretary to the Madras Government in the Revenue, Judicial and Public Works Departments, we are led to the conclusion that the Establishment of that officer requires additional strength, and that further personal assistance is necessary to enable him to conduct his duties with efficiency and without accumulation of arrears.

2. There has doubtless been a large increase of business especially in the Department of Public Works, and looking to the energetic measures which have been adopted by the local Government, it cannot be expected that the work will materially diminish. The Revenue Secretary has clearly shewn that the duties of his branch of the Secretariat are nearly as heavy as those in the Public or Chief Branch, to which a Covenanted Assistant is attached.

3. Reluctant, therefore, as we are, especially at the present time, to permit any increase of offices or establishments, we cannot withhold our sanction from an arrangement which appears to be urgently required on public grounds, and accordingly if, upon further consideration, and with reference to our orders in the Financial Department, you still consider the augmentation to be absolutely necessary, we authorize the creation of the appointment of Assistant Secretary in the Revenue Department at Madras, with a salary of Rupees 1,000 per month, as proposed by your Government, subject, however, to revision when that branch of the Civil Allowances is under consideration. The numerical augmentation of the Secretary's establishment is also sanctioned agreeably to your recommendation, but all increase of allowances to persons now in the Department must be suspended until determined under the revision to which we have referred.

4. We think the suggestion of the Secretary that the judicial business should be altogether transferred from his office to that of the Chief Secretary, and that, in like manner, the financial business should be transferred to him from the Chief Secretary, is worthy of consideration.

Ordered that a copy of the above paragraphs be communicated to the Home Department for information and further orders, with reference to the orders from this Department No. 4192, dated the 29th October last.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,

Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 938.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras in continuation of endorsement No. 1443, dated the 9th November last.

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
the 25*th July* 1856.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,

Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. 35. ORDER THEREON, No. 897; *dated 26th August* 1856.

Ordered to be communicated to the Account General and Civil Auditor.

2. The amount of the additional establishment as allowed in the above Proceedings to be entertained in the Revenue and Public Works Department, is Rupees one thousand and six hundred, as detailed below.

1 Covenanted Assistant,	Rupees..	1,000
1 Uncovenanted do.		175
1 Assistant Register,		110
3 Writers at 35 Rupees each,		105
6 Do. at 30 do.		180
5 Peons at 6 Rupees each,		30
		1,600

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copies)

H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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Secretariat of Madras.

No. 251.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
FORT ST. GEORGE, 3*d June*, 1856.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March last, noticing the excess of the expenditure on account of the Covenanted Agency in the Madras Secretariat above that of the Secretariat to the Bengal Government, and requesting to be furnished with a Statement, shewing, as completely as may be, the duties and responsibilities which attach to the Secretariat at Madras, that you may compare them with those incident to the Bengal Office.

2. Inquiry is also made as to when the establishments of the Offices of the Secretaries were last revised, and under what superintendence.

3. The cost of the Madras Secretariat is given in the margin of your letter at Rupees 1,31,600 per annum; but this includes the Military Secretary and Deputy Secretary. The expense of the Civil branches of the Secretariat is, as shown marginally, Rupees 1,02,600 annually.

Chief Secretary	Rs 50,000
Revenue do	„ 40,000
Deputy do	„ 12,600
	Rs 1,02,600

4. With regard to your first enquiry, some difficulty is experienced in defining the duties and responsibilities of the Madras Secretaries. The duty of the Secretaries here, as elsewhere, is to conduct correspondence, submit subjects for the consideration of the Members of Government in as complete and clear a manner as possible, watch over their Office Establishment, and see that all periodical letters, reports and returns are duly made. They are also expected to bring to the knowledge of Government any matters pertaining to their own Departments, or of general interest, of which Government should be in possession. It does not appear under what responsibilities they lie beyond that of doing their duty faithfully and to the best of their ability. They are, moreover, bound, and indeed sworn, to secresy on important public matters.

5. The Madras Secretariat consists of a Chief Secretary with a Deputy, and a Secretary in the Revenue Department and Department of Public Works.

6. The Departments under the Chief Secretary are the

Secret,
Political,
Financial, which includes the Railway,
Marine,
Ecclesiastical,
Law,
Public, which includes the Miscellaneous and Educational,
Petition,
Pension and
Judicial, which includes the Inspector of Prisons.

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7. The Judicial was at one time under the Revenue Secretary, together with the Departments of Revenue and Public Works; but the great increase of business in these Departments, that of Public Works especially, of late years, rendering these a sufficient, and indeed more than sufficient charge for one Officer, has led to the transfer of the Judicial to the Chief Secretary. The Chief Secretary has also the general charge and superintendence of the Government Press, the establishment and out-turn of which have of late years greatly augmented.

8. The Deputy Secretary to the Chief Secretary has charge under him of the Petition Department, which in this Presidency is a very heavy Department, and of the Pension Department, and assists him in general and miscellaneous work.

9. The Secretary in the Revenue and Public Works Departments has charge of those two branches of the public service. The nature of the land revenue system under this Presidency, six sevenths being under ryotwarree, and the close scrutiny exercised by the Government over revenue questions, as likewise over the various projects of Public Works, renders these Departments very laborious.

10. An application for a Covenanted Deputy to the Secretary in the Revenue Department and Department of Public Works, and for an increase to his establishment, has been recommended by the Government of India to the Court of Directors.

	Received.	Despatched.	Total.
Public, including the several Departments under the Chief Secretary.	5,521	4,684	10,205
Revenue, including Public Works Department.	2,993	1,793	4,786
Total. ..	8,514	6,477	14,991

Though the number of these be smaller than in the Public Department, many of the papers are of great length and on difficult subjects.

11. With regard to the nature and extent of the work devolving upon the Secretaries in their several Departments, the number of letters &c. received and despatched for 1855, is as shown in the statement given in the margin. But this furnishes but a very imperfect notion of the business performed; nor do the Government know how to convey to you a more correct idea of it, unless by sending you some of the Council Lists of each of the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and the printed proceedings in the Revenue and Public Works Departments. The manuscript proceedings, office set, in the Chief Secretary's Department, would be too bulky for transmission. I consequently beg to enclose the Council Lists in the Public, Judicial, Financial, Financial Railway, Marine, Political and Ecclesiastical Departments for the *week* ending 25th April 1856; as also the printed Proceedings in the Revenue and Public Works Departments for that *month*.

12. These lists and printed proceedings may furnish some indication of the gravity and variety of the subjects disposed of in the Government Office; but even these give but an imperfect idea of the labor of the Secretaries, inasmuch as no small part of their time is occupied in communicating demi-officially, in person or by letter, on the matters before Government, besides conducting the official correspondence, which alone appears in the Lists and proceedings.

13. With regard to the revision of the Establishments of the Chief Secretary and of the Revenue Secretary, these were last revised under the authority conveyed by the Supreme Government in their letters of the 4th October and 20th December 1850. In respect to the former, the four* distinct heads into which the Establishment had been divided, were consolidated into one general Establishment. The Manager and his Deputy were respectively designated Registrar and Deputy Registrar, the latter receiving a trifling increase of Rupees two and half to his pay. The Examiners

* Political. Public. Petition. Pension.

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were to have no higher salary than 100 Rupees, save in the case of present incumbents. The Clerks and copyists were divided into three classes, varying in pay among the Clerks from Rupees 70 to 30, and among the copyists from Rupees 25 to 15 per month; also an addition of six to the number of peons was made, and the pay of the head Peon raised to Rupees 10, besides a few alterations among the inferior servants, by which fractional parts of Rupees in their salaries were done away with.

14. The cost of the revised establishment was the same as that of the previous one within a fraction of a rupee. It was to take effect gradually on the occurrence of vacancies. The revised establishment and the establishment as it now stands, are shown in the accompanying lists.

Rs	As	P
4841	6	11
4841	0	0
	6	11

15. In the establishment under the Revenue Secretary and Secretary Department Public Works, a small increase, Rupees 15, to the Secretary of the head clerk, and a reduction in the number and pay of the Examiners were made. The other alterations were chiefly confined to the improved classification of the clerks and copyists, the maximum rate of pay to them being Rupees 50, and the minimum Rupees 15 per month. Here also the cost of the former and revised establishments is the same, viz, Rupees 3,127. Lists of these establishments as they now stand, and according to the revised scale, accompany.

16. It should be added that under date the 24th December 1852, the Supreme Government restored to this Government the power which they had at one time possessed, but which had been withdrawn from them, of making any alterations that they might see fit in the individual salaries of the servants of the establishment in the several branches of the Secretariat, provided the aggregate expense was not increased. This power, however, has been but sparingly exercised.

17. In your letter of 28th March last, this Government are informed that before submitting to the Supreme Government your recommendations in respect to any alterations in salaries or establishments, you would communicate your proposals to the local Governments for any remarks that they might have to offer. I am desired to take this opportunity of expressing to you the hope of this Government, not in reference particularly to the subject of this present letter, but to the object of your Commission as it respects this Presidency generally, that you may be able to visit the Madras Presidency during the progress of your enquiry, and before forming any final conclusions in regard to any important changes. The administrative system of the Madras territories, and the functions and powers of the agency employed, differ so widely from those obtaining in other parts of India, and the difference can be so imperfectly described by any amount of writing, or by any figured returns, that this Government cannot but wish that it may be in your power to perfect your acquaintance with these local peculiarities by inquiries made upon the spot, and by personal communication with this Government, its Officers and others who may be likely to afford you useful information in furtherance of the object of your Commission.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

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Secretariat of Madras.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
4th September 1856.

No. 939.

From

J. D. BOURDILLON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries, &c.,

SIR,

No. of letters received in 1855.	No. of letters sent in 1855	Detail of column 2.		
		Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.
2,993	2,343	2,156	187	.....

In compliance with the request contained in your letters dated 12th June and 25th July last, Nos. 269 and 397, I have the honor to annex a Statement of the correspondence in the Revenue and Public Works Departments for the year 1855.

2. The number of letters received in 1855 was 2,993 according to the Office Register; but this does not represent the correct number, because in this Register it is not usual to include the letters received through the Board of Revenue, reporting the delivering over and taking charge of Districts by Collectors; or the numerous Official Memos. replying to similar Memos. calling for information from other offices on subjects before Government. The General Letters received from England are also not brought into this Register. Taking, therefore, all these things into consideration, the number of papers received into the office in 1855, may fairly be assumed at not less than three thousand five hundred at a low estimate.

3. The number of orders passed and letters sent during the same period was 2,343, as entered in the Office Register. Of this number 2,156 were real, and the remaining 187 subsidiary. The number 2,343 does not include simple orders to record papers; the number of such orders was nearly 400 in the year in question. The head nominal is left blank, because orders intended to be shown in it as described in your letter of the 25th July, are not included in the number in column 2. When more copies than one issue of any order, which is indeed the case with a large proportion of the orders issued, no separate numbers are given to the additional copies, but the same number is applied to all. The number of orders issued in 1855, which would come under the term "nominal," amounted on a rough computation to about 5,000, according to the average of one month in which they were counted.

* *Letters received,*		3,500
Sent.		
Real, ...	2,156	
Subsidiary, ..	187	
Recorded and lodged	400	
Nominal, ...	5,000	
		7,743
		11,243

4. Thus, according to the mode of reckoning adopted in the Agra Secretariat, the total of letters received and orders passed during last year would amount to about 11,243.* I am directed to add that the business both in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, but more especially in the latter, which was increasing last year, has grown still more during the current year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX No. 299

Secretariat of Madras.

No. 1200.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
6th October 1856.

To

The Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

With reference to your letters of the 12th June and 25th July last, No. 269 and 397, I have the honor to annex a Statement, in the required form, of the correspondence which passed in the year 1855 in the several Departments under the Chief Secretary.

2. The number of letters received in 1855, including Petitions and Despatches from the Honorable the Court of Directors, was 9,072 according to the Office Register; but this does not include the numerous Official Memoranda replying to similar Memoranda calling for information from other Officers on subjects before Government. The number of these papers is given in a marginal note.*

3. The number of orders passed and letters sent during the same period was 14,488, of which 6,100 were real, 1,972 subsidiary, and 6,416 nominal. There were besides, 600 Simple Orders to record and lodge papers. The numerous demi-official letters written by the Chief Secretary, of which no register is kept, are not included in the above computation, nor are the Official Memoranda *sent* by him; but the number of these latter is given in the above marginal note.

4. The following is an abstract of the number of papers received in all the Departments in 1855, viz.

Letters	6,079
Petitions	2,993
Official Memoranda	236
Making a total of	9,308

The number of Orders, &c., despatched were

Real	6,100
Subsidiary	1,972
Nominal	6,416
Recorded and Lodged	600
Official Memoranda sent ..	394
Making a total of	15,482

Shewing and aggregate of 24,790 of papers received and sent.

5. In this number are included, as shewn separately in the Statement, the Despatches to and from the Honorable the Court of Directors, but not the Collections of correspondence which accompany those addressed to the Home Authorities, of which two copies are made, and which are generally very voluminous.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

*Number of Official Memoranda in all the Departments excepting Judicial. Received 236, Sent 394.

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Secretariat of Madras.

STATEMENT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1855.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Letters received in 1855.	Orders and Letters Despatched in 1855.	Detail of Column 3.		
			Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Public.	1,840	3,508	1,464	176	1,868
Judicial.	1,116	1,907	856	94	957
Secret.	4	6	3	"	3
Political.	696	1,068	427	84	557
Financial.	547	1,017	460	59	498
Do. Railway.	421	910	308	26	576
Ecclesiastical	495	954	395	19	540
Marine.	296	478	258	29	191
Law.	13	17	10	"	7
Pension.	484	793	362	"	431
Petition.	2,993	2,845	1,360	1,485	"
Court's Despatches.	167	985	197	"	788
Total. .	9,072	14,488	6,100	1,972	6,416

Letters received.		9,072
Sent.		
Real.	6,100	
Subsidiary.	1,972	
Nominal..	6,416	
Recorded and Lodged. ..	600	
		15,088
		24,160

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 300

Secretariat of Madras.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 704.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esquire,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 17th April last,* in which you express an opinion founded on various papers before you, that the great want in the Government Office is better Uncovenanted assistance and a larger number of superior Clerks, such as are procurable from Rupees 100 to 150 per mensem, and that if this aid was supplied, the two Covenanted Deputy Secretaries might be dispensed with. It appears to you that if due care was taken in selecting the Uncovenanted Head Assistants and the officers immediately under them, the work of the Office would be more satisfactorily performed than with the aid of Covenanted Officers, and you request that the subject may be taken into consideration, and information afforded as to what establishment of Uncovenanted Assistants and Clerks would be required to make such an arrangement effective.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe that the Government entirely deprecates such a measure as dispensing with the two Covenanted Officers, the Deputy and Assistant Secretaries. The latter of these Officers has only been recently appointed in consequence of the pressure of the business which now devolves on the Revenue Secretary rendering such aid indispensable; and in the Chief Secretary's Office, the Deputy has always had charge of two important Departments, those of Petitions and Pensions, besides assisting the Secretary in his general duties. As in the Office of the Revenue Secretary, who has charge of the Public Works Department, the business in the Departments under the Chief Secretary has greatly increased of late years, and is likely to go on increasing. The labor has already become arduous, and it is a great relief to the Secretaries to have each the aid of a gentleman of liberal education and enlightened mind, in whose energy, judgment and accuracy perfect confidence can be placed. Government also regard it as of great importance that the more able of their junior Covenanted Servants should have opportunities of qualifying themselves for future public usefulness by acquiring experience of the business which passes through the two Secretaries' Offices.

3. I am instructed further to observe, that though Government justly place a high value on the talents and zeal of their Uncovenanted Servants, they do not feel that they could supply their Secretaries with subordinates from that branch of their service who would possess that energy, capacity and experience which is obtainable by selections from among their Covenanted Officers. Besides their generally superior advantages of education, gentlemen taken from the Covenanted Service for the appointment of Deputy Secretary, have been for some years employed in the Provinces in active administrative duties, and thus bring to the Office a practical knowledge of business, which an Uncovenanted servant, however able, cannot have. This consideration is always of much weight, but becomes peculiarly important, when the absence of the Secretary from sickness, or other personal cause, or from accompanying the head of the Government on a tour, as in recent instances, leaves much of the work of the Office to be performed by the senior subordinate. The

*No. 936.

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Secretariat of Madras.

Secretary who remains at the Presidency has, on these occasions, the general control of all the Departments, and must be overwhelmed with the mass of business unless he has the most effectual aid. The contingency of his own sudden illness has also to be kept in sight, and the right Honorable the Governor in Council feels strongly that there should never be a risk, even for a brief period, of the Secretariat being left without a Covenanted Officer, to open and bring before Government the important and varied letters addressed to it, and to be the channel of its communications with the Home authorities, with other Governments, and with its own principal Officers in their several Departments.

4. Even, therefore, if the abolition of the two Deputy Secretaryships was to cause a considerable financial saving to the State, Government would be opposed to the measure on grounds of general policy, but the decrease of expence would be insignificant. The salaries of the head Uncovenanted Assistants could not be less, under the proposed plan, than Rupees 700, and the difference between that sum and the salary of a Deputy or Assistant Secretary is an unimportant reduction in itself, and would entirely fail, in the opinion of Government, to counterbalance the disadvantages attending the measure.

5. After the expression of this opinion, that the business of the Secretariat could not be performed "with thorough efficiency, supposing the Covenanted Deputy and Assistant Secretaries to be dispensed with," it appears superfluous to enter into a detailed consideration of the augmentation which would have to be made in the number and salaries of the Uncovenanted Assistants and Clerks under the arrangement contemplated by you. But I am instructed to invite your attention to the low salaries now given to the Uncovenanted Assistants, in order that the subject of placing them on a more equal footing with public servants of the same class at the other Presidencies, and in some Offices here, may be considered by you in your general arrangements. It is needless to point out how essential it is that the servants of the Secretariat should be in no way inferior to those of other Offices, and it cannot, of course, be expected that men of leading ability and character will remain in it, if the existence of superior inducements attracts them elsewhere. I will only add that the salaries of the Senior Uncovenanted Servants has already led to a correspondence with the Government of India, as shown in the margin.

Under Chief Secretary.			
1st Uncovenanted Assistant.		*Rs.*	350
2nd	*Do.*	,,	250
Registrar.		,,	250
Under Revenue Secretary.			
1st Uncovenanted Assistant.		*Rs.*	350
2nd	*Do.*	,,	250
3rd	*Do.*	,,	175
Registrar.		,,	250

Fin. Dy. to Con.	*13th March*	1855, *Nos.* 9 & 10
Do.	*22nd May*	1855, ,, 5 & 6
Do.	*11th Dec.*	1856, *No.* 23
Pub. Dy. to Con.	*21st Oct.*	1856, *Nos.* 36 & 37

6. It is also incumbent upon me to offer some remarks on the point, whether the present Uncovenanted Assistance is sufficient for the due performance of business supposing that the services of the Deputy and the Assistant Secretaries are to be retained.

7. In the Chief Secretary's Office this description of Agency is certainly limited, but as the Office is in a transitive state, it is not practicable at present to say what additional number of servants will be required, or indeed if any will be necessary. Printing has recently been introduced in some of the Departments,* and will shortly be extended to the others.† After it has been thus generally introduced, and the arrears of manuscript have been cleared off, business will be simplified and expedited, though in a degree which cannot yet be exactly foreseen, and the available strength of the Office for general purposes, such as indexing, abstracting and precis writing, will be increased. The effect of this change will not, however, become apparent for the next few months; and, meanwhile, it is premature to propose changes in, or an augmentation of, the Clerk's Establishment.

* Public. Judicial. Financial. Financial Railway. † Marine. Political. Ecclesiastical.

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8. But in the Office of the Revenue Secretary, the state of business, notwithstanding the aid of printing and a recent addition to its strength, is less satisfactory, owing to the very heavy increase which has taken place in it from the expansion of the Department of Public Works, and the measures lately taken to effect various revenue reforms, and revise the land assessment.

In the correspondence noted in the margin* the wants of the Office were fully represented according to the then state of business, and an addition to its strength was applied for, but the augmentation granted by the Supreme Government, subject to the orders of the Court of Directors, did not reach the extent proposed by this Government, and was as follows :—

*To the Govt. of India 15th Augt. 1855, No. 963.
To do. do. 15th July. 1856, „ 733.
From do. do. 25th do. do. „ 938.

1 Covenanted Assistant..	1,000
1 Uncovenanted do.	175
1 Assistant Registrar.	110
3 Writers at 35 Rupees each.	105
6 do. at 30	180
5 Peons at 6	30
	1,600

9. Of this additional strength, the first two individuals were chiefly designed to assist in clearing off the arrears of correspondence and prevent their future accumulation, but the constantly increasing pressure of business, an indication of which is shown in the margin,* has already nearly reduced the office to its former state. But it is proper to observe that the mere increase in the number of letters gives but an imperfect idea of the augmentation of business which has occurred. The principal increase of letters is in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, where the subjects to be disposed of are intricate and heavy, and require much attention and thought. In the latter Department the complete organisation of the new system, will for some time entail considerable extra labour, especially as all papers which used to be disposed of in the Public, Military and other Departments have been now newly brought into this Office. The revenue business has also become very onerous from the reforms of system and revisions of Assessment which have come under consideration for the different Districts, all of which in this Presidency are under Ryotwary system. The contemplated Revenue survey for the entire Presidency will also throw additional labour upon the Secretary and his Establishment, and it is to be borne in mind that the very large number of public servants employed in the Provinces in these two important Departments leads to many interviews and much demi-official correspondence, which does not tax the Secretary's time the less for not appearing upon the records of his Office.

	Letters received.	*Letters sent.*
Average of annual correspondence from 1851 to 1854 in Mr. Bourdillon's memo. of 4th Augt. 1855	3159	2941
In 1856....	4655	3773
Increase....	1496	832

10. Although therefore some progress has been made in bringing up the arrear of general letters to the Court of Directors, and the current business has been accomplished by employing upon it the chief strength of the Establishment including even Indexers, there appears little hope either that the remaining arrears will be cleared off at an early period or that further arrears will not unavoidably accumulate under these circumstances. The addition of an Uncovenanted Assistant and two superior Clerks, seems to the Government indispensably necessary to render the Establishment effective and keep the Office free from arrears.

11. It remains for me to notice your remarks on the present number of Copyists on the Secretariat Establishment. In paragraph 2 of your letter under reply you observe, "Your Establishment of Copyists also appears very inefficient, apparently you have 96 men receiving on "an average 19 Rupees per mensem only, with no Superintendent to control them, so that the "superintendence of all these persons must necessarily fall on the officers of the Current Depart-

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"ment and greatly interfere with their more legitimate duties. It is desirable that this Esta-"blishment also should be revised with a view to placing it upon a more efficient footing."

12. Of the number above given, 56 belonged to the Chief Secretary, but some of these servants though styled Copyists, are engaged in miscellaneous duty as well as in transcribing papers, and they work under the supervision of Overseers, who, in the Office classification of the servants, are entered among the "Clerks." It is also to be observed that since my predecessor's letter of the 3rd June last was sent to you, some Copyists have been reduced in consequence of the introduction of printing and others will follow. When printing is made use of in all the Departments, and the arrears of our manuscript in Broken and Office set Proceedings are cleared off, 8 or 10 Copyists will be sufficient for the Office.

13. In the Departments also under the Revenue Secretary, the introduction of printing has lessened the importance of the copying branch of the Establishment, and renders its augmentation unnecessary. A number of Copyists have been already dispensed with, their salaries being appropriated to meet in part the cost of the Press, and some of the others will also cease to be required, as soon as the arrears in the General Letters to the Court and the Broken and Office set Proceedings are entirely brought up. The number of fair Copyists which it will then be proposed to retain in the Current Department is 14.

14. The following Statement shows the reductions already made in the Establishment since the introduction of printing, and the sum which has thus been appropriated to meet the expenses of the Press. It also exhibits the number of Copyists retained at this moment, and the amount of their salaries.

REVENUE AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

Clerks, &c., dispensed with in consequence of printing.		Copyists remaining in the Department employed on various duties.	
3 Clerks. . .. .. Rs. 45	9	Copyists, @ 25 Rs.	225
8 do. .. .. „ 214	1	do. „ 21 „	21
3 do. .. .. „ 90	9	do. „ 20 „	180
Rs. 349	21	do. „ 15 „	315
Note.—A sum of Rupees 221 still remains to be made good to meet the whole charges of printing. That sum is now drawn by Contingent Bills.	40		741

PUBLIC, JUDICIAL, FINANCIAL AND FINANCIAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENTS.

Clerks, &c., dispensed with in consequence of printing.		Copyists remaining in the Departments employed on various duties.	
6 Clerks. . .. .. Rs. 140	12	Copyists, @ 25 Rs.	300
1 Examiner. .. .. „ 100	13	do. „ 20 „	260
Savings from vacancies „ 50	23	do. „ 15 „	345
Rs. 290	48		905
Note.—A sum of Rupees 392 still remains to be made good to meet the whole charges of printing in the above Departments. That sum is now drawn by Contingent Bills.			

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15. You will thus perceive that such an augmentation and re-organisation of the Copyist Department, as your letter contemplates, is no longer necessary, but one point calls for observation. It has been intended that the pay of the Copyists who are superseded by the Press, should be appropriated to its maintenance, and the Government of India expect this arrangement to be strictly carried out. With respect to the Chief Secretary's Office, no remarks on this subject are called for, but the increasing pressure of business in the Revenue Secretary's Office, especially in the Public Works Department, creates a difficulty on this subject. The monthly cost debited against that Office in the accounts of the Press is Rupees 570, of which Rupees 349 have been made over from its general establishment. There remains consequently a sum of Rupees 221 still to be made good, and it is strongly urged that the Office should be relieved from further reductions for this purpose. The pay of such Copyists as can hereafter be dispensed with on the Press coming into fuller action, should, it is represented, be employed in strengthening the Record and Register Departments, and if this measure is allowed, and the additional servants described in paragraph 10 of this letter are granted, it is expected that it will be practicable to place the Office on an efficient footing, without further additional cost to the State, by some alterations in its internal arrangements.

16. The Government attach weight to this view, and consider that if the further reductions which the Press enables to be made in the number of Copyists employed in the Departments under the Revenue Secretary are to be appropriated to it, there will be occasion for the Office being strengthened by a formal order of Government to a similar extent. But Government will not now express an opinion as to which course it is advisable to adopt, since they are not at present prepared to say whether the cost of the Press could be met by reductions to the extent required, or Rupees 221 per mensem, in other Establishments, to which it gives assistance.

Fort St. George,
3rd June 1857.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

E. MALTBY.
Acting Chief Secretary.

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Secretariat of Bombay.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPH 18 OF A LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, No. 5.

Dated 11th July, 1834.

Para. 18. The paragraphs now under reply, bearing date 24th April 1833, are nearly an exact transcript of your President's Minute, bearing date 28th May 1832, which had been transcribed on the 31st July in the form of instructions to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut. We are aware, that the words in which the sentiments of the head of the Government are expressed, may, with great propriety be adopted in framing directions for the guidance of its officers, but even that practice (which seems to be invariably observed at your Presidency) requires at the least that a Minute of the Governor primarily intended for the consideration of His Colleagues or for our information, shall have been written with the ulterior view of its being used also as the ground work of public orders. The delay of two months, which occurred in the particular case now before us, is to be regreted under circumstances of such urgent importance. With respect, however, to the narrative of your proceedings furnished for our information, no possible advantage can arise from transcribing the words of your President's minutes as part of a General Letter. We have further to observe in the present case, that your General letter adds nothing whatever to the information afforded 11 Months before by the Minute, although we can scarcely suppose, that no further information had in the interval reached you regarding the state of the Surat Zillah, or regarding the effect of the measures taken by you for its improvement.

(True Extract.)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

1062

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Secretariat of Bombay.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPH 33 OF THE HONORABLE COURT'S DESPATCH.

Dated 28th October 1840, *No* 7.

Paragraph 33. In our despatch under date 11th July 1834 (No. 5) paragraph 18, we observed :—"The Paragraphs now under reply, bearing date 24th April 1833, are nearly an exact transcript of your President's Minute, bearing date 28th May 1832, which had been transcribed on the 31st July, in the form of instructions to the Sudder Foujdarec Adawlut. We are aware, that the words in which the sentiments of the head of the Government are expressed, may, with great propriety be adopted, in framing directions for the guidance of its officers; but even that practice (which seems to be invariably observed at your Presidency) requires at the least, that a Minute of the Governor, primarily intended for the consideration of his Colleagues, or for our information, shall have been written with the ulterior view of its being used also as the ground work of public orders. With respect, however, to the narrative of your proceedings, furnished for our information, no possible advantage can arise from transcribing the words of your President's Minutes, as part of a General letter." Notwithstanding the foregoing remarks, the same method of carrying on the correspondence of your Government seems still to be in constant use, whereby, on almost every subject of importance, the very words employed by the Governor in his first Memorandum, are reported in the final resolutions of the Government, while the narratives addressed to us in your General Letters, are mere copies of proceedings, which had previously been twice recorded, and which are forwarded as accompaniments of the General Letters wherein they are transcribed. We have also to remark upon an occasional practice of referring to suggestions of importance, as contained in particular paragraphs of reports submitted to you, without explaining the nature and substance of the suggestions, so that until the documents thus referred to, come to hand, we have no means of understanding the allusion. We desire, that these defects may be avoided in future.

(True Extract.)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

1064

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Secretariat of Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas the practice, as at present existing, of making Applications and Appeals direct to the Government, who are unable to pass any orders thereon without previous reference to the Departments concerned, is productive of inconvenience to Public Offices, causes delay, and keeps the petitioners in suspense, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promulgate, for general information, the following Rules, which are to have effect from the 1st July next:—

1. Except in the cases of parties whose rank may entitle them to correspond with Government though Vakeels, Petitions to Government made by or through Agents will be left unnoticed.

2. *Petitions will be received *either* through the Post Office, *or in a box which will be affixed for the purpose outside the Secretariat door, and which will be opened daily (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted) by the Secretary, Persian Department,* and *the Petitions* distributed to the different Departments of the Secretariat. When sent through the Post Office, postage must be invariably paid.

3. Anonymous Petitions will be disregarded.

4. Petitions in any of the languages of this Presidency, when not accompanied by English Translations, will be rendered into the latter language by the Translator to Government before being placed before the Governor in Council. Petitions in English will be received by Government, if couched in intelligible language; otherwise they will be returned.

5. Petitions will not be received by Government regarding any matters which form the subject of Judicial proceedings in the Courts, or which properly fall within the jurisdiction of the Courts; nor will Government receive Petitions containing complaints relating to the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, under circumstances which leave other modes of obtaining redress open under the Regulations.

6 The mode and channels through which all ranks of the Military Service should make known any complaint or grievance to superior authority, are clearly laid down by the Regulations of the Service, and are in no respect affected by these Rules.

7. Applications for situations in the gift of Local or Controlling Authorities, or for admission into the Public Service, will remain unnoticed by Government.

8. Any person having cause of complaint against the proceedings of any officer of Government, Civil or Military, is, in the first instance, to seek redress from that officer's immediate superior, who, if he declines compliance, is to give the Petitioner a written endorsement or order setting forth the grounds upon which the request is refused. If the Petitioner is dissatisfied with this order, he is at liberty to address the chief Local Authority, and eventually the Superior Civil or Military Authority by whom the chief Local officer is controlled, or, in the event of there being no such intermediate controlling authority, the Government. (See appended List.)

9. The preceding Rule is not to be interpreted as precluding chief Local or Controlling Authorities from using their discretion regarding the presentation direct to themselves of applications and complaints which have not been previously submitted to officers subordinate to them.

*Portion under lined disallowed by the Government of India

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10. The Government, however, will not receive a Petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the Petitioner has already applied to the chief Local Authority, and, where such exists, to the Controlling Authority. The Petitions to the chief Local and to the Controlling Authorities, or copies of them, and the answers to or orders upon those Petitions, *in original*, must be annexed to all Petitions addressed to Government.

11. The Government, after passing a final order on any Appeal made to them, will not notice a second Petition on the same subject, unless new matter requiring especial consideration be introduced.

12. When a Petition is to be returned as not being drawn up or presented in conformity to the preceding Rules, it will be endorsed with a Memorandum specifically pointing out which of the Rules has been infringed.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. E. GOLDSMID,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*rd May*, 1854.

The following are the Authorities through whom Petitions should be preferred in the several Departments, relative to matters not excluded by the above Rules from forming the subject of eventual Appeal to Government. (See Rules 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.)

REVENUE.

From the Assistant or Deputy Collector	To the Collector (except in a Sub-Collectorate, when the complaint is in the first instance to be made to the Sub-Collector).
From the Collector	To the Revenue Commissioner.
From the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey	To the Superintendent.
From the Superintendent	To the Revenue Commissioner.
From the Settlement Officer, Guzerat	To the Revenue Commissioner.
From the Revenue Commissioner	To Government.
From the Assistant Inam Commissioner	To the Inam Commissioner.
From the Superintendent, Poona Duftur	To the Inam Commissioner.
From the Inam Commissioner	To Government.
From the Collector of Bombay	To Government.
From the Assistants to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium	To the Deputy of the Division.
From the Deputy Commissioner	To the Commissioner.
From the Commissioner	To Government.
From the Assistant Conservator of Forests	To the Conservator.
From the Conservator	To Government.

POLICE, MAGISTERIAL AND JUDICIAL.

(Particular attention is requested to Rule 5.)

From the Superintendent of Police	To the Magistrate.
From the Assistant or Deputy Magistrate	To the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate.
From the Magistrate	To the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.
From the Senior Assistant or Assistant Judge	To the Zillah Judge.
From the Zillah Judge	To the Sudder Adawlut.
From the Sudder Adawlut	To Government.

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General.

From the Assistant Superintendent of Roads and Tanks ..	To the Superintendent of Roads and Tanks.
From the Superintendent of Roads and Tanks	To the Military Board.
From the Civil Architect at the Presidency	To the Military Board.
From the Military Board	To Government.
From the Subordinate Post Masters	To the Post Master General.
From the Post Master General	To Government.
From the Superintendent of Government Schools	To the Board of Education.
From the Board of Education	To Government.
From the Civil Surgeons	To the Superintending Surgeons.
From the Superintendents of Vaccination	To the Superintending Surgeons.
From the Superintending Surgeons	To the Medical Board.
From the Medical Board	To Government.
From the Superintendent of Repairs	To the Board of Conservancy.
From the Board of Conservancy	To Government.
From local Municipal Committees	To the Magistrate.
From the Magistrate	To Government.

Political.

From the Assistant Superintendent, Assistant Political Agent, or Assistant Resident	To the Superintendent, Political Agent, or Resident.
From the Superintendent, Political Agent, or Resident ..	To Government.

Military.

(Particular attention is requested to Rule 6.)

From the Garrison Engineer	To the Military Board.
From the Bazar Master	To the Commanding Officer of the Station.
From the Commanding Officer of the Station	To the Commanding Officer of the Division.
From the Commanding Officer of the Division	To the Commander in Chief.
From the Commander in Chief	To Government.
From the Local and Divisional Commissariat Officers ..	To the Commissary General.
From the Commissary General.	To the Military Board.
From the Military Board	To Government.
From the Executive Engineer	To the Superintending Engineer.
From the Superintending Engineer	To the Military Board.
From the Military Board	To Government.

For the present, Appeals from the Orders passed by the Commissioner of Sattara lie direct to Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. E. GOLDSMID,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd May*, 1854.

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NOTIFICATION.

Translations in Mahrattee, Guzerattee and Canarese, of the preceding Notification, are being prepared by the Translator to Government.

Lithographed copies will be furnished to the Head Local Officers for distribution in the Districts under their control, and in order that they may give every possible publicity to the Rules, and cause them to be explained to the Servants of Government, and to the Public generally.

Collectors and their Assistants and Deputies are also required to read out and explain the Rules to the Ryots when assembled at the annual settlements.

A copy in the language or languages of the District is to be posted up in conspicuous places in every Court of Adawlut, Cutcherry, Custom House, Police Station, and Village Chowree, throughout the Presidency.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. E. GOLDSMID,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*rd May*, 1854.

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Secretariat of Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 15 of 1854.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

1. In your Letters* in this Department of the 12th and 14th November, Nos. 1 and 9, 1853, you have replied to our Letter of the 3rd November of the preceding year, and reported the measures adopted for the Reform of the Stipendiary and Village Police under your Presidency. Of these measures we have to express our general approbation. They ought, however, to have been reported at an earlier period.

2. In two respects the measures adopted by you are at variance with our instructions. You have provided that, once in three years, a judicial Commissioner shall proceed on circuit to Guzerat, the Deccan, or the Southern Mahratta country. If the intention be that each zillah shall be visited once in three years, this is precisely the arrangement to which we objected in our Despatch of the 3rd November 1852. If the proposed alteration of that arrangement be as the terms employed by you seem to signify, that a Judge of the Sudder Court shall proceed on Circuit once in three years, and visit the zillahs in one of the three Divisions, it must, as a periodical arrangement, be still less productive of any advantage than the Circuit objected to in our Despatch, while it could not fail greatly to impede the business of the Sudder Court, by the absence of one of the three Judges. We therefore desire that periodical Circuits may be discontinued; which will leave it still in the discretion of Government to depute a Judge of the Sudder Court, or any other Commissioner, on special duty, whenever an arrangement of that nature may be deemed proper. We consider it at the same time very advisable that a system of regular superintendence and control similar to that heretofore exercised by the Sudder Commissioners when on Circuit, should be established over the local administration, judicial and police as well as revenue, in such manner as to be efficient in itself without injuring the efficiency of the Sudder Court, and we desire that you will communicate with the Government of India regarding the best means of effecting that object.

3. The other deviation from our instructions consists in the appointment of a Deputy Secretary to Government, exclusively for correspondence regarding Police. In explanation of this measure you state that, without such assistance the Secretary would be unable to discharge the duties devolving upon him. We have to observe that in Bengal there is only one Secretary, assisted by two Deputies, charged with the whole correspondence of that Presidency, and that a still more restricted arrangement is found sufficient at Agra; while at Bombay there are no less than three Secretaries to carry on the correspondence of the Government in the several Civil Departments.

4. Comparing Madras and Bombay together, there are at the former Presidency only two Secretaries and one Deputy in the several Civil Departments, at an expense, including establishment, of Rupees 16,685 per mensem, while the monthly expense of the three Secretaries at Bombay, for similar duties, including establishment, amounts to Rupees 28,763. It also deserves notice that in the Bombay Establishment, there are four Uncovenanted Assistants, receiving respectively 400, 500, and 600 Rupees per mensem, and capable, we presume of affording material assistance to the Secretary; while there are only three Uncovenanted Assistants at Madras receiving so high a salary as 350 Rupees per mensem.

*Replying to letters regarding reorganization of Police.

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5. The conclusion is unavoidable that, the number of Secretaries and the amount of Establishments at Bombay, are to be attributed less to the wants of the public service than to the mode in which business is transacted.

6. Your attention has been repeatedly called in our Despatches noted in the margin,* to the faulty mode of conducting the proceedings of your Government, and to the propriety of introducing the same system as has always been in practice at the other Presidencies. This was done more recently in our Political Despatch of the 20th April 1853, and in our Public Despatch of the 23rd November 1853. We desire that you will communicate on the subject with the Government of India, and we doubt not that under their instructions you will be enabled greatly to abridge and to facilitate the duties of your Secretariat. We feel assured that by a proper distribution of those duties, the office of one of your three Civil Secretaries may without difficulty be dispensed with; and in that case we shall not object to the appointment of a Deputy Secretary in the Judicial Department if it be found necessary.

7. We are glad to observe that your attention is turned to reviving the strength and efficiency of the village system of Police, and we desire to be informed from time to time of the progress of your proceedings in the attainment of an object to which we attach much importance.

8. In the letters noted in the margin† you have reported detailed arrangements for that purpose. We approve of your proceedings, and while we entirely concur in the commendation which you have bestowed on Mr. Inverarity, the Collector and Magistrate, and Mr Forjett, the Superintendent of Police, for their able and zealous exertions in reforming the Police of the Belgaum Collectorate, we likewise concur in the censure you have passed on those officers for having compelled Shetsundies, or Village Police officers, to resign their free tenure of lands, by requiring them contrary to your orders to serve in talooks where their lands were not situated. We shall be glad to learn that redress has been afforded to the sufferers, without interrupting the measures of reform in progress.

9. We observe that sixteen of the Shetsundies petitioned you for redress, and that you have restored their lands to them, with the understanding that if they still refuse to serve in other districts, the option of doing so may not be allowed to their heirs who may be disinherited: but if their lands are, as they state, hereditary upon the condition of service in their own villages, we do not see what right you possess to make any stipulation as to their heirs.

10. It is satisfactory to learn from your letter of the 13th January last, that, by a more perfect organization in the Stipendiary Police, you have made them more efficient as well as effected a considerable saving.

11. You will in future attend to our repeated instructions that the ordinary transactions of your Government should not be reported in separate letters, but in your Quarterly Narratives.

We are your loving Friends,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT.
(„) E. MACNAGHTEN.
(„) R. ELLICE.
(„) J. W. HOGG.
(„) W. J. EASTWICK.
(„) R. D. MANGLES.
(„) J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
(„) J. H. ASTELL.
(„) F. CURRIE.
(„) H. T. PRINSEP.
(„) H. WILLOCK.

LONDON,
28th *June* 1854.

*11th July, (No. 5) 1834, paragraph 18.
24th January, (No. 2.) 1849, paragraph 3, 4, 13, 14.
28th October, (No. 7) 1840, paragraph 33.
21st February, (No. 7.) 1849, paragraph 10.

†Nos. 3, 13 and 14 of 1853, and 1 to 3, and 5, 6, and 8 of 1854.

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Secretariat of Bombay.

No. 868 *of* 1855.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to submit, for the approval of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the following explanation of a revised system, which, after the most careful deliberation, he proposes to adopt for the purpose of carrying out the improvements in the several points of Civil administration in this Presidency, adverted to by Mr. Officiating Secretary Allen's letters (Home Department, Judicial) No. 913, dated 25th August, and No. 1215, dated 24th November 1854, and by the Honorable the Court of Directors' Despatch No. 15, dated 28th June last, to which especial reference is made in the former of those two letters.

2. The improvements contemplated by the above correspondence may at first sight appear scarcely, if at all, connected; one of them being such an alteration in the system of official correspondence in the Bombay Secretariat as will admit of the reduction of the number of Civil Secretaries, the other the creation of a new office, that of Inspector of Prisons. His Lordship in Council, however, is confident that the explanation which he has directed me to submit in this letter, will shew that both of the above improvements, as well as others which also I am about to detail, must be regarded as portions of one general reform which he considers it necessary to introduce into the system by which this Government act in their administrative and controlling capacities.

3. His Lordship in Council is convinced that if the number of Secretaries under this Government is to be reduced, it is not so much the *system* of *Correspondence,* as supposed by the Government of India, which will have to be revised, as the whole system of transacting business, which differs in some important particulars from that which is established at the other Presidencies.

4. The first great difference between the mode of carrying on the public business here and at Madras, is one which the Right Honorable the Governor was led to notice soon after his arrival as Head of the Government of this Presidency; it is the great amount of *detail* here brought before the Government. All authority has been made to centre in the Government of this Presidency to a far greater extent than in the rest of India, and His Lordship in Council has no hesitation in expressing his opinion that, if this system is to be upheld, the existing machinery of the Secretariat cannot be curtailed; that, in fact, it is at this moment barely sufficient for the work that is required of it.

5. In corroboration of this opinion His Lordship in Council would here advert, first, to the irreparable loss which the Secretariat and the Government have recently sustained by the premature death of Mr. Goldsmid, which it is to be feared is to be ascribed to over exertion and over anxiety in the performance of his duties; and next to the resignation of Mr. Erskine,

whose talents and disposition peculiarly qualify him for the Secretariat, but whose health was unequal to so laborious an office, and who has been compelled by this cause to relinquish it for one of inferior emolument and vastly inferior importance.

6. With regard to the amount of business coming before the Government of Bombay as compared with that transacted in at least one of the larger Presidencies, I am directed to here submit the following remarks, which, the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council will perceive, are principally based upon the Right Honorable the Governor's personal acquaintance with the system of Government in Madras, which he, therefore, considers may be usefully contrasted with that of Bombay as regards the manner in which the time of each Government is occupied.

7. It might at first sight be supposed that a Presidency with double the population and Revenue of Bombay would give a far greater amount of labour to its Government. So far from this conclusion being correct, His Lordship has found that in "every department, the work done by Government is infinitely heavier at Bombay than at Madras."

8. To begin with the Political Department. In this Department it might certainly be expected that the amount of correspondence would be greater at this Presidency, inasmuch as it includes within its limits the territories of a great many chiefs more or less dependent upon the British Government; but for the degree of interference which is exercised in the affairs of these petty states, His Lordship was not at all prepared. There is nothing at all analogous to this at Madras. The Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, though they pay tribute, enjoy comparative independence in their internal affairs. The Resident advises, but the Government seldom authoritatively interferes. Poodoocottah, the Southern Polygars, and the great Zemindars of the Northern Circars, are not placed under distinct Political Agencies, like the Chiefs of Kattywar and Guzerat, but under Revenue Officers who have the business of their own districts to attend to, and consequently little leisure to devote to their quasi political duties. The Chiefs under their control, therefore, are more in the position of the Hubshee of Jinjeera, or the Rajah of Jowar, in the Tanna Collectorate of Bombay, who appear, for the same reason probably, to be left more free from interference than any of the other Chiefs under the political control of the Bombay Government.

9. Next with respect to the Judicial Department. When the Right Honorable the Governor first undertook the Government of Madras, there were not, under that Presidency, any *non-regulation* districts. Subsequently, it is true, such districts were annexed, as the Goomsoor Mehals and other Hill Districts in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Collectorates, and Kurnool; but these are only an insignificant fraction of the Madras territories, while at Bombay there is a vast extent of country which is not yet brought under the Regulations. In these "non-regulation" provinces (Scinde and Sattara,) the Judicial business is carried on in a very anomalous manner. The Judges, or Judicial Assistants as they are called, being generally junior Civil servants exempted from the supervision of the Sudder Adawlut, but placed under the immediate control of Government, for whose confirmation all the more serious criminal cases which may involve capital punishment or transportation, are sent, and thus Government have entailed upon them not only a very painful duty, but one which adds greatly to their labour, and to that of their Judicial Secretary.

10. Another circumstance which embarrasses the working of the Judicial Department of the administration of Bombay, is that at present the Police of the whole Presidency is directly under Government without the intervention of any responsible Head. An experiment which was tried some time ago, of appointing a Deputy Secretary to Government exclusively for the conduct of correspondence relating to Police matters, has, as the Most Noble the Governor General is aware, been disapproved of by the Honorable the Court of Directors, though not until it was found by this Government to have failed in its object, having, in fact, been abandoned soon after

the arrival of the Right Honorable the Governor, who for several reasons felt himself constrained to propose the abolition of the office of Deputy Police Secretary; intending, however, to propose some other arrangement for ensuring the proper supervision of the Mofussil Police authorities. The arrangement for this purpose which His Lordship in Council has decided to propose, will be explained below.

11. As regards the Revenue administration of this Presidency, Government have now to perform those duties of general supervision and control which at Madras are assigned to the Board of Revenue. It seems to have been intended that the duties referred to, should have been delegated to the Revenue Commissioners; but, in point of fact, a Collector in the Madras Presidency has higher responsibilities and more substantive power than both the Collector and Commissioner together at Bombay. One important portion of the Collector's duties, the settlement of boundary disputes, is here allotted to the Revenue Survey Department; another, the enquiry into the titles under which alienated or rent free lands are held, is committed to a Special Commission. At this Presidency the Government appoint the Chief Native Officers in each Collectorate, and the Collector has not the power of removing them. The whole system, in short, is one of central instead of local authority, and hence although the area, population, and revenues of the Bombay Presidency are smaller than those of any other Presidency, the Government of the former is probably that which undertakes the greatest amount of work.

12. The duties of the Financial Department (including the Railway Correspondence) are here carried on by the Revenue Secretary. At Madras, the Financial Department was (and probably continues to be) separate from the Revenue, being one of those under the charge of the second Civil Secretary.

13. The General Department under this Presidency is a much more important one than the Public Department at Madras. In this Department are managed nearly the whole of the Public Works which at Madras would come under the Revenue and Military Departments. If unity of control were secured by this arrangement, it would not be objectionable; but this has not been the case, and it is only by an alteration which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council proposes to make in the arrangement of the Secretariat, and which I am ordered to detail below, that the present anomalous system of having some works which are intimately connected with (if not belonging to) the Revenue Department considered in a different one, can be reformed.

14. The business of the Military Secretary at this Presidency, embraces the control of all the Departments of the Indian Navy. The Marine Department at Madras is, comparatively, one of minor importance; nevertheless the secretary in charge of it (the secretary in the Public Department) has the assistance of a Marine Board, which does not exist at Bombay. The amount of labour in the Military Secretary's Department would, of course, be lighter in this Presidency, inasmuch as the army is smaller than that of Madras, but the Right Honorable the Governor considers that this is fully counterbalanced by the addition of the business of the Indian Navy.

15. Such are the circumstances ascertained from the experience of the Right Honorable the Governor in both Presidencies, which have enabled him to understand not only the fact but how it happens, that in every Department the work of Government is heavier here than in the Presidency of Madras.

16. With respect to the Agency by which the Secretariat share of this work is carried on, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs me to record the fact that since the reduction of the two Deputy Secretaryships effected since His Lordship commenced his administration of this Presidency, the number of covenanted officers in the Secretariat here is smaller than at Madras.

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Secretariat of Bombay.

17. At Madras there are three Secretaries and two Deputy Secretaries (one Civil and one Military); here there are four Secretaries, but no Deputies. There are also at Madras six translators to Government whose united pay amounts to 20,400 Rupees per annum, these appointments being generally held by Civil servants or Military Officers, in conjunction with other offices. At this Presidency there is but one Oriental translator, upon a salary of 9,000 Rupees per annum, the present incumbent being a native of India; and the Right Honorable the Governor believes that the salaries of the six translators and their offices are not included in the secretariat charges at Madras, while that of the Oriental Translator and his office help to swell these charges at this Presidency.

18. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has considered it necessary that I should recite, as I have done at some length, the circumstances which he regards as illustrating the causes of the excess of business falling upon the Government and Secretariat of this Presidency; and I am now to state the modifications which he proposes in each Department, to give effect to the instructions of the Honorable Court and the Government of India.

19. In the Political Department the amount of interference in the internal and even domestic affairs of the numerous Chiefs who are still under the supervision of this Government, must be reduced. Hitherto this whole class of persons has been considered as under the perpetual tutelage of Government. This system must be gradually abandoned. The duties of guardianship may in the first instance, perhaps, be partially transferred to the Political Agents, but ultimately His Lordship in Council hopes that the Chiefs may be left to manage their own affairs without even this intervention.

Whatever mismanagement and oppression take place in these Chiefs' territories, are now laid to the account of our Government; and it is also to be borne in mind that the system of interference at *Bombay* in the affairs of the Native states under this Presidency is perhaps the most infallible means of prolonging the existence of *Khutput*. In corroboration of this view may be cited various instances of intrigue and corruption which have lately been brought to light in the Rewa Kanta Agency through the zealous and indefatigable exertion of Major Wallace. This Government will always endeavour to justify the expectation of the Honorable Court, that they will not shrink from exerting to the utmost whatever powers of control or interference they have a right to exercise, to bring to punishment any of the ministers or servants of those Rajahs who may be found to be implicated in such transactions; but they are deeply persuaded that, so long as they continue to interfere in the management of their estates, and the appointment of their Dewans and Carkoons, nothing can be expected but to reap the natural fruits of this policy, chicanery and corruption.

20. But although the Right Honorable the Governor in Council proposes to leave the Rajahs and Native chiefs subordinate to the Bombay Presidency to manage their own revenues and domestic affairs, he is not prepared to recommend that the control now exercised by the Political Agents over their Judicial proceedings should be in the least relaxed. The Courts held by these officers may, it appears to him, be rendered most useful institutions, the only alteration now proposed in connection with them being that all the trials which now come to Government for confirmation, shall be referred to the Sudder Adawlut; and that, except where political reasons may render a different course advisable, it should be understood that the decision of this Court is to be the final one. The Sudder Adawlut should, however, be warned with regard to this class of trials, not to set aside any proceedings on account of mere informality, but only when it is evident that substantial justice has not been done.

21. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council proposes to follow the same system with regard to the review of all Judicial proceedings in Scinde. With respect to Sattara the introduction of the Regulations of Government into that Province has been ordered by the Honorable the Court of Directors; and as the necessary preliminary enquiries with regard to the

jurisdictions of the Jagheerdars in it have been completed, he expects to be very soon able to lay before the Government of India and Legislative council, a Draft Act for giving effect to those instructions.

22. These alterations of the existing system will, His Lordship in Council anticipates, relieve Government from some of the most anxious and onerous duties which are now imposed upon it in the Judicial Department.

23. It is, however, principally by the measure which His Lordship in Council has to propose for the more efficient superintendence of the Mofussil Police, that he expects this Department to be relieved from a mass of detail which overtasks the Secretary, and which it is impossible that he can satisfactorily perform. The Honorable Court have sanctioned the appointment of an Inspector of Prisons for this Presidency, on the same salary as the officers who hold the same appointment in Bengal and in the North West Provinces. His Lordship recommends that this duty be combined with the Superintendence and control of the Police throughout the Presidency, being satisfied that both these objects will be most effectually ensured by the personal supervision of a magistrate of experience, and that it is clearly impossible for Government, without the intervention of such an officer, to see that the Superintendents properly discharge their duties.

24. The Judges of the Sudder Adawlut have stated their opinion that the whole of our Police arrangements require revision, and that this can only be done by an officer who can personally visit every station and Talook, with authority to fix the establishments, not only with reference to the Police, but to the wants of the Revenue and Magisterial Departments, and who should also be empowered to regulate the cooperation, and to enforce the due subordination of the executive and district Police authorities to the Magistrates.

25. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council confidently trusts that the appointment of such an officer will not only relieve Government from a duty which they cannot adequately discharge, but that it will render the Police of this presidency a more efficient agency for the repression of crime than it has hitherto been.

26. The salary which His Lordship in Council recommends for the officer to be appointed for the duties referred to, and whom he proposes to designate Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Prisons, is Rupees 2,500 per mensem, with an allowance of Rupees 10 per diem when travelling.

27. Having thus shaped out the method by which His Lordship in Council considers that the direct interference of Government with the Political and Judicial Departments may be so far modified that the duties of both may be got through by one Secretary, who may also conduct those of the Separate and Secret Departments, I am directed to state the best means that occur to Government for enabling them to place the remaining Civil Departments of the Secretariat under one Secretary.

28. The Departments in question are the Revenue, with the survey and Inam Commission Branches; the financial, with the Railway Branch; the Ecclesiastical; and the General, which now comprises Public Works, Education, Medical, Civil Establishments, Municipal arrangements, the Post Office, and miscellaneous matters which cannot be classed under any of these heads.

29. At present, two Secretaries find a difficulty in getting through the work connected with these departments; and so long as the system by which they are now conducted remains unaltered, it will be impossible to reduce this number. It has been mentioned that this Government by its constantly increasing habit of centralization, has been placed in a false position with regard to its subordinates, the authority and responsibility of both Collectors and Revenue Commissioners being mischievously curtailed, and a mass of detail thrown upon the Government, which is thus weighed down by its attempts to enter too fully into the minutiæ of management.

30. This forms an objection to an over-officious interference with local authority, which is

distinct from, and *additional* to the grounds which led the Honorable the Court of Directors, in paragraph 18 of their despatch No 15, dated 20th April 1853, to write to this Government as follows :—

"We trust that great advantage may accrue from a change of system which shall preclude the "interference of the Government with every thing coming under the head of administrative details, "and leave all business which is not of the highest importance to be finally disposed of by those "functionaries who may be selected to superintend and control the executive local authorities."

The change here indicated being that of assimilating the system of Government supervision in Bombay to that observed in Bengal and the North West Provinces (and it may be added in Madras also,) which the Honorable Court had suggested in paragraph 10 of the same letter, would be a great improvement on the state of things existing in Bombay. I am directed to here quote the close of the paragraph to which Government allude, as particularly apposite to the course they wish to see at once introduced in this Presidency.

"We are satisfied that that system will be found to work best in *all* parts of India which "proceeds upon the principle of carefully selecting trustworthy instruments for high and respon-"sible offices, and then reposing in them full trust and confidence, leaving them to be governed "by the regulations and the general rules of practice laid down for their guidance; with a "studious abstinence on the part of Government from all interference except in matters of "serious importance."

31. There is, however, I am desired to state, much to shew that, were all our Collectors permitted to act without constant and careful supervision, the administration of the country would soon become capricious and inconsistent. Even with the Revenue Commisioners *acting separately*, there is found to be some degree of inconsistency, and it is this which prevents these officers from being of so much use to Government as they might be, were it certain that consistency of principle and action would not be lost were Government to give up to each Revenue Commissioner acting alone, the power of control which was contemplated by the enactments constituting their offices.* At present, when it is particularly desirable to ensure uniformity of principle in the settlement of any question in the Northern and Southern Divisions, Government are obliged to issue special instructions for the two Revenue Commissioners to act *in concert*. What the Right Honorable the Governor in Council now proposes, is to make this not a mere temporary or occasional expedient, but a permanent arrangement; and with this view he recommends that the Revenue Commissioners, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium shall, in future, constitute in this Presidency, what every other Presidency but Bombay possesses, a Board of Revenue.

32. His Lordship in Council is aware of several objections which may be made to Boards, and were it possible to find a single officer of such judgment and experience, as well as energy and talent, that he might be trusted implicitly to work alone; of such a temperament that he would always be willing to remain in the same position; and of such certain health that he would be secure from illness, he might hesitate to recommend the formation of a Board; but, as he considers that the chances are very much against being able to discover such an individual, and still more against there being found a succession of them, and as some means must be devised for relieving the Government of the mass of Revenue detail, and at the same time of keeping up an unbroken tradition of system, and as moreover it may be frequently requisite to select a junior in the service for the duty of supervision, the association of several officers, in other words a Board, seems to him the least objectionable measure that can be adopted.

33. The formation of this Board of Revenue, will enable Government to carry out the Honorable Court's views as to abstaining from interference with the details of Revenue management, without that fear of inconsistency of action from which the present system of constant

*viz. "control over the whole Revenue administration, and over all the officers employed therein." Regulation V of 1830.

interference has arisen; and while this change will enable the members of Government to devote a large share of their attention to the more important questions which constantly come before Government, it will have an equally beneficial effect on the status of their Revenue Secretary. He will become, simply, what he ought to be, a Secretary to Government, instead of being obliged, as at present, to exercise a minute and laborious superintendence over all the details of local management in every collectorate under this Presidency.

34. The appointment of an officer specially invested with authority to carry out the Honorable Court's views with respect to the Education of the country, will relieve the Secretary in the General Department of a portion of his labour; his work, with reference to the Post office, is already lessened by the appointment of the Director General; and Government look forward to seeing erelong such a system of Public Works established in assimilation to that of Bengal and the North West Provinces, that in this Department also his duties may be made less onerous.

35. All this induces His Lordship in Council to entertain the hope and the belief that, as soon as the Board of Revenue is established, one Secretary may be able to conduct the duties of the Revenue, Financial, Ecclesiastical, General, and Public Works Departments, and those of their various branches, which cannot be transferred to the Board of Revenue or other ministerial officers. Thus the number of the Civil Secretaries to the Government of Bombay will be reduced to two; and in their reduction will be effected *another* change urged upon this Government as desirable, by the Honorable the Court of Directors and the Government of India.

36. But the first step to this reduction and to the improvement of the administration above sketched out, is to establish a Board of Revenue, and to invest it with such authority as to make it, from the first, an efficient body for Revenue administration and control.

37. The means of so doing are, I am directed to submit, available. This Government is, by Regulation V of 1830, modified by Act XVII of 1842, empowered to appoint one or more Revenue Commissioners, each of whom may be invested with power to act either in a portion or *the whole* of the Presidency; and all are to act under such instructions as Government may, from time to time, issue for their guidance. All therefore that seems necessary is to appoint the Commissioner of Customs a Revenue Commissioner under Act XVII of 1842; to invest him and the present two Revenue Commissioners with power to act throughout the Presidency, and to instruct them to act not singly but *in concert;* in other words, to form them, as above proposed, into a Board of Revenue.

38. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council does not consider it necessary that I should enter, in this letter, into the details of the instructions which he proposes to issue should the formation of the Board be approved of by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council. He considers that it will be sufficient *now* to state that it would exercise the same powers of superintendence and control which have been entrusted to the Boards of Revenue at the other Presidencies.

39. The formation of the proposed Board will involve the appointment of a secretary to it, and of an executive head to the Customs Department, in the room of the present Commissioner, Mr. Young; and, as this might perhaps appear to the Government of India to afford some grounds of objection as an expensive measure, I am directed to submit the following explanation of the financial effect of the establishment of the Board of Revenue.

40. Of course none of the present Commissioners could be expected to enter this Board on less than their present salary; but, as vacancies occur, the salaries of the members may be adjusted as follows:—

1st.	Member	Rs.	3,500
2nd.	Do	"	3,250
3rd.	Do	"	3,000
		Rs.	9,750

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The three officers of whom the Board is to be composed now draw salaries of Rupees 3,500 each, to which is to be added Tentage allowance at Rupees 55-8-11 each, making the aggregate of their pay and allowances, Rupees 10,666-10-9. Thus the ultimate saving by this arrangement will be Rupees 916-10-9.*

41. The immediate increase of charges in consequence of the new scheme, will be Rupees 4,044-7-1, viz. the aggregate of the salary of the Secretary whom it will be necessary to appoint to the Board (Rs. 2000); and of the salary (Rs. 2000,) and Tentage (Rupees 44-7-1) of the officer whom it is proposed to appoint to the executive charge of the Customs Department; but against this increase must be set, in the first place, the saving to be effected by the reduction of a Secretary to Government (Rupees 2,916-10-8), and a further saving (Rupees 300) proposed to be effected in the Customs Department, by reducing the salary of the Senior Deputy in that Department from Rupees 1,500 to Rupees 1,200. As Government propose that the present Senior Deputy shall be Collector, this arrangement will be effected without hardship to any one, but the contrary, as it will admit of the Junior Deputy being promoted to the higher grade. Eventually there will be the further saving in the salaries of the Board, amounting as above shewn to Rupees 916-10-9, and the result will be a total decrease of expenditure of Rupees 88-14-4.

Proposed decrease	Rs.	4,133	5	5
Proposed increase	„	4,044	7	1
Difference	Rs.	88	14	4

If, however, it be permitted to reckon the salary of the Revenue Survey Commissioner, which has been in abeyance since Captain Wingate's retirement, but which (in the absence of a Board of Revenue) would be now, in consequence of the loss of Mr. Goldsmid, more than ever required, and, further, to include the salaries of the two Assistants to the Revenue Commissioners, which appointments are regularly sanctioned ones, but have not been filled up on account of the paucity of Civil servants, and the pressing demands for them in other quarters, the trifling saving above shown will be increased to the important one of Rupees 4,422-3-7†; and if to this sum be added the saving already realized by the abolition of the two Deputy Secretaryships to Government, the result will be a total decrease of charge of no less than 6,672-3-7.‡ Even if we deduct from this the increase of charge in the Judicial Department, consequent on the appointment of a Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Prisons, (which however His Lordship in Council considers ought not to be taken into calculation, since the appointment must be made whether the number of secretaries be reduced or not,) there will still be a net annual saving of Rupees 50,066-11-0.§

42. In addition to this saving, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is in hopes that the improvement of administration which may be looked for from the establishment of the

*For salary	Rs.	750	0	0
For Tentage	„	166	10	9
	Rs.	916	10	9

†Survey Commissioner, Salary	Rs.	2,333	5	4			
Travelling Allowance	„	200	0	0			
Tentage	„	44	7	1			
					2,577	12	5
Two Assistants to Rev. Commissioners, Salary	„	1,100	0	0			
Travelling Allowance	„	600	0	0			
Tentage	„	55	8	10			
					1,755	8	10
					4,333	5	3
Add saving shewn as above					88	14	4
					4,422	3	7

‡As above shewn ...	4,422	3	7				
Add salaries of 2 Deputy Secretaries	3,000	0	0	7,422	3	7	
Deduct							
Salary of Oriental Translator appointed in place of one of the Deputies ...				750	0	0	
				6,672	3	7	

§As above	Rs	6,672	3	7
Deduct				
Salary of Commissioner of Police and Inspector of prisons		2,500	0	0
		4,172	3	7
				12
		50,066	11	0

Board of Revenue, will eventually enable Government to effect, without detriment, a permanent reduction in several of the Collectorates of the number of Junior Assistants now appointed or sanctioned for them. There will also be, from the first, a considerable saving in the item of Travelling allowance. For these reductions, however, His Lordship in Council does not intend to take credit in this letter, as he considers that the great advantage of the scheme herein proposed, is not the saving of expenditure consequent on it, but rather the carrying out of the improvements of administration long since urged upon this Government by the Honorable the Court of Directors and the Government of India; and now more than ever desirable since their loss of Mr. Goldsmid's most valuable services.

43. It will be observed that in the above detail there is no provision made for office establishments. The present establishment of the Commissioner of Customs will, of course, be required for the executive duties of the Department. But it is most probable that those of the two Revenue Commissioners, with so much of those of the Revenue and General Secretaries as can by degrees be dispensed with in consequence of the diminution of work of detail in their offices, will eventually meet the requirements of the Board of Revenue.

44. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has not any alterations to propose in the Military and Marine Departments.

45. Having thus detailed the measures by which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council proposes to lighten the undue pressure of business which at present falls upon Government and the Secretariat, I am directed, in conclusion, to record for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the following remarks upon certain objections which it has occurred to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council may possibly be made to the measures he has recommended. If it be objected that in the Revenue Department they will not materially correct the system of over centralization which he deprecates, but will merely shift the burden of minute supervision from the shoulders of Government to those of a Board, while, with respect to the Police Department, they actually contain provision for the creation of a central authority not now existing, His Lordship in Council would reply, that on a candid consideration of his proposals, it will be found that there is no inconsistency in them. He looks upon the Police as a whole, and as that Department of all others in which unity of action and uniformity of practice is most desirable, and he is confident that under a Board of Revenue, every Collector is likely to possess greater consideration and authority within his proper limits, than he has hitherto possessed under a Commissioner of the present system.

46. I am directed to request that you will obtain as soon as possible the decision of the Most Noble the Governor General on the above proposals.

I have the honor to be &c,
(Signed) W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
24th February 1855.

(True Copy)

H. YOUNG.
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX No. 306

Secretariat of Bombay.

No. 1169.

From

C. BEADON Esq.
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

W. HART, Esq.
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

DATED THE 14*th September* 1855.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 868, dated the 24th February last, on the subject of the proposed reform of the Secretariat and Administrative Departments at Bombay.

2. The Honorable the President in Council has perused with much satisfaction this clear and able report, in which the Bombay Government most fully and freely concur in the objections that have been taken to the system of business at that Presidency, explains how it is that so large a Secretariat is required at that Presidency, and how it is that, large as that establishment is, it cannot properly perform the mass of detailed work which falls to its share, and sets forth a maturely considered and well contrived scheme of reform which will afford a saving in the cost of Establishments, and will greatly improve the administration, whilst it will strictly fulfil the instructions of the Honorable the Court, conveyed in their despatch in the Judicial Department, of the 28th June 1854, by putting "the transaction of public business and the establishment entertained "for that purpose on the same footing as at the other Presidencies."

3. His Honor in Council has carefully studied this excellent scheme, and approves of the manner in which the whole project has been arranged.

4. The intention of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to withdraw from the over minute interference in the territorial and domestic affairs of Native Chiefs, which still appears to be exercised at Bombay, has the full concurrence of the Government of India; and I am directed to observe that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council can of his own authority introduce the reform he meditates in this respect. His Honor in Council agrees with the Bombay Government in thinking that the Political Agents should continue to exercise a control over the Judicial proceedings of the Native chiefs.

5. The President in Council approves of the intention expressed in the 21st paragraph of your letter, of laying before the Legislative Council a bill for introducing the general Regulations into the Province of Sattara, and desires me to suggest that the Province of Scinde should also be brought under a system of law analagous to that which it has been proposed to introduce

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into the Provinces of Arrakan and Tennasserim, and a bill for which has been brought into the Legislative Council, and was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 30th July 1853, P. 1.1.11.

6. The President in Council entertains doubts as to the sufficiency of any one officer to discharge the joint duties of Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Prisons for the whole Presidency of Bombay. But as the Right Honorable the Governor in Council appears to feel satisfied on the point, and the Honorable the Court of Directors have already authorized the appointment of Inspectors of Prisons at all the Presidencies, His Honor in Council will not withhold his sanction to the office at Bombay being conjoined with that of Commissioner of Police, on a monthly Salary of Rupees 2,500, with an allowance of 10 Rupees per diem when actually travelling on duty.

7. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is aware from my circular letter No. 748, dated the 8th June last, that the several local Governments have been called upon for their opinions on a proposition of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the abolition of the Revenue Board in Bengal. Pending the receipt of these opinions, which may shortly be expected, the Honourable the President in Council deems it advisable to postpone a decision on the proposition for creating a similar Board at Bombay. In the meanwhile, all the other reforms proposed in your letter, which are not dependent upon this arrangement, may be carried into effect at once.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON.
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14th September 1855.

APPENDIX No. 307.

Secretariat of Bombay.

To

W. HART, Esquire.
Secretary to Government,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

In all the Departments of Government it is understood to be a general rule, that the emoluments of each public servant shall be regulated, either with reference to the nature and amount of the duties and responsibilities of his office, or to the period during which he has held such office.

2. We believe it will be readily admitted that the above are the only fair principles of remuneration, and we therefore venture respectfully to request, that the test of these principles might be applied to the system under which the various salaries of Uncovenanted Assistants in the Secretariat, are at present determined.

3. There are in the Secretariat five Uncovenanted Assistants, who draw salaries varying from Rupees 500 to Rupees 400 per mensem; the several grades being as follows:—

Rupees 500. drawn by Mr. C. and Mr. D.
Rupees 450. drawn by Mr. E.
Rupees 400. drawn by Mr. A. and Mr. B.

4. With respect to the *nature* of the duties and responsibilities which devolve upon them, there is *no* difference in the relative positions of the several Assistants; while in regard to the *extent* of their duties, it will be found on enquiry, that the heaviest work is in those Departments of which the Assistants draw the lowest salaries. The inequality in their salaries, is therefore not founded in any corresponding inequality in the nature or extent of their respective charges.

5. Nor is that inequality founded, as might be supposed, in the principle of a graduated scale according to seniority. At the present juncture, the several grades of salaries described in paragraph 3, are actually distributed among the assistants in a manner corresponding with the gradation of their standing. But the propriety of this distribution is purely accidental. The salaries are not personal but departmental, and it therefore seems to be very unlikely that the higher grades of pay will continue to be drawn by the senior Assistants, on the retirement of existing incumbents.

6. The salary then, of each Uncovenanted Assistant in the Secretariat, is not fixed in conformity with either of the two principles, which, in other departments, commonly regulate the remuneration of public servants, but is dependent on the accidental circumstance of whether he be employed in the Revenue or Judicial, the General or the Political Department.

7. It requires, we submit, no laboured arguments, to demonstrate that this arrangement is anomalous and inexpedient. To describe it, we hope, is sufficient to procure its condemnation, and we therefore respectfully but most earnestly pray, that measures may be taken, (which of course would not injuriously affect present incumbents,) to adjust the allowances attached to the appointment of Uncovenanted Assistant in each Department of the Secretariat, or to regulate promotions to the existing grades of pay, so as to preclude the possibility of incumbents in the inferior grades, being superseded in point of emolument by their juniors, except for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty.

We have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) A.
(„) B.

Bombay,
17*th November*, 1855.

APPENDIX No.s 308 to 310

Secretariat of Bombay.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. SECRETARY HART,

Dated 17th November, 1855.

Although the subject of this letter may belong to the General Department, the Secretary in that Department considers that it is one, which, as affecting the whole of the Departments of the Secretariat, should be disposed of through the Chief Secretary. He begs therefore to transfer it to the officiating Chief Secretary for disposal.

(Signed) W. HART,
Secretary.

17*th November*, 1855.

309.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. OFFICIATING CHIEF SECRETARY YOUNG,

Dated 21st November, 1855.

The officiating Chief Secretary is disposed to approve of the substitution of a gradational scale, of emolument to the Uncovenanted Assistants in the Secretariat, by which, the incumbents may be gradually promoted according to their ascertained merits, in the place of the present system under which the emoluments of the Assistants in different Departments are fixed departmentally. Seniority might and ought to form an element in considering the claims to promotion, but not to the exclusion of special qualifications and merits.

Before however submitting his views to Government, the officiating Chief Secretary begs he may be favored with the opinions of the other Secretaries.

(Signed) H. YOUNG.
Officiating Chief Secretary.

21*st November*, 1855.

P. S. Perhaps the following scale would be suitable.

1	Assistant on Rs.	550
1	.....	500
1	.....	450
1	.....	400
1	.....	350

Of course present incumbents must not be injuriously affected.

(Signed) H. Y.

310

MEMORANDUM BY MR. SECRETARY HART,

Dated 22nd November, 1855.

I beg to state as my opinion, that, *if the emoluments* of the Uncovenanted Assistants in the Secretariat *are to remain unequal*, they should not be fixed Departmentally; but so as to give Assistants in all of the Departments, an equal chance of obtaining the higher rates of salary.

2. I am of opinion that, if this be done, seniority should form the *basis* of promotion to the higher rates, though I agree with the officiating Chief Secretary, that it should not be an element of such weight in determining promotion, as either to overbalance growing inefficiency or carelessness, or to prevent the selection of special qualifications and merit for special promotion.*

3. *If a graduated scale* of emoluments be introduced for the whole of the uncovenanted (Head) Assistants in the Secretariat, the only objection that I can see in the scale proposed by

*This might perhaps be more fairly provided by special personal good service grants.

the Officiating Chief Secretary is, that the salary allotted by it to the lowest grade, seems to me to be too low, even with the hope of future promotion to higher salary, for the arduous duties expected from an uncovenanted Assistant in charge of any of the departmental offices of the Secretariat. I am of opinion, that, even Rupees 400 per mensem, is an inadequate remuneration for the duties of such an Assistant at this Presidency.

4. The *greatest* difficulty however, that occurs to me, with regard to fixing *any* graduated scale of emoluments for the uncovenanted Secretariat Assistants, on a system involving selection is, that as they work under different Secretaries* (seldom more than two under the same) it will not always be possible to accurately determine whose merits constitute the best claim. For instance, it could hardly be expected that any one of the present Secretaries could be expected to decide between the respective merits (as concerns their departmental work) of the uncovenanted Assistants in the Military, the Political, and the Revenue Departments.

5. I am not satisfied therefore, that it would not be a fairer plan than that which has occurred to the Officiating Chief Secretary, to hereafter equalize all the Uncovenanted Assistantships, by fixing them at Rupees 450 each; of course without detriment to present incumbents. But I consider, that a better plan still, and indeed the fairest that could be adopted, would be to let the head Uncovenanted Assistant in each office, receive when first appointed, a salary of Rupees 400 per mensem, his salary being raised Rupees 50 per mensem, for every five years during which he should have satisfactorily served as Uucovenanted Head of his Office. This would raise the salary of an Assistant who had meritoriously conducted his duties as such, between 25 and 30 years, no higher, I believe, than the salary now paid to the highest class of Uncovenanted Assistants in the Secretariat of the North West Provinces, and certainly no higher than what he wonld have fairly earned. I would therefore suggest that some such plan as this should be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

(Signed) W. HART.
Secretary.

22*nd November*, 1855.

*I might add with different facilities as regards their Subordinate Establishments.

311

MEMORANDUM BY MR. SECRETARY ANDERSON,

Dated 4th December 1855.

Mr. Chief Secretary Young's plan, will, in my humble opinion, be either impracticable, or it will sink into a mere scale of seniority. If the Secretariat were one Office, its operation would be simple enough. But with 4 Secretaries, I am utterly unable to understand, how, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the higher grades of pay, it is to be determined who is to be the successor. The result will assuredly be, that the senior will always obtain promotion, and I do not see what is to be gained by this alteration.

Of Mr. Hart's suggestion I should be willing to approve, with one reservation. Messrs. A. and B. have been pleased to remark, that the duties of the Departments to which they are attached, are more important in nature and extent than those of the other Departments. As they can know nothing possibly about the duties of other Departments, I have less diffidence in asserting that they are entirely mistaken, and that the *nature* of the duties in the Political and Secret Departments, are of such far greater importance than those with which Messrs. A. and B. have to deal, that no comparison is to be drawn between them. They appear to judge from number of letters. I doubt much, whether, when the number of dispatches sent Home by the Political and Secret Departments are taken into consideration, the nominal superiority is certain, but this

is a most fallacious test. In the Judicial Department more letters are written than in the Political Department, but the latter is much the more laborious Department. But I do not attach much weight to numbers of letters, for if that sort of foot rule were to be adopted, its application should be carried further, and number of paragraphs should be scrutinized. My plain opinion is this, that, looking not to Secretaries but to Assistant Secretaries, the Government has to repose more confidence and impose a greater responsibility on the Assistant Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments, than in all the other Civil Assistant Secretaries or ten times the other Civil Assistant Secretaries put together. I am not competent to judge of the duties of the Assistant Military Secretary, and therefore do not enter into any discussion on that subject. I would therefore most strongly protest against any reduction of the pay in the appointment of the Assistant Secretary in the Political and secret Departments. A few years ago, in 1840, I believe, an experimental sanction for six months, was obtained for an allowanc, of Rupees 400 to an Assistant in the Secret Department. The Assistant selected, before the 6 months elapsed, became Head Assistant; and Mr. Willoughby preferred keeping the whole duties in his, hands to entrusting another with the Secret Department. He did not therefore wish for a renewal of the sanction, but the facts stated, show that no ordinary responsibility was considered to attach to the Secret Department.

But to take the cases before us or rather to take the case of Mr. B. He and my 2nd Assistant Mr. F. were candidates for the appointment in my office. Mr. Malet chose Mr. F. who has justified Mr. Malet's good opinion. By a transfer to the General Department, Mr. B. now receives Rupees 400, while Mr. F. only gets Rupees 300, why then should Mr. B. complain, if Mr. F. some time hence receive Rupees 500, when he (Mr. B.) only receive Rupees 400.

As far therefore as I am concerned, I am ready to support a proposition that the Assistant Secretaryship in the Political and Secret Departments, be at first placed at Rupees 500 per mensem, and those in the Revenue, General and Judicial, at Rupees 400; and that each after a service of every five years, if deserving, receive an increase of Rupees 50 per mensem. This I think an excellent plan, which will produce great good.

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON.
Secretary to Government.

4th December, 1855.

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MEMORANDUM BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL MELVILLE, SECRETARY MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

Dated 13th December, 1855.

The representation, which has originated this discussion, sets out with the principle that the emoluments of public servants, are regulated *either* with reference to the nature and amount of the duties and responsibilities of their office, *or to the period during which they have held such office.*

In my opinion the emoluments of public servants, should be regulated *solely*, by the duties and responsibilities of their offices, and whenever regard is paid to the period during which a public servant has held an office, this should be shewn by a personal allowance peculiar to the individual and not belonging to the office.

I have always supposed that the salaries of the Assistant secretaries, were fixed upon the principle first named; not indeed relatively with each other, but relatively with the emoluments of the employés in each branch or department of the secretariat, considered by itself.

Whether under this view, the fixed salaries of the Assistant secretaries in the other departments are sufficient or not, I am not competent to judge. In the Military department, I do not consider the salary allowed, more than sufficient to ensure a proper performance of the duties;

and I offer this opinion without reference to any peculiar merits which attach, personally and individually, to the present Assistant Secretary in that department.

It must be remembered that the Military is united with the Marine department; and like the Secret and Political, is a double department under one secretary.

The proposition to throw the whole secretariat into one office with graduated salaries and common promotion through all its branches, might be practicable, were the secretaries themselves brought into the same system and made dependent upon one Head. But as this is out of the question, I humbly conceive that each secretary must be left to his own discretion in filling up the vacancies which occur in his establishment, unfettered by any claims either of seniority or of merit among the employés of other departments.

The plan of raising salaries after terms of years of approved service, is undoubtedly good; but I conceive the addition should be granted as a personal allowance, honorary rather than official.

13th December, 1855. } (Signed) P. M. MELVILL, LIEUTENANT COLONEL.
Secretary to Government.

313

MEMORANDUM BY MR. OFFICIATING CHIEF SECRETARY YOUNG.

Dated 4th January 1856.

The undersigned has the honor to submit for the consideration and orders of the Honorable Board, the accompanying representation from Messrs. A. and B., Head Uncovenanted Assistants in the secretariat; the former in the Revenue and Financial, and the latter in the General, Public Works, and Ecclesiastical Departments.

2. Attention is also respectfully requested to the Memoranda of the Officiating Chief Secretary and the other Secretaries, on the subject of this application.

3. In proposing to submit for the consideration of Government, a scheme for modifying prospectively, the salaries attached to the appointments of the Head Uncovenanted Assistants, in the different Departments of the Secretariat, the Officiating Chief Secretary was influenced by a conviction that, under the existing system, much discouragement is experienced by those officers, from the entire absence of any chance of promotion, let their services be ever so valuable or ever so protracted.

4. It cannot of course be denied, that the emoluments of public servants, should be regulated primarily, by the importance of the duties performed by them. But without losing sight of this truism, it seems to the Officiating Chief Secretary very desirable, that continued approved service should be rewarded by increased salary; and the only mode in which an increase of salary can be secured without increased charge, would appear to be by gradational promotion. To obtain this, it is necessary to group several appointments of similar or nearly similar responsibility and importance; and it seems to the Officiating Chief Secretary that the Uncovenanted Head Assistantships in the Secretariat would form such a group.

5. He cannot think that there is any such inherent difference in the responsibility and importance of the duties of the Head Uncovenanted Assistants of the several Departments of the Secretariat, as to constitute an objection to the gradational promotion which he contemplates. It cannot, he thinks, be maintained that the same confidence is not to be reposed in an officer promoted from an inferior position to a salary of say, 350 Rupees, with a prospect of almost certain gradual promotion to Rupees 550, as might be placed in an officer promoted at once to Rupees 450 or Rupees 500, without any probability of increase. The same class of men would, he con-

siders, be available under either system, but under the present one, that stimulus to zeal and diligence which promotion supplies, is wanting.

6. The Officiating Chief Secretary in his former note on this subject, spoke of seniority as an element in the consideration of claims to promotion. He would have conveyed a more just impression of his meaning, if he had called it the principal and ruling element which would determine all ordinary cases. Special qualifications and merits, though not excluded, could seldom be so prominent, as to lead to supersession of a senior, though in *some* few cases it might be expedient to reward conspicuous merit, or to punish want of zeal or negligent performance of duty, by a departure from the rule of seniority.

7. The Officiating Chief Secretary does not perceive, that the carrying out of the proposed reform, tends to weaken in any degree, the authority of the several Secretaries in their own Departments. Supersession in emolument should only be permitted with the approval of the Honorable Board, and would take place as a rare exception to the general rule, which would be that of promotion by seniority.

8. The advantages of the system are, that the Head Uncovenanted Assistants might, in a great majority of cases, be retained in the Secretariat, and in those Departments with which they were best acquainted, without injury to their prospects elsewhere; whereas, at present, some of them are liable to be superseded by the employés of other offices, such as the Post Office, the Inam Commission, the Customs, the Revenue Survey, or the Public Works. They would work hopefully, and secure towards the end of their service, such a salary as would entitle them to a handsome retiring pension.

9. Personal grants, dependent altogether on length of service, are in some respects calculated to meet the same objects, but they entail an indefinitely increased charge, which is very objectionable.

10. On the grounds above stated, and after a careful consideration of the opinions recorded by the several Secretaries, the Officiating Chief Secretary ventures to submit for the approval of the Honorable Board, a proposition to substitute for the present system, under which the salaries of the Head Uncovenanted Assistants in the Secretariat are fixed departmentally, a gradational scale of emolument to these officers, by which the incumbents may be gradually promoted, and to recommend the adoption prospectively of the following scale.

1	Assistant	Rupees	550
1	Do.	,,	500
1	Do.	,,	450
1	Do.	,,	400
1	Do.	,,	350

11. It has been suggested as a possible objection to this scale, that the salary allotted by it to the lowest grade, seems insufficient. The Officiating Chief Secretary cannot concur in this view. In none of the Departments of the Secretariat does the salary of the 2nd Assistant, exceed Rupees 300, and in some Departments, it is only Rupees 250, per mensem. In the last of the proposed grades for the Head Assistants, an officer promoted from any of the 2nd Assistantships, would therefore receive higher salary than that attached to his previous appointment, and would further have the prospect (which under the present system he has not) of almost certain advancement.

12. It being unadvisable to add to the already heavy charge on account of the Secretariat Establishments, the salary of the lowest of the grades above proposed can only be raised by a corresponding diminution of that of one of the higher grades. In the opinion of the Officiating Chief Secretary this is not a desirable amendment, for he considers that it would be a greater advantage to the Head Assistants in the Secretariat (as indeed to all other uncovenanted ser-

vants) to draw an additional sum of Rupees 50 per mensem towards the close of their service, (and so become entitled to a better retiring pension) than at the commencement of their career. It may be added that in the Customs Department where the gradational system of promotion obtains as a general rule, the junior of the Uncovenanted Assistants, on all of whom grave responsibility necessarily devolves, draws a salary of only Rupees 250 per mensem.

(Signed) H. YOUNG.
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

4th January, 1856.

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MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1856, ON THE MEMORIAL FROM MESSRS. A. AND B.

1. I would much prefer to leave this subject to the decision of my Honorable Colleagues, whose experience in the Secretariat peculiarly qualifies them to dispose of it. If I am to give an opinion, it must be based on general principles, and on a careful consideration of the arguments contained in the Memoranda of the different Secretaries, but it cannot be entitled to the weight which will attach to that of my Honorable Colleagues, founded upon long experience, and a thorough acquaintance with the working of the present system. As a general principle, I object to promotion or even increase of pay for mere seniority, and I am therefore compelled to dissent from the plan submitted by the Officiating Chief Secretary, which would I fear be little else than a Tontine scheme, in which the prize would fall to the lot of the longest survivors, without reference either to the nature of his duties, or to the zeal and ability with which they are discharged.

2. It would undoubtedly be desirable to stimulate the zeal and industry of the Assistants in all the Departments, by the prospect of increased emoluments, but these should depend solely upon the possession of these qualities, and not upon length of service.

3. At the same time, I think that some weight is due to Mr. Anderson's argument in favor of the Assistant in the Political and Secret Departments. Although, undoubtedly, the duties of all the Assistants are of a confidential character, and although we rely implicitly upon the discretion of every Assistant in the Secretariat; yet the duties of this department may be, and are, more important, and therefore more confidential, than those of the rest. This being the case, it appears but reasonable, that a higher salary should be attached to the office, but it does not follow that the Assistant in the Political and Secret Departments, should draw the highest salary from his first appointment to the office.

4. Should these general views meet the concurrence of my Honorable Colleagues, perhaps something like the following plan might be adopted with advantage.

5. The salary of the Assistant in the Political and Secret Departments to be in future Rupees 450 a month, on his first appointment. The salaries of the four other Assistants to be Rupees 400, on their first appointment. This would, eventually, leave a sum of Rupees 200 per mensem available for rewarding superior efficiency, punctuality and general good conduct. This might be divided into *four* premiums or personal allowances, of Rupees 50 each, which might be awarded upon a plan somewhat analogous to that by which the seniority of the young members of the Civil service used to be fixed at Haileybury. Each Secretary should be obliged to make a yearly Report of the conduct and qualifications of his Assistant or Assistants, in the same manner as the cards at Haileybury showed the progress and behaviour of the students. On the occurrence of a vacancy in one of the four good service allowances which I have suggested, the Assistant whose good conduct, general efficiency and punctuality have been most favorably reported upon, would succeed to it; and this without reference to the Department in which he might have served, or to

the amount of his pay. Thus the Assistant in the Political and Secret Department might increase his allowances to Rupees 550 per mensem, if upon two occasions he was found to possess these qualifications in the most eminent degree.

6. In the event, however, of two of these allowances being held by the same Assistant, they should not, upon his retirement, be conferred *at once* upon another Assistant, but they should be given separately to the two Assistants who stand first on the list for merits. In the event of two or more of the Assistants having an equality of *marks*, the senior should receive the personal allowance.

7. It will hardly, I should hope, be necessary to fix a Minimum amount of qualification for these allowances. The only difficulty, I apprehend, will be to discriminate between the claims of the different Assistants, and it appears to me that it may be possible to overcome this difficulty, and to prevent any thing like undue partiality, by the plan which I have suggested; but I must repeat that in this matter, the experience of my Honorable Colleagues entitles their opinion to far greater weight than mine.

9th January. (Signed) ELPHINSTONE.

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MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE MR. LUMSDEN.

Dated 27th January 1856.

I must confess, that I hardly perceive sufficient reason in any thing that has been urged in the letter from Messrs. A. and B. for disturbing the existing arrangements of the Secretariat, and directing prospectively a redistribution of the aggregate salaries now drawn by the several Uncovenanted Assistants. I doubt much, *if any increased efficiency* would result from the alteration. At present, whatever may be the salary of an Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary, he may look forward for distinguished service, to the grant of a personal allowance for merit. I *believe* that Messrs. D. and C. each enjoy such an allowance. I am sure that Mr. J. received 50 Rupees per mensem on that account. With the Right Honorable the Governor, I doubt the expediency of our adopting the graduated scale of the Officiating Chief Secretary, and I should have no objection to the plan which the Right Honorable the President has substituted for it, were it not that I foresee a difficulty in the distribution of the proposed premiums for good conduct, which has been noticed by Mr. Hart. It is hardly to be expected that the Secretaries should decide upon the respective merits of the Assistants in their departments, and this they would in some measure be doing *indirectly*, in reporting upon the merits of the Assistant in their own department. If change there must be, I should prefer a combination of Mr. Hart's and Colonel Melvill's proposals, that is to say, an increase *as a personal grant* for merit, *and only when specially recommended for the same*, of 50 Rupees per mensem, after five years of approved and zealous service. The Board would decide on each case, if the Secretary's recommendation were to be complied with or not.

But as I have said, I am doubtful of the necessity for alteration, and if it be necessary, as it is the tendency of the present Government to assimilate the practice in all similar cases of the three Presidencies, we might ask, what are the salaries given and the rule of promotion in force, in the Bengal Secretariat. Perhaps the Honorable Mr. Malet may be able to inform us, and will favor us with his opinion on the subject generally.

27th January. (Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN.

APPENDIX No.s 316 and 317

Secretariat of Bombay.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE MR. MALET,

Dated 30th January, 1856.

Messrs. A. and B. have, I believe, both been appointed to their respective offices of first Assistants to the Secretaries in the Revenue and in the General Departments, within the last *three and one year respectively, and have been in the service of Government twelve years, eight months, twenty days, and fifteen years and nine months. As far, therefore, as their time of service may be taken into account, they have nothing to complain of, that they do not draw such large salaries as the other head Assistants in the Secretariat. They are not to be blamed, however, for wishing to improve their situations, nor for placing before Government any grievance under which they suffer.

My opinion is, that all the head Assistants to the Secretaries, are underpaid for the work they do, and for the responsible situations they hold; and, if it were a mere question of increasing the pay of these two gentlemen after some years of approved good conduct, I should be glad to give it my support; but I cannot approve of their proposals for bettering their appointments.

It seems to me to be no disadvantage, but the contrary, that there should be some inequality in the pay of the head Assistants, and certainly it could not, without disadvantage to the service, be decreed, that each Assistant should rise by seniority to the higher paid appointments; nor do I think that it would be fair to increase the pay of an Assistant by mere seniority, retaining him in his own department to the prejudice of the pay of the Assistants in the other departments.

Promotion from one department to another, as a rule is, I think, out of the question, and a strong argument against the head Assistants rising by seniority to the higher pay, is adduced by Mr. Anderson, where a proved better man, who is, at present, in a lower grade in one office than the head assistant in another, would have his just and reasonable hopes destroyed, if such rules were made.

It is so great an object to every Secretary, to have as his Assistant the best man he can procure, that there is no doubt that a head Assistant of talent in a lower paid office, would receive an offer of a better one, as opportunity might occur, if a better man were not procurable; but it would be monstrous to oblige a Secretary to take a head Assistant from another department, when he could obtain a better man elsewhere.

I do not make any comparison between the work in the different offices. In all it is very laborious, and the duties highly responsible. I have above stated that I think all the head Assistants underpaid, and I do not think that the two Assistants whose prayer is now under consideration, should receive any assurance that their pay will be increased at the expense of the other appointments, or that they will necessarily rise to them by seniority. A sufficient period of approved good service will, I hope, at a future time, ensure to them that addition to their emoluments which they will deserve, and which they may then reasonably expect.

(Signed) A. MALET.

30*th January,* 1856.

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MEMORANDUM BY MR. SECRETARY HART,

Dated 9th August, 1856.

The Secretary to Government in the General Department, respectfully begs leave to re-circulate the minutes of the Honorable Board, and observations of the several Secretaries, recorded on

*This should be four years, A. was nominated to his present appointment in April, 1852.

APPENDIX No. 317
Secretariat of Bombay.

a letter from two of the uncovenanted Assistants, dated 17th November last, with the following additional statement of circumstances, which seem to him to deserve some notice.

2. Since the minutes and observations referred to were recorded, two or three circumstances have occurred, which appear to point to the necessity of providing some better prospects of an assured nature, (dependent of course on continued good conduct and increasing usefulness) to Uncovenanted servants employed in the Secretariat, in places where trustworthiness and that efficiency which is the result of long acquaintance with departmental Records, are objects of the greatest importance.

3. An application being made a few months ago to the Secretary, to permit his second Assistant, Mr. G., to accept an appointment in Guzerat, worth some Rupees 100 per mensem more than his salary in the Secretariat, the Secretary, though feeling that to agree to this promotion, would deprive him of the services of one of his most useful Assistants, felt unable to refuse his consent. To have done so, would have been to make Mr. G's intelligence and zeal be a bar to his advancement. But had there been any certain prospect in the Secretariat of advancement depending on Mr. G's continued good behaviour and the increased acquaintance with every thing belonging to his duties, which a continuance in them would insure, the Secretary would have refused to part with him. No injustice would have been done to him personally, and one of the most important Government offices would have retained the services of a man already very useful in it, and calculated to be more so.

4. Similar cases may any day occur. The Officiating Chief Secretary has lost a very efficient assistant in Mr. H., lately promoted in the Educational Department, and another of his establishment, Mr. I., has within the last few days received similar promotion.

5. In a Departmental correspondence, afterwards brought before the Honorable Board, Mr. Secretary Anderson forcibly pointed out the inconvenience of Government Secretaries being deprived of the services of useful subordinates, by their promotion out of the Secretariat; and the result was a minute of the Honorable Board, dated 7th June last, and the issue of a Circular in conformity with its directions. But every Head of a Department must feel that it is virtually impossible for him to forbid the promotion of men who, as his subordinates, have deserved well of him, and whose promotion into another Department, his conscience tells him, he would rejoice in were they less deserving of it. The circular, therefore, though it will enforce a proper etiquette in the mode of application made by one Department for the services of a subordinate in another, will either not remove the inconvenience referred to by Mr. Anderson, or will do so only at the expense of hardship to deserving individuals.

6. It has been proposed to remedy the absence of prospects of promotion, by the grant of special allowances. If such could be regarded as the *certain* results of continued good conduct in the Secretariat, they would, in a great measure, serve the purpose of regular promotion; but the Secretary would respectfully remind the Honorable Board, that since their minutes were written, in one of which this suggestion occurs, a special allowance has been refused to Mr. C., not because he did not deserve it, but on the grounds that he already drew as high a salary as some one else holding a similar office elsewhere, and that other persons could be found to undertake his work without the proposed increase. With this instance on record of the uncertainty of obtaining as much advancement in the Secretariat as is obtainable in other less important offices, Assistants cannot feel the confidence of fair promotion after continued good service, that a Secretary ought to be able to promise, to justify him in refusing his assent to their leaving his office to seek promotion elsewhere.

7. The Secretary in the General Department, in formerly submitting his views on this subject, did so with respect to the particular application then under the consideration of the Honorable Board, and with reference only to the *Head* Assistants of the Secretariat. But he is humbly

of opinion, that the same principle should be applied in degree, to three, or, at least, two *others* of the Assistants in each Department. In Government offices in England, where it is important to retain the services of the same clerks, and where good men have, in general, less opportunity of finding promotion in other Departments than here, a scale of salary advancing with length of good service, is provided; and, in the Secretariat, a similar arrangement seems so desirable, that the Secretary considers that, if financial reasons prevent its being otherwise effected, it would be better than not to have it at all, to resort to the very disagreeable mode of obtaining provision for it, by cutting some other officer's salary, even that of the Secretaries themselves.

8. The Secretary hopes that the appointment of the Commissioner for the revision of Civil salaries, which is another circumstance of later date than the Honorable Board's minutes on this subject, will be regarded as a sufficient apology for his again troubling the Honorable Board with respect to it, and he would very respectfully suggest, that Mr. Ricketts should be requested to take the matter into his consideration, in hopes that he may be able to provide some better prospects for Secretariat employés than they now possess *in the Secretariat,* without damaging the prospects of any one else.

(Signed) W. HART.
Secretary to Government.

9th August, 1856.

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MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR,

Dated 11th August, 1856.

I can have no objection to the subject being referred to Mr. Ricketts. It is undoubtedly a great inconvenience, that the most promising Assistants are sometimes tempted to leave the Secretariat, by the offer of better paid appointments elsewhere. I do not see how this can be remedied, except by an increase of charge. The expense of the Bombay Secretariat is already considerably greater than that of any one of the subordinate Governments, and the salaries of the uncovenanted officers are considerably higher than those at Madras, and I believe also in Bengal. I fear that there is little likelihood of any increase being given.

11th August, 1856. (Signed) ELPHINSTONE.

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MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE MR. MALET,

Dated 13th August, 1856.

I do not think that we have any case on which to ask for an increase of charge for own Secretariat Establishment. If the Secretary finds that he cannot either in or out of his Establishment, find a man fit to perform the duties of Mr. G's. appointment for the allotted pay, it is a special reason for its increase; but as Mr. G. has served on it for some time, I can hardly think this to be the case, though I readily admit that a new hand cannot perform, at first, the duties so satisfactorily as the former incumbent.

I presume that the Secretariat Establishment will come under Mr. Ricketts' review in common with all others, and that the Secretaries will then have an opportunity of stating their opinion on it, but I will not object to the reference suggested by Mr. Hart, as the subject is of considerable importance.

(Signed) A. MALET.

(True Copies)
H. YOUNG,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX No. 320

Secretariat of Bombay.

No. 698 *of* 1856.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esquire,
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 91, of the 28th March last, requesting me to cause a statement to be prepared and forwarded to you shewing, as completely as may be, the duties and responsibilities, which attach to the secretariat at Bombay, in order that you may be able to institute a comparison between the work and responsibilities in the Bombay and Bengal Offices.

2. You have adverted to the fact that the covenanted agency in the Bombay secretariat costs Rupees (36,000) thirty six thousand per annum more than the covenanted agency in the Bengal secretariat, and His Lordship in Council infers that the chief object of your call is to elicit an explanation of the circumstances which render necessary this greater expenditure for covenanted agency in the Bombay secretariat.

3. The general nature of the duties and responsibilities of a Secretary to Government cannot, I am directed to observe, greatly differ at the several Presidencies.

4. It is the duty of the secretaries, in their several departments, to keep a full record of all the consultations of Government and of the minutes of the members, and it is entirely through them that Government exercise their control over the administration of public affairs. The executive and controlling officers report all matters of importance, and apply through the secretaries of the several departments for the orders of Government when such orders are necessary. The Government, in their turn, report their acts and apply for instructions through their secretaries to the Government of India. Thus the written correspondence of an Indian Government as conducted by their secretaries, embodies a complete record of their transactions in all departments.

5. The following gives a brief summary of the principal subjects disposed of in each department of the Bombay secretariat, as well as the average annual number of inward and outward letters, which constitute its correspondence. I am preparing, and will forward to you in a few days, a classified arrangement of this correspondence, in which the letters issued from the secretariat will be distinguished under the three heads of "Real," "Subsidiary" and "Nominal," as requested by you in your letter No 269, dated the 12th June last

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APPENDIX No. 320

Secretariat of Bombay.

SUBJECT.	No. of outward Letters in the Revenue and Financial departments for one year from an average of the last 4 years.	No. of Inward Letters in the Revenue and Financial departments for one year from an average of the last 4 years.	No. of Letters addressed to the Honourable Court from the Revenue and Financial departments in one year from an average of the last 4 years.	No. of Letters received from the Honourable Court in the Revenue and Financial departments in one year from an average of the last 4 years.
Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments under the charge of the Chief Secretary.				
Revenue Department. General Revenue management. Revenue Survey and Assessment. Customs, Opium and Salt Revenues. Inams, Jagheers, Charitable Allowances, &c. Cotton Experiments. Compensation for loss of Transit and Town duties. Irrigation. Forests. Superannuation Pensions. ***Financial Department.*** Statements connected with Accounts &c. of this Presidency. Assays of different Coins. Banks. Consignments of Treasure. Mint. Promissory Notes. Pensions from Warden's Official Fund	7,864	7,746	220	47
Separate Department. Duties of a miscellaneous nature, such as receipt of despatches from the Honourable Court, transmission to them of all Government despatches &c, &c. supply of Stationery for the whole Secretariat. Petty supplies—charge of Council room, Record room, &c. &c. Although the correspondence is conducted and signed by the Chief Secretary, it is recorded in the General department.				
Judicial, Political and Secret Departments under the charge of Mr. Secretary H. L. Anderson.				
Judicial Department. Correspondence with the Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut as to the administration of Civil and Criminal justice throughout the Presidency. Commissioner of Police, as to the operations of the Police and the detection and repression of crime. Inspector General of Prisons, as to the condition and improvement of Gaols. Chief Magistrate of Bombay, as to crime and Police in the Island of Bombay. Assistant Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, as to the operations of his Department in this Presidency. Members of the Legislative Council for Bombay, as to all acts introduced for the better administration of justice, Civil and Criminal.	5,973	5,446	54	14

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Secretariat of Bombay.

Political and Secret Departments.				
Correspondence with the Tributary states of Kattywar, Mahee Kanta Rewa Kanta and Pahlunpoor, Rao of Kutch, Raja of Kolapoor. State of Sawunt Warree, Jagheerdars of the Southern Mahratta country and Sattara, Chiefs and Sirdars of Poona, Surat and Scinde, Aden, Persian Gulf, Muscat and Zanzibar.	5948	5077	205	54
Note In some instances these Foreign states are entirely under British management and the correspondence relates to their administration in all its branches Revenue and Judicial.				

General, Ecclesiastical and Public Works Departments (including the Railway Branch) under the charge of Mr. Secretary W. Hart.

General Department.				
Education. Mofussil municipalities under act 26 of 1850. Municipal matters of the Presidency town. Emigration Agency. Vernacular and Departmental Examinations.	4,845	3,469	153	54
Ecclesiastical Department.				
Duties of a miscellaneous nature. The principal correspondence is with the Bishop.	405	400	28	6
Public Works Department.				
All Public Works of this Presidency including Scinde. Canals in Scinde. Tolls and Ferries.	3,804	2,774	56	9
Note As the Public Works Department was organized last year, the total of one year alone is given.				
Railway Branch of Public Works Department.				
Railways under this Presidency and Scinde.	618	864	45	31

6. Although the duties and responsibilities of the Secretariat, I am directed to observe, must be every where throughout India nearly of the same character, the amount of work to be done in the different Presidencies will not correspond, unless there is a correspondence between the administrative functions exercised by the local Governments. There is, it will be found, a considerable difference between the functions of the Bengal and Bombay Governments, as the former is relieved by the Government of India and by Departmental Boards of much of the duty which in Bombay falls to be performed by the local Government.

7. I am directed, in the absence of such information as might enable me to lay down precisely the difference in the duties of the two Governments, merely to suggest a few instances for your enquiry and consideration.

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Secretariat of Bombay.

8. The Government of India administers many branches of general Finance and account. It conducts also to a greater or less extent, the Department of Public Works, the supervision of the Railways, the conservancy of Forests, and the whole of the survey operations. It nominates to appointments, grants leave of absence, and makes other Departmental arrangements in the above as well as other Departments. It takes upon itself the control and management of Native states. All these duties are in Bombay performed by the local Government, which is further burdened with almost the whole of the laborious Revenue details, which in Bengal are performed by the Revenue Board.

9. A reorganization of the Bombay Secretariat was effected in December 1835, since which two under Secretaries have been reduced. Its revision was again discussed so late as last year, when a letter* was addressed by this Government to the Government of India, of which a copy is hereto annexed. To this letter I am directed to call your attention, as it supplies, on several points, information bearing on the subject of your present enquiries.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
15th August, 1856.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. YOUNG.
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

* No. 868, dated 24 February, 1855.

APPENDIX No. 321

Secretariat of Bombay.

MEMORANDUM.

On the formation, in 1850, of a Railway branch in the Financial Department, the entertainment of an Assistant on Rupees 100 per mensem was sanctioned. The copying work in this branch has ever since been performed by Section writers whose Abstracts up to the end of 1852 were included in and paid from, the Financial Department. But since the date of the abolition of the Section system in that Department in December 1852, separate Abstracts of Sectioners in the Railway branch have been prepared in, and paid from, that branch.*

2nd. The following minute was recorded, on the 23rd July 1853, by the Honorable Board on the receipt of the Honorable Court's Despatch No. 158 of the 16th November 1852,† reporting the abolition of the Section system in the Revenue and Financial Departments.

"The copying work in the Railway branch has hitherto been performed by Sectioners, and "as the amount of work in each month has been subject to considerable variation, the Secretary "informs me that it is very advisable to postpone the consideration of the question of fixing the "Establishment until the arrangements for the extension of the Railway beyond Shapore are "determined upon."

3rd. Since the date of this minute, the sanction of the Honorable Court for the extension of the line from Shapore to Khandeish, thence to Jubbulpore in one direction, and Nagpore in another, has been received, and arrangements are now being made for letting, on contract, the construction of 488 miles of the line as far as Nagpore. A line 38 miles in length from Callian to Campoolie, has also been since sanctioned, constructed, and opened for traffic, and its extension as far as Sholapore, a further distance of 218 miles, has been authorized, and is now in progress of construction. The Baroda and the Scinde Railway Companies have also been engaged in prosecuting railway operations in Guzerat and in Scinde. The former Company have received sanction for the construction of the line from Bombay to Ahmedabad, and have now commenced the work, departmentally, of a line about 50 miles in length, viz., from Surat to Broach. The Scinde Railway Company are still engaged upon the surveys of their projected line from Kurrachee to the Indus, and it is expected that ere long its construction will be commenced.

4th. These extended operations of the three Railway Companies have necessarily tended very materially to increase the correspondence in the Railway branch. The subjoined Statement shews that the increase in the number of the Outward and Inward correspondence of the Department during the year 1856—57, as contrasted with 1852—53, is 136 per cent.

1852—53		1853—54		1854—55		1855—56		Half Year of 1856—57		Total increase in 1856—57 over 1852—53
Outd.	Inwd.	Outd.	Inwd.	Outd.	Inwd.	Outd.	Inwd.	Outd.	Inwd.	
560	504	738	766	459	859	714	1330	451	808	1454 (2518—1064=1454.)
Total 1064 Outward and Inward.		1504		1318		2044		1250, or for the whole year 2518.		1064 : 1454 : : 100=136.

Note.—Since the commencement of 1854, the same number has been given to the several copies of one Resolution sent to the Officers concerned. Had this rule not been introduced, the number of correspondence would have been considerably in excess of 136 per cent.

*The Railway branch was transferred to the Public Works Department from 1st January 1856. †P. 304, vol. 14 of 1853.

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Secretariat of Bombay.

5th. The following Statement shews the cost of copying work in the Railway branch since January 1853.

MONTHS.	1853	1854	1855	1856
January	191 11 6	286 12 0	244 15 9	380 9 0
February	223 7 0	274 13 0	246 1 9	382 13 9
March	221 6 6	293 1 6	392 5 3	356 11 3
April	273 10 0	375 10 0	280 8 0	470 6 6
May	297 8 3	263 12 3	404 7 0	398 4 9
June	234 10 6	304 6 0	297 5 0	359 11 6
July	234 7 0	270 13 0	340 9 9	489 12 3
August	182 4 9	219 1 0	436 15 9	377 11 3
September	138 13 9	249 2 3	314 4 6	400 15 6
October	245 11 6	249 0 9	347 9 0	452 8 9
November	178 7 3	296 4 3	363 14 3	453 7 0
December	239 7 9	259 10 0	432 5 3	„ „ „
Total	2,661 9 9	3,342 6 0	4,101 5 3	4,522 15 6
Average per month	221 12 9	270 8 7	341 12 5	411 2 10

Note. The amounts of abstracts of Sectioners in 1852 and in the two preceding years are not given here, as the expense was, in those years, included in the Sectioners' Abstracts of the Financial Department.

6th. It will be seen from the above Statements that the work in the Railway branch has been increasing every year. The average monthly expense of the first eleven months of the current year is Rupees 411-2-10.

7th. The following individuals are now employed in the Railway branch.

1. Mr. J. C. Houghland.
2. „ N. D. Chaves.
3. „ A. F. Houghland.
4. „ Ramachunder Narayan.
5. „ F. Rozario.
6. „ Ramachunder Heerajee.
7. „ Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee.
8. „ F. Pereira.
9. „ Wittoba Bapsett.
10. „ Cassinath Ramachunder.
11. „ Manockjee Nowrojee.

8th. The Scale of Establishment which I consider necessary to meet the fair and reasonable requirements of the Department, is shewn in the subjoined Statement, which has been prepared with the strictest regard to economy consistent with efficiency.

NAMES.	Salary proposed.	How to be employed.
1. Mr. J. C. Houghland	80	To superintend the copying work of the Department, examine fair orders, and copy occasionally.
2. „ N. D. Chaves	60	To examine Court work, to have charge of the Minute book and to compile proceedings.
3. „ A. F. Houghland	55	To have charge of the Inward and Outward Registers, to copy Bengal Abstracts, and to number & despatch outward letters.
4. „ Ramachunder Narayan	45	To take charge of Stationery, search for former proceedings, and copy.
5. „ F. Rozario	40	To copy current and Court work.
6. „ Ramachunder Heerajee	35	
7. „ Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee	30	
8. „ F. Pereira	20	
8. Total Rs.	365	

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Secretariat of Bombay.

9th. Provided that the transcribing of the documents noted below be discontinued,* the above Establishment will, I think, be sufficient to dispose of all the work that will devolve on it.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

	Appendices.
Monthly accounts of Railway Contractors including those for extra works and for maintenance of works.	1 @ 3
Monthly pay Abstracts (including supernumerary ones) of the Engineering, Secretary's, Locomotive, Traffic &c., Departments..	4 @ 7
Monthly Abstracts of General current expenses	8 & 9
Abstract of Travelling and Sundry expenses in the Locomotive & Traffic Departments.	10 @ 13
Do. of Carriage of Materials, Stores, &c.	14 & 15
Memorandum forwarding Bank Cheques for the signature of the Superintending Engineer, Railway Department, for advance &c. for Locomotive &c. Departments.	16 @ 21
Accounts of sundry purchases, &c.	22 @ 25
Do. of expenditure for works constructed departmentally.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pay Abstracts. .. .. Statements of General, Current and Engineering expenses.	26 @ 28

10th. These documents are not laid before the Honorable Board, but are merely compiled after copies have been made for transmission to the Honorable Court and Government of India. Ever since 1850, this has been the practice, but I think that the information which the documents contain might be reported in a Tabular Statement, either monthly or quarterly, as may be deemed advisable.

11th. The proposed scale has been drawn up with reference to the amount and nature of work expected from each individual member, and the intelligence and expedition that will be called into requisition, as also with reference to the salaries allowed in the other Departments of the Secretariat, especially in the Public Works Department.

12th. It will be seen that my proposal does not contemplate any addition to the number of persons at present employed, or to the amount of the average charge of the current year, my object being rather, by establishing fair rates of pay, to secure good and experienced men, than to introduce a large number of less paid and inefficient new hands. I have, at the same time, laid down a graduated scale of salaries which, whilst affording a stimulus to the zeal and industry of persons in the Establishment, will be an inducement to them to remain in the Department.

19th *December*, 1856. CRUSTNARAO PANDURANG.

*This can be done only with the permission of the Court of Directors.

APPENDIX No. 32/
Secretariat of Bombay.

STATEMENT.

No.	NAMES.	Length of employment.			EARNINGS IN 1856. June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Average per month.	
			Years.	Months.								
1.	Mr. J. C. HOUGHLAND.....	October. 1853	3	2	46 14 9	110 13 6	72 4 3	84 9 3	37 10 6	124 11 6	79 7 11	
2.	„ N. D. CHAVES.....	February. 1856	0	10	46 5 0	66 4 0	47 15 3	52 9 0	62 5 6	58 8 0	55 10 5	
3.	„ A. F. HOUGHLAND.....	March. 1855	1	9	57 13 9	80 11 9	54 11 0	62 12 9	93 4 6	71 3 3	70 1 6	
4.	„ RAMACHUNDER NARAYAN...	July. 1854	2	5	33 3 9	32 8 3	35 0 0	35 0 0	37 4 0	35 12 0	34 12 8	
5.	„ F. ROZARIO.	January. 1853	3	11	37 4 0	41 14 0	41 13 9	37 4 0	57 13 9	41 14 3	42 15 11	
6.	„ RAMACHUNDER HEERAJEE..	December. 1852	4	0	38 4 6	39 6 9	30 2 6	36 8 0	40 5 3	27 4 0	35 5 2	
7.	„ HEERJEE HORMUSJEE.....	November. 1855	1	1	25 2 3	30 9 0	26 10 9	26 12 0	36 7 9	22 0 3	27 15 0	
8.	„ M. F. PEREIRA.....	March. 1855	1	9	13 10 3	24 2 9	18 8 3	17 0 3	31 11 9	16 8 3	20 4 3	
9.	„ WITTOBA BAPSETT.....	March. 1855	1	9	23 0 9	21 4 0	19 10 6	24 9 9	21 14 0	21 6 9	21 15 7	
10.	„ CASSINATH RAMACHUNDER.	November. 1855	1	0	20 0 6	15 2 3	19 15 0	13 6 6	18 3 9	21 2 9	17 15 9	Average of copyists for 6 months paid as sectioners. Besides this there is an Assistant on a permanent salary.
11.	„ MANUCKJEE NOWROJEE.....	August. 1856	0	4			11 0 0	10 8 0	15 8 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	
											419 0 2	

This statement shews the cost of section writers employed in the *Railway Branch* of the Public Works Department, during the last six months.

The Average amounts to Rupees 419 per mensem.

To this has to be added the salary of the Assistant Mr. Crustnarao Pandurang,* which is at present Rupees 100, but should be increased.

An addition of three Peons is also requisite.

W. H.
Secretary.

Proposed.

Assistant	200
Clerks, &c.	365
3 Peons @ 6	18
	Rs. 583

Present.

Assistant	100
Average of Clerks for last 6 months ...	419
3 Peons now charged as increase to General Department...	18
	537

CRUSTNARAO PANDURANG.

*The writer of the annexed memorandum.
19th *February*, 1857.

APPENDIX No. 322
Secretariat of Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM.

In compliance with the Officiating Chief Secretary's request, the Secretary to Government in the Political Department begs to state it as his opinion, that as the interference treated of in the 19th paragraph of Mr Secretary Hart's letter dated the 24th February 1855, is merely the interference of Political Agents in matters of detail, he does not think that by the adoption of the proposed change, the correspondence between those officers and the Political Department of the Secretariat would be materially reduced.

Adverting to the succeeding paragraph of Mr Secretary Hart's letter, the Political Secretary would beg to observe that, by referring trials to the Sudder Adawlut for review (through Government,) the labor of the Governor, Members of Council, and of the Secretary will be reduced, but the number of letters is slightly increased.

The Political Secretary would further observe that, the work of the Secret and Political Departments of the Secretariat, fluctuates according to the Political state of the country, and that its amount cannot fairly be estimated by the mere numbers of letters received or issued.

20th *February*, 1857.

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copy.)

H. YOUNG,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX No. 323

Secretariat of Bombay.

MEMORANDUM.

The Office establishment in the *General* and *Ecclesiastical* Departments of the Secretariat was remodelled in 1853.* The expense of the Establishment exclusive of Peons was fixed at the lowest sum consistent with the due performance of the duties of the office *at that period* viz. Rupees 2,500; and a saving was thus effected of Rupees 415 per mensem.

2. In reply to the despatch reporting the above arrangement, the Honorable Court communicated their approval of the measure, but expressed a hope that it would not involve a deterioration of work.

3. In the month of September 1855, the Secretary to Government in the *General, Ecclesiastical* and *Public Works*† Department applied for an increase to his Office Establishment to the extent of Rs. 400 per mensem, and in support of his application he demonstrated that the numbers of inward letters had increased since 1852, more than 40 per cent, and the *outward* letters to upwards of 66 per cent.

4. The Honourable Court to whom the Secretary's application for an increase to his Establishment was submitted by the Government of India, accorded their sanction to it in a despatch to that Government dated 4th June 1856, thus making the total amount of the permanent Establishment, exclusive of Peons, Rupees 2,900.

5. This increase had been calculated, however, on the requirements of the office at the time it was made, viz. in September 1855. Since that date, however, the consideration and disposal of all correspondence regarding Public Works, formerly conducted in the Military, Marine, Revenue, Judicial and Political Departments have, under the orders of the Government of India, been altogether transferred to the Public Works Department, and the additional work thus entailed on it, necessitated a further augmentation of the Secretary's Office establishment.

6. Before applying to the Government of India for permission to entertain any additional establishment which might be found permanently necessary over and above that alluded to in the 4th paragraph of this memorandum, the local Government considered it advisable to ascertain, in the first instance, whether the requisite assistance could be obtained by the transfer of any portion of the office establishments of the other Secretaries.

7. The other Departments of the Secretariat did not, however, seem to be relieved of work to any considerable extent by the transfer of the Public Works correspondence to a single Department.

8. The local Government therefore saw no alternative, but to strengthen the office establishment of the Secretary in the General, Ecclesiastical and Public Works Departments, at an increased charge to the state.

9. But in order to avoid possible errors in estimating the extent of permanent increase actually indispensable, authority was given to the Secretary to entertain at first only from month to month such assistance in addition to his permanent establishment of Rupees 2,900 as might be found necessary, the expense of the same being defrayed by contingent bills, until the exact permanent increase indispensably necessary could be accurately ascertained by experience.

*There was not then any separate Department of Public Works, the Secretariat duties now belonging to that Department having been till 1855, performed by the several Secretaries according as the works under consideration may have been Military, Marine, Revenue General, Judicial &c. W. H.

†The Public Works Department was partially organized in February 1855, and completely so in January 1856.

APPENDIX No. 323

Secretariat of Bombay.

10. Acting on this permission, the Secretary has ordered the employment of the following additional Establishment, at a charge of Rupees 300 per mensem.

1	Copyist.	.. .. ..	Rs. 30
5	do.	at Rs. 25 each .. .	125
5	do.	at Rs. 20 each	100
3	do.	at Rs. 15 each	45
			Rs. 300

11. The proceedings of the local Government alluded to in the 9th paragraph of this memorandum, have been reported to the Government of India; from whom no reply has yet been received.

12. The above scheme provides for six copyists on less monthly salary than Rs. 20; which is the least sum that ought to be paid to any copyist permanently employed. To correct this, an increase to these copyists alone is required, amounting to Rs. 25 in all.

13. Several of the higher grade of Assistants are also very inadequately paid. The undersigned understands that Mr. Ricketts has turned his attention to this circumstance.

14. It may therefore be sufficient to state generally, that the number of the several grades absolutely necessary to the Secretary in the General, Ecclesiastical and Public Works Department, (exclusive of the Railway Branch) is as follows:—

Assistants and Superior Clerks.	11
Ordinary Clerks, including Examiners. ..	8
Copyists.	40
	59

W. HART.
Secretary.

26th *February* 1857.

APPENDIX No. 323

Secretariat of Bombay.

Present Permanent Establishment of the General, Public Works and Ecclesiastical Departments of the Secretariat.

	No.	RATE.	TOTAL.
Assistants Clerks and Copyists.	1	400	400
	1	250	250
	1	175	175
	2	130	260
	2	120	240
	2	100	200
	1	90	90
	1	75	75
	2	70	140
	2	65	130
	2	60	120
	2	55	110
	1	50	50
	2	45	90
	2	40	80
	1	35	35
	5	30	150
	5	25	125
	5	20	100
	1	18	18
	1	17	17
	3	15	45
	45		2,900
Add permanent Peon Establishment.....			82
Total monthly charge of permanent establishment at present sanctioned, Rs.....			2,982
Add contingent Establishment described in paragraph 10 of the Memorandum .. .. Rs. 300			
Add contingent Establishment of *Peons*. .. Rs. 18*			318
Total actual present monthly charge on account of permanent and contingent Establishment.....			3,300

*The 3 Peons for whom this cost is incurred, should be transferred to the Railway Branch Establishment.

W. H.

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APPENDIX No. 324

Secretariat of Bombay.

No. 805 *of* 1856.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Finance.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esq.

Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

Sir,

With reference to your Letter, No. 269, dated the 12th June last, I have the honor to subjoin the following statement prepared from the information received from the several Departments of the Secretariat, of the correspondence that passed through those Departments during the year 1855.

Departments.	No. of Letters received in 1855.	No. of Letters sent in 1855.	Detail of column 2.			Remarks.
			Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.	
Political....	4,802	5,825	4,576	870	379	
Secret.....	257	400	349	51	None.	
Judicial	4,733	6,632	4,274	1,334	1,024	
Military and Marine..	7,405	7,838	6,857	981	None.	
* Public Works Department.	2,120	3,009	2,084	854	71	* The N. W. Department and the Educational Branch of the General Department were not fully organized in 1855. The returns relating to them will therefore not fairly show the amount of correspondence belonging to them.
Railway Department.	1,186	789	608	181	None.	
* General	3,204	4,372	2,812	1,048	512	
Ecclesiastical....	311	452	383	55	14	
Revenue and Financial.	6,796	7,321	4,676	2,578	67	
		1,825	916	291	618	
	30,814	38,463	27,535	8,143	2,684	
Deduct Military.....	5,757	5,991	5,289	702		
	25,057	32,472	22,246	7,441	2,684	

Bombay Castle,
12th *September*, 1857.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. YOUNG.

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX No. 325

Secretariat of Bombay.

MEMORANDUM.

The Bombay Secretariat is divided, at present, into departments, which are distributed among three Civil Secretaries and one Military Secretary to Government, as under :—

Revenue,	(With the Survey and Inam Commission Branches)	Under Mr. Officiating Chief Secretary Young.
Financial and Separate.		
Ecclesiastical.		Under Mr. Secretary Hart.
General	(Comprising Education, Medical, Civil Establishments, municipal arrangements, &c.)	
Public Works.	(With the Railway Branch.)	
Political, Secret and Judicial.	Under Mr. Secretary Anderson.	
Military and Marine.	Under Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Melvill.	

2. With the view of reducing the work of the Secretariat, this Government, in their letter No. 868, dated the 24th February 1854, recommended to the Government of India, the introduction of several administrative reforms in the following departments of the state :—

Revenue,
Political,
Judicial,
General and
Public Works.

3. The Government of India, in their reply, No. 1169, dated the 14th September 1855, sanctioned all the proposed reforms, with the exception of those proposed in the Revenue Department, which were dependent on the formation of a Board of Revenue at Bombay; the Government of India having postponed their decision on this matter, pending the consideration of a proposal made for abolishing a similar Board established in Bengal.

By the proposed reforms it was expected that the duties of the Political, Secret, Judicial and Separate Departments might be conducted by one Secretary, and the remaining Civil Departments of the Secretariat by another Secretary, thus reducing the number of Civil Secretaries from *three* to *two*.

On the receipt of the orders of the Government of India above referred to, transfers were made to the Political, Judicial and Revenue Departments, that those orders, as far as they related to each of these departments, might be carried into effect.

In the General and Public Works Departments, the reforms introduced have been, the creation of the offices of Director of Public Instruction and Chief Engineer of Public Works; but the work in those departments of the Secretariat has not, in consequence, been diminished, but, on the contrary, increased.

APPENDIX No. 325

Secretariat of Bombay.

At the date of the letter from this Government to the Government of India above referred to, the Civil departments of the Secretariat were described and distributed as follows:—

Revenue	(with the Survey and Inam Commission Branches.	Under Mr. Officiating Chief Secretary Young.
Financial Separate.	(with the Railway Branch)	
General	(Comprising Public Works, Education, Medical, Civil Establishments, municipal arrangements, the Post Office, and miscellaneous matters which could not be classed under any of those heads.)	Under Mr. Secretary Hart.
Ecclesiastical		
Political Secret Judicial		Under Mr. Secretary Anderson.

The present arrangement and distribution of Departments, is described in paragraph 1 of this Memorandum.

APPENDIX No. 326

Papers respecting the Board of Revenue, Madras.

No. 1866.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE.

FORT ST. GEORGE.
3rd. June 1856.

From

J. D. SIM, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

OOTACAMUND.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th April 1857, requesting them to furnish you with a statement shewing as clearly as may be, the quantity of business that has come before them during the last three years; the letters, the cases, the petitions, &c. You also desire that as regards cases and petitions this statement should shew the age of the oldest case pending undecided at the end of each year, and the average time during which cases and petitions remain pending before being finally disposed of.

2. In reply, the Board desire me to forward to you the accompanying statement, which exhibits the amount of business transacted in the Board's Office during the years 1854, 1855 and 1856.

3. As regards "cases" I am instructed to mention that the only instances in which the Board act judicially, are in deciding upon appeals preferred against the decisions of Collectors, under Regulation IX of 1822, and Regulation VI of 1831.

4. The regular appeals under the first mentioned Regulation are but few, and are exhibited separately in the statement now furnished to you. The greater number of complaints against the Collectors' proceedings under this Regulation, as well as under Regulation VI of 1831, come before the Board in the form of petitions, are disposed of by endorsements or orders, and are therefore included under the head of Petitions.

5. With respect to the length of time at which cases were pending at the end of each of the years named by you, and the average time during which cases and petitions remain on hand before being finally disposed of, I am desired to state that, generally, appeals from decisions passed by Collectors under Regulation IX of 1822, are disposed of within two or three months' time, and that petitions are usually referred to Collectors for report, or are replied to by endorsement, within a fortnight or three weeks. When, however, a correspondence ensues upon the reports of Collectors on petition, their replies are disposed of in the correspondence department in the usual course, with the other letters received.

6. The number of petitions remaining undisposed of on the 2nd January last, when the office re-opened after the Christmas vacation, was only 23 out of 3,903 received.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 326

Papers respecting the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Statement of the Work transacted in the Office of the Board of Revenue during the years 1854, 1855 *and* 1856.

Years.	Letters &c., received.	Letters despatched.	Total.	Petitions.	No. of regular appeals under Regulation IX of 1822.
1854	6895	2850	9745	2788	8
1855	6657	3470	10,127	3815	4
1856	8676	4410	13,086	3903	6

J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 327

Papers respecting the Salary of the Revenue Board's Secretary, Madras.

No. 2253.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 17*th July*, 1856.

From

G. S. FORBES, ESQ.
The Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to reply to your letter of the 18th June 1856, in which you request the Board to specify the amount of salary which would be sufficient at all times to secure the services of an efficient officer as their secretary, and to state whether they consider that a covenanted Sub-Secretary could be dispensed with. You observe that, in Calcutta, the offices of register to the Sudder Court, and Secretary to the Board of Revenue, have been considered to involve a nearly equal amount of labour, and that the salary attached to the former office was reduced some time since to 1700 rupees.

2. The Board desire me to explain, that there is no analogy between the duties of the Register to the Sudder Court and those of the Secretaries in this Office. The correspondence which passes between the Court and the Judicial Officers in the provinces, has necessarily a far more limited range than that which the Collectors of ryotwarree districts maintain with the Board of Revenue; added to which, this office is now frequently called upon to carry out the designs of Government in many miscellaneous matters, which are only indirectly connected with the revenue administration of the country. It is unnecessary to say that the duties of the Sudder Court preclude the possibility of any similar calls upon their attention, or on the time of their subordinate officers.

3. The Board are led to believe that as great a difference in nature and extent would appear on a comparison between the functions of the Revenue Board at Calcutta and their own. The zemindarree system under which the land revenue of Bengal is collected, entails on the Collector none of the labour of personal management which falls on him in ryotwarree districts, and does not afford the same scope for the exercise of judgment and discretion. It follows necessarily that the controlling authority in Bengal is not called upon for instruction in, or for the supervision of details to the extent that is required from the Board of Revenue in this presidency, where there are nineteen ryotwarree districts, and two which combine both the zemindarree and ryotwarree systems.

4. As the two systems are here found side by side, the opinion expressed above, is founded on a practical experience of the relative amount of labour entailed by them.

5. The Board are now preparing, by the desire of Government, returns shewing the precise

APPENDIX No. 327

Papers respecting the Salary of the Revenue Board's Secretary, Madras.

nature and number of a Collector's duties in this presidency. The subject has also been fully entered into in my letter to your address dated 31st May 1856, No. 1709. The information which will thus be laid before you, affords the means of estimating fairly the labour and responsibility of the supervision exercised by the Board. The amount of work which falls on the secretaries, of course, bears a close relation to the general business of the Office. I subjoin, however, for more distinct explanation, a list of the letters* received and replied to, during the last six months, and those otherwise disposed of; and also the petitions from the provinces received and disposed of.†

6. As regards the salary of the secretary, and the possibility of dispensing with a Covenanted sub-secretary, the Board are of opinion that no change can be made without impairing the efficiency of their office. The subjects which come before the Board for disposal have become more numerous during late years, and many of them are of grave importance. Revision of assessment is being carried on in several districts; and with every effort it is at times found necessary to delay the disposal of pressing questions for considerable periods. The time included between what are termed office hours, has rarely been found sufficient for the discharge of their duties by officers who have filled the post of secretary to the Madras Board of Revenue.

7. I am directed further to observe, that if the salary is reduced, it will no longer be possible for the Board to select an Officer of sufficient experience and capacity to hold the office efficiently, as most men will shrink from a toilsome post at an expensive presidency, which is inadequately paid, and will prefer to draw a lower salary in the mofussil as Sub-Collectors or Sub-Judges.

I have the honor to be, &c.

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary.

* Letters received	2,484	† Received	1,252
Do. sent	1,981	Disposed of	1,844
Do. otherwise disposed of	354		

APPENDIX No. 328

Papers respecting the substitution of a single Superintendent for the Revenue Board, and the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue and Police, Madras.

No. 1774.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

27th May 1857.

From

J. D. SIM, ESQ.

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.

Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23d March 1857, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the objections which, in the Board's opinion, exist to the introduction at this presidency of divisional Commissioners of Revenue and Police, according to the system which prevails in other parts of India, and also with the Board's opinion, whether the Commissioners should be placed under a Board, or under a single Superintendent; what number of divisions would be necessary, what districts should be comprised in each division, and where the head quarters of each should be located.

2. In reply, the Board desire me to observe that in July 1855, they were called upon by Government to submit their views, on the general question of appointing a central controlling authority in lieu of the Board of Revenue. On that occasion,* the Board, as then constituted, reviewed the question in all its bearings, and brought under consideration the several points now adverted to by you. A copy of the letter then addressed to Government is furnished herewith, and I am desired to state that if any further information is required beyond what is given in that paper, and in their letter dated 26th May 1857, they will be ready to afford it, on hearing again from you on the subject.

3. I am directed to add that the Senior Member, Mr. Goldingham, was absent in the Northern Circars when the letter above mentioned was addressed to Government, and that he dissents from the views therein expressed so far as regards the main question, whether superior supervision is best maintained by a Board as at present, or by Commissioners, with a Chief Commissioner at the seat of Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. D. SIM,

Acting Secretary.

To Government, 23rd August 1855.

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APPENDIX No. 329

Papers respecting the substitution of a single Superintendent for the Revenue Board, and the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue and Police, Madras.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
23rd August 1855.

From

G. S. FORBES, ESQ.
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

J. D. BOURDILLON, ESQ.
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 2nd July, requesting the Board to submit their views on the general question of appointing a central controlling authority in lieu of the Board of Revenue, with a Statement of their correspondence and orders for 1854—55, and also to state what portion of the work now done by them may eventually be devolved on Collectors when adequately assisted.

2. There appear to be four distinct plans which require remark:—

1st. The appointment of Revenue Commissioners between the Board of Revenue and the Collectors.

2nd. The substitution of Commissioners for the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The extending the powers of the Collectors of districts, and relieving them from detail work, so that they shall hold very much the position of Commissioners, retaining at the same time the Board of Revenue as the controlling authority.

4th. The conferring these extended powers on Collectors, and substituting for the Board of Revenue a single officer adequately assisted as the controlling authority.

3. Against the first of these measures, the Board have lately given their opinion in their letter of the 25th January 1855; and as it would be to introduce here, the system now objected to in Bengal, they conclude that this part of the question is finally set at rest.

4. The second proposition the Board find very fully discussed by their predecessors in their proceedings of the 29th December 1831. The objections to the change are there stated with great clearness and force. The conclusion at which the Board arrived was in favor of continuing the general control in a Board of sufficient strength to allow of the occasional deputation of a Member as Commissioner, when circumstances may render this course advisable.

The Government are in a position to judge of the working of the system of entrusting a certain number of provinces to a Commissioner, from the experience of the last few years in the Northern Circars.

5. In the two letters of the Board, above referred to, the proposition for substituting Commissioners in the provinces for such a Board was opposed by arguments of very great force. Among other objections, the Board shewed reason to believe that the expense of Commissioners would greatly exceed that of a Board.

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Papers respecting the substitution of a single Superintendent for the Revenue Board, and the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue and Police, Madras.

They expressed their belief that "the constant presence of a person possessing powers and "rank above the Collector, and issuing orders directly to the Collector's native servants, would be "attended with the worst consequences. It is, they remarked, of the utmost consequence that "the authority of the Collectors, as the chief executive officers in their respective districts, should "be upheld, and that their responsibility should not be impaired; and if the servants, who are to "conduct the details of management under their direction were taught to look to a local superior "on every occasion, it is quite impossible that the administration could be effective." They pointed out that correspondence would be greatly augmented, and that Collectors being less likely to acquiesce in the opinions of a single Commissioner than of a collective Board, references to Government would become frequent; that on subjects on which they sought information, the Government "would receive four (or more) different reports written without the advantage of "personal communication, and therefore likely to contain much greater contrariety of opinion "than would exist if the parties had the opportunity of hearing the objections which might be urged to each others' views." This difficulty has, the Board believe, been practically realized in Bombay.

6. Again, the Board pointed out that, when acting as a controlling body in the case of any enquiry into the conduct of Collectors, "the acts of the Board lose much of the invidiousness "which on such occasions attaches to an individual, and that the Government have laid before "them much more satisfactory grounds for forming a decision than could be afforded by the re-"port of a Commissioner, who from frequent intercourse or former collusion might be considered "to have a bias one way or the other; and when the abuse has escaped detection for a considera-"ble time, might be supposed to feel his own character in some degree implicated."

The whole of the proceedings from the 46th paragraph to the close, touches upon this subject; and the present members of the Board consider the reasonings of their predecessors very conclusive. Instead of Commissioners being placed over Collectors, the Board would wish to see the position of Collectors elevated, and their powers in some degree enlarged; but chiefly they would wish that Collectors should be relieved from detail duties, and made the supervisors of their extensive provinces.

7. The position held by the administrators of some of our newer territories will best illustrate the meaning of the Board. Our Collectors, as the advisers of Government on all subjects of finance and general administration, as the authority through whom the voice of the people reaches the Government, as heads of the magistracy, as controllers of the customs, as managers of the salt department, and as guardians of the public works, have, in fact, held the position of representatives of the Government in their districts, which equal in revenue some of the colonies of the crown. But their real position has been, in a great degree, disguised by the designation which they bear, and the power of expenditure has been so entirely taken out of their hands, that until lately they were almost helpless as to the improvement of their provinces. But the Board believe that by relieving them from detail duties, and by a liberal trust of the means of advancing the prosperity of their districts, they will assume their proper position; and the Board are sure that the instances will be rare in which the extended trust fails to elicit the same administrative ability, and the same zeal as have been almost invariably displayed in our newer territories.

8. But supposing the powers of Collectors to be thus enlarged, the important question still remains, whether the central controlling authority shall be vested in a Board or in a single officer adequately assisted, and this leads to the fourth branch of the subject.

9. The comparative merits of a Board and a single responsible officer have been often discussed. The Board will therefore content themselves with stating briefly the reasons which, on mature consideration, induce them to recommend the continuance of the Board in preference to the change suggested.

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They would state first, that where the arguments for change are not decided, old established institutions should have the preference. This is particularly the case in India. The Board is a familiar name with the people, and a change is to be deprecated, unless the advantages of the new system are very clear and considerable.

A Board possesses the great advantages of stability, consistency, and comprehensiveness of view; and if the controlling authority is vested in a single person, measures will vary with the peculiar views of that person, and the opinions most peculiar to himself are those which he will be most desirous of carrying out.

For deliberation, a Board appears to be the best institution; for promptitude of action, a single officer. But, in the duties now discharged by the Board, careful deliberation rather than promptitude of action is required.

The principal function of the Board is to compare the institutions of many provinces, selecting those which are best. A single officer would be apt to enforce the institutions to which he has been accustomed, upon other provinces with which he is unacquainted, and to which they may be often unsuited.

A Board perpetuates the experience gained, while that of a single officer dies with him.

A Board has an independence which a single officer would not possess, and its power of remonstrance is valuable when measures which, in its opinion would be injurious to the prosperity of a district, or harsh towards a public officer, are under deliberation.

10. The vast mass of business that comes before the Board, could not be disposed of by a single officer. A large portion of it must be devolved upon his Assistants. When the measures proposed by the heads of districts are rejected, or when their proceedings are censured, they will feel distrust as to whether it is the deliberate act of their superior, or the opinion of an irresponsible assistant.

To this must be added the improbability of always finding, in so limited a service, an officer who combines the talent, judgment, and health, necessary for so overwhelming a task as that of regulating the financial affairs of so many large provinces. These are the principal arguments which lead the Board to express their opinion in favour of continuing a deliberative Board of Revenue, composed of officers called up on account of the experience which they collectively possess of many provinces, in preference to vesting the controlling authority in a single individual, whose experience must be limited to one or two provinces. Or rather it is probable that the officer selected will scarcely have any provincial experience at all. Government will naturally select for such an office a person on the spot acquainted with the routine of the office and its records, and of whose talents they have a personal knowledge. The interruption caused by bringing to the work an officer from the provinces entirely new to the duty will be so great, that a talented man who has risen in the presidency office will naturally be preferred. When this is the case, there will not be at the presidency (with the exception generally of one of the Councillors,) a single revenue officer practically acquainted with the effects of our system upon the people.

11. The Board now proceed to describe the duties devolving upon them. These duties comprise primarily the superintendence of the public revenue in its different branches, and the control of all persons employed in its collection and administration.

Among these revenues, the land tax holds the most prominent place, and forms, in this Presidency, a very onerous charge, in consequence of the principles of assessment varying much, and the districts being generally under the ryotwarree system, where the revenue is collected from thousands of small proprietors with whom an annual settlement is made.

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The revenue derived from salt, and the control over its manufacture, storing and sale, comes next in importance. The remaining revenues are as follows :—

1. Sea Customs.
2. Frontier Do.
3. Abkarry.
4. Moturpha.
5. Stamps.
6. Small Forms and Licenses.
7. Ferries.
8. Extra items of revenue of all descriptions.
9. Forests.

12. In the Superintendence of these revenues, the Board are to bring to the notice of Government such propositions as are calculated in their judgment to augment them, either by increasing the receipts, or diminishing the costs of management, or to improve their administration by a better system of account and control. They are responsible that all the revenue servants of Government, perform their duties with care and diligence, especially in the punctual annual settlement of the land revenue. For this purpose they are to bring to the notice of Government any misconduct on the part of the higher officers, and are vested with the power of fining, suspending, and dismissing native servants of all ranks.

13. In exercising the above functions, various important and delicate duties devolve on the Board. They are to see that the rights of Government are not encroached upon, and to offer their opinion and advice about the best method of defending the suits which are not unfrequently brought against it in the Civil Courts. When its Native revenue servants are guilty of embezzlements, they are the appellate jurisdiction from sentences passed by Collectors and their subordinates, under Regulation IX. of 1822, and VII. of 1828; and in the case of higher delinquents, it is for them ordinarily to decide when criminal proceedings are to be entered on under the Breach of trust Act No. XIII. of 1850. They are also to revise annually the Collector's establishments, and consider the necessity of any alterations in them.

14. Besides the control of these regular establishments, it is for the Board to decide on disputed claims of succession to all hereditary offices in the Revenue and Police Departments, and to see that the emoluments annexed to them are not diverted to other purposes. This duty includes the village officers of every description in every village of the presidency.

15. Another important Office of the Board, is to supervise Yeomiahs and Inams, or all charitable grants made by Government either of money or land;* to see that they are held by the right parties and on valid tenures; and, in the event of lapses, to consider the propriety of continuing the grant, and decide on claims of succession to it. Endowments for the support of Choultries, Mosques, and Hindoo temples, and the custody and disposal of escheats, are also consigned to the charge of the Board of Revenue by Regulation VII of 1817.

16. Under Regulation V of 1804, the Board is constituted a Court of Wards for the custody of Estates devolving to heirs incapacitated by minority, sex or natural infirmity; an obviously important duty, including as it does the education and guardianship of minors, and the proper care of those who are deprived of reason.

17. Until the present month, the Board of Revenue, aided by the Chief Engineer and a professional Secretary, constituted the Department of Public Works, and had charge of all works of irrigation, canals, roads, &c., excepting the great trunk lines under the Superintendents of Roads and Military Buildings. Now that the Departments are separated, it is for the Government to decide how the Board are to perform the duties assigned to them by Regulation I of 1803, of watching over the public revenues, and proposing plans for their augmentation and improvement. The subject was brought to the notice of Government by the Board in their letter of the 30th July 1855, and its importance requires no detailed elucidation. Besides the effect which canals, roads and harbour improvements have on the customs, salt and other branches of revenue, the

*Regulation IV of 1831.

Board shewed that in sixteen of the districts now under their charge, 127 lacs out of 275 lacs of land revenue, are derived from lands irrigated by Government tanks and channels. The intimate connection which therefore must exist in this presidency between the administration of the public revenue at the charge of public works, seems to the Board to require no further comment.

18. Such is a brief outline of the duties devolving on the Board. The practical discharge of them is weighty, and brings under the Board's consideration subjects of every description. The Police as well as the Revenue native Establishments being under their control, the Magisterial administration of the country comes in some degree under their cognizance; and as they are the channel of communication between the executive officers in the Revenue Department and Government, they have to state their opinion on the numerous subjects thus brought to notice. The varied nature of their correspondence, including legislative, police, fiscal, sanitary and agricultural improvements, and other subjects of administrative interest, is shewn in the accompanying alphabetical list of the letters which were received into and issued from their office during the last year.

19. The Board will only add that, at the present moment, the subject of the land revenue is particularly onerous. Measures are already in progress for its revision in several districts, and arrangements for placing it on a sound footing in the other Collectorates occupy the Board's attention. The remodelment of some of the extra branches of revenue is also under consideration.

20. The Board proceed next to reply to the question as to what part of the work now done by the Board may be devolved on Collectors, when relieved from much of their present detailed work by the appointment of Uncovenanted assistants.

The Board are not prepared at present to state all the alterations which appear desirable, but will offer some general observations on the subject. The methods of increasing a Collector's authority may be considered under the following principal heads:—

1st. The control over his servants.
2nd. The power of disbursing money, and effecting local improvements.
3rd. The present state of his legal functions.
4th. His general administrative powers.

21. On the first head, the Board consider that the power of suspending and dismissing their servants from the rank of Tahsildars downwards might be restored to them. Collectors formerly possessed this authority, and though its abolition has prevented its occasional misuse, it has also led to delay and supineness on the part of the native officials in the discharge of public business. Periodical returns showing the number of Tahsildars and other servants dismissed, would check the indiscriminate use of this power if restored to Collectors, who would then have better means of ensuring obedience to their orders, and the punctual discharge of business, and thus become more justly responsible for the state of their districts.

22. On the second head, it appears to the Board that Collectors might have the authority now vested in the Board, of passing contingent bills for small ordinary expenses, and be entrusted with the discretional outlay of money within a fixed sum for occasional public purposes. In their letter of the 6th July 1855, Paragraph 9, the Board have already pointed out how Collectors and their subordinates might advantageously be employed in effecting local improvements through the disbursement of ferry and road funds, thus co-operating with the inhabitants of their districts in carrying out public improvements, and effecting them more cheaply and promptly than, in the opinion of the Board, could otherwise be done. But as these views were not concurred in by Government* it is unnecessary to dwell upon them. The improvements contemplated consisted principally of village and talook roads.

*From Government 21st July 1855.

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23. Under the third head, the Board have already* proposed that Collectors should possess the power of selling land for arrears of revenue, without waiting for the Board's sanction, reporting periodically the sales which have taken place. Under Act VI of 1844, Collectors are now vested with the power of confiscating and selling smuggled goods to any extent, instead of addressing the Board when the value exceeds a certain sum. But seizures of smuggled or illicitly manufactured salt are still reported to the Board for orders, under Clause 4, Section 14, Regulation I of 1805; and this might, in the Board's opinion, be dispensed with. Periodical returns showing the seizures, should be sufficient. Collectors might also exercise the power now vested in the Board by Regulation I of 1820, of giving licenses for European distilleries.

The magisterial functions of a Collector are so blended with his revenue ones, that the Board cannot but refer to them as an important element of authority and usefulness, though it is not their Office to define the method and degree in which they could be advantageously extended.

24. Under the fourth head, the general administrative functions of a Collector are comprised. With respect to the land revenue, the powers of Collectors have recently been enlarged in an important degree, by authorizing them to lower the assessment on lands left waste from over-taxation. The discretion which is virtually left to them of providing for all exceptional cases at the annual settlements, and the establishment of rules for freeing private wells from extra taxation, for planting topes or orchards, and granting cowles for clearing waste land, now give Collectors sufficient authority in this Department, as there are manifest objections against allowing them to make grants of land rent free, or to lower the established assessment on lands in occupancy without the sanction of superior authority.

25. In other Departments there are modes in which their powers might be increased, such as authorizing them to accept offers for the abkarry farms, to distribute to informers and captors their shares of the proceeds of smuggled property, to entertain establishments for the management of attached estates, and to make advances for cultivation and the manufacture of salt within fixed limits. But the principal reform under this head would, the Board think, be effected by gradually relaxing some of the rules by which the authority of Collectors has been latterly restricted. Without entering into detail, they will mention, to illustrate their meaning, the recent orders fixing the sum which Collectors are to keep ready in their treasuries to meet current demands, and directing them to look up the remainder, and report to the Board whenever circumstances oblige them to exceed the rule; and also placing under restrictions their powers of disbursing money for public purposes from the Talook treasuries. The Board are advocates for uniformity of system and practice as far as they can be conveniently attained, but they are opposed to fettering the powers of heads of districts by an overdrawn system of centralization. Their own aim is to teach the people to look up to a Collector as the representative of Government, and ruler of his district; and with this view, they limit their interference with his acts to occasions of real necessity.

26. The Board are aware that the alterations which they have here suggested, will effect little practical change in lightening their own duties or accelerating public business, since no radical change could be effected without vesting Collectors with an extent of authority to which Government might justly object. But the tendency of the measures now proposed will be, on the whole, to increase the powers of Collectors, and elevate their position in public estimation.

27. The Government will thus perceive that the Board are in favor of the third arrangement detailed at the commencement of this letter.

I have the honor to be, &c.

G. S. FORBES.

Acting Secretary.

*See draft of Act forwarded with Board's letter of 1st May, 1855.

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APPENDIX No. 328

Papers respecting the substitution of a single Superintendent for the Revenue Board, and the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue and Police, Madras.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1854—55.

Number of Letters &c. received.	Number of Letters, orders, &c. sent.	TOTAL.	SUBJECT.
46	33	79	**Abkarry** Offers received and sanctioned—grants of Abkarry remissions—breaches of Abkarry Act how disposed of—cases in which Collectors can assist an Abkarry renter in selling the property of a Sub Renter's surety—certificates for Rum.
115	55	170	**Accounts—Farms** Preparation and simplifying of—how to be filled up—transmission of blank, for use of Collectors.
7	13	20	**Acts** drafts of, for opinion—Collectors to make observations on draft acts of the Legislative Council.
70	50	120	**Allowances—Grants—Pensions—Russooms** Reports on the various religious, charitable and personal—Continuance and lapses of—On the commutation of Pagoda and Mosque allowances, into grants of Inam lands—Continuance of, to Poligars.
39	38	77	**Arrears of Revenue** Reports upon, both by Board and Collectors.
128	106	234	**Assessment** revision of rates of, on lands brought under cultivation by means of tanks—reduction of, on garden lands—grant of, remission of, on lands—relative to the assessing of scattered trees on occupied lands.
3	3	6	**Carriage for Troops** Difficulty experienced in providing.
339	210	549	**Charges** Statements of contingent Extra Saderwared, under and without Estimates and Tuccavy—for audit.
141	128	269	**Collectors** Appointments of—of additional Sub Collectors and special Assistants reports of—receiving and delivering over charge—applications of, for leave—residence of—Sub-Examination of Assistant.
9	5	14	**Commutation Rates** respecting the bearing of on the condition of the people.
25	34	59	**Court's Despatches** received and proceedings thereon—transmission of Broken set Proceedings to Honorable Court.
214	194	408	**Inams—Yeomiahs—Mauniums** Reports of lapses of, and decisions upon some involving many cases.

APPENDIX No. 328

Papers respecting the substitution of a single Superintendent for the Revenue Board, and the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue and Police, Madras.

Number of Letters &c. received.	Number of Letters, orders, &c. sent.	TOTAL.	SUBJECT.
112	51	163	**Establishments** for preparing Jummabundy Accounts, and for managing Estates under attachment—Detailed annual lists of the Revenue and Magisterial.
42	32	74	**Exhibitions** for the promotion of Agricultural Industry.
101	82	183	**Estates—Mootahs—Shrotriums—Zemindaries—Jaghires** reports on the death and succession of minors, registry, attachment, resumption and subdivision of, succession of Hindoo females to charges incurred on account of minor Zemindars.
21	15	36	**Kisbundy Beriz** substitution of money payment in lieu of deductions from.
312	258	570	**Lands** sales of—boundary disputes—grant of, as endowments for choultries—compensation for lands taken up for public purposes—grant of on the Neilgherries, reports on the extent of, irrigated by anicuts—levy and remission of quit rent on certain—rewards to informers of concealed cultivation—regarding the different descriptions of soils—questions respecting vanpyre cultivation on the irrigation of, by new wells—and on the subject of water disputes.
9	6	15	**Lungerkhanas** Charges &c., incurred on account of.
26	15	41	**Moturpha** questions regarding the levy of—grant of compensation to certain mittahdars—on the subject of retaining the tax on houses &c., and applying it to municipal purposes.
729	518	1247	**Miscellaneous** regarding distribution of books—repairs of buildings—improving breed of Cattle—supply of Coir to Bengal Government—Cotton Reports—District Dáks formation of Dispensaries—transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph—Collection of money by Emissaries of the Madras Native Association—Reports on different descriptions of Fibres—Indents for Furniture and stationery for Public Offices—Improvements to Towns—Official memos—information required regarding Mineral Waters—Establishment of local museums—Notifications for publication in the Gazette—Oaths—Reports on the different descriptions of Oils—relativeto the suppression of sales of opium—Reminders—Abolition of slavery—Reports on the use of Torture—Indents for Treasure Boxes—Cash to be left with Tahsildars for current expenses applications for copies of Treaties—regarding Unanswered Lists—execution of warrants—establishment of Printing Presses—construction and repairs of Roads—Reports on the area of Talooks—Reports on vaccination—transfer of villages.
45	27	72	**Pagodas—Mosques** continuance of allowances to—regarding the ceremony of walking and running through fire—and the suppression of the swinging festival—nomination of Trustees to Patcheapah's Charities.
342	188	530	**Petitions** special letters upon—Registers of.

APPENDIX No. 328

Papers respecting the substitution of a single Superintendent for the Revenue Board, and the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue and Police, Madras.

Number of Letters &c received.	Number of Letters, orders, &c. sent.	TOTAL.	SUBJECT.
5	9	14	**Plantations** reports on Government—and nursery Gardens.
36	22	58	**Police** reports on the strength of the district—entertainment of Peons.
8	8	16	**Records** reports on the state of.
615	8	623	**Regulations** applications for copies of annual reports and cases tried under Regulation IX of 1822—Returns under Regulation VI of 1831.
34	27	61	**Rents** abolition of Hill and Jungle—relinquishment of Tolls on Ferries—levy of tolls on Cochrane's Canal.
2	12	14	**Retrenchments** Civil Auditors'
95	62	157	**Revenue** reports and explanations on land and extra sources of.
613	177	790	**Salt** Returns and correspondence respecting—for exportation to Calcutta—confiscation of smuggled—extension of new pans—on the importation of Goa—charges for covering salt heaps—manufacture of &c.
138	124	262	**Sea Customs** questions relating to department of—grant of drawback—levy of duties—abolition of frontier customs—opening of new ports—refunds of duty—revision of tariff—statements of tables of trade—arrivals and departures of vessels—refund of export duty on sugar made from Jaggery imported from Ceylon—levy of import duty on Foreign Sugar.
164	43	207	**Season** reports on state of—proposed expenditure of money on public roads with a view of relieving the suffering poor—entertainment of extra peons during scarcity.
183	160	343	**Servants Public** monoply of appointments by a certain class of appointments, removals and transfers of Serishtadars, Tahsildars, &c., Batta and Gratuities to—suspensions and dismissals of—levy of fines on—Increases of salaries to—securities taken from.
35	34	69	**Stamps** reports on the revenue, sales, &c., of—purchase of cadjans and paper for—destruction of old stamp papers—correspondence relating to Postage stamps to go through the superintendent of—
87	88	175	**Suits** institution and defence of—brought against Public Officers—Recovery of costs of.

APPENDIX No. 328

Papers respecting the substitution of a single Superintendent for the Revenue Board, and the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue and Police, Madras.

Number of Letters, &c. received.	Number of Letters, orders, &c. sent.	TOTAL.	SUBJECT.
1694	114	1808	**Statements** discontinuance and return of certain—Bullion Returns of Collections and Charges—of Demand Collection Balance and explanations—Census Returns—of Extra Tent allowance of Grain.
84	61	145	**Survey** revision of—in certain districts—entertainment of Native pupils for instruction in—supply of instruments for the use of survey classes.
24	23	47	**Timber** preservation of, in forests—fuel for the use of the Port-Novo Company.
31	18	49	**Vernaculars** on the subject of the discontinuance of the Mahratta language.
21	10	31	**Village Officers** remuneration to Cavilgars, Curnums and Village Moonsiffs—Nomination of Moonsiffs—reform of village police.
40	51	91	**Weights and Measures** call for a statement of—in use in districts.
7	6	13	**Zillah** formation of a new,
6791	3118	9,909	**Letters, &c.**
		3,243	petitions received and disposed of during the official year 1854—55.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
23rd *August* 1855.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copies)
J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

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APPENDIX No. 329.

Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

No. 59 of 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

To

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

For Affairs of the Honorable East India Company.

LONDON,

DATED BOMBAY, 12*th September* 1839.

HONORABLE SIRS,

REVENUE MANAGEMENT.
Submitting a proposition to the Honorable Court for the appointment of another Revenue Commissioner, or the establishment of a Revenue Board under this Presidency.

Rev. Cons. 1838.
25th April, v. 3178 to 83.
10th October, v. 7688.
19th December, v. 9465 to 72.
Rev Cons. 1839, 11th September, v. 5741 to 52.

Adverting to paras. 50 to 52 of your Honorable Court's letter, No. 7, dated the 25th October 1837, and to para. 34 of our reply No. 18 of the 30th August 1838, we have now the honor to transmit for your Honorable Court's favorable consideration, the accompanying copies of our proceedings, recorded under the dates quoted in the margin, on the question of bringing the Southern Mahratta Country under the same system of revenue supervision and control, as is exercised over the other districts under this Presidency.

2nd. In order to accomplish this very desirable object, the attainment of which would be productive of very beneficial effects, three plans have engaged our attention, viz., First, the extension of the present Revenue Commissioner's control over the Dharwar and Belgaum Collectorates, withdrawing it for a time from the best settled portion of the districts now under his authority; Secondly, the appointment of another Revenue Commissioner between whom and the present one the supervision of the whole of the districts under this Presidency should be divided; and, Thirdly, the establishment of a Revenue Board.

3rd. The exclusion of the Southern Mahratta Country, now forming the Collectorates of Dharwar and Belgaum from the general control of the Revenue Commissioner, may be justly said to have been attended with injurious effects, a strict system of supervision is perhaps more called for there, than in any other part of our territory. The details of village management, preparation of village accounts, and the assimilation of the Revenue system generally, as far as practicable to that which obtains in our earlier settled districts, are subjects which do not seem to have attracted that notice in these Southern provinces that they deserve, and that has elsewhere been accorded to them.

4th. When the office of Revenue Commissioner was first instituted, the appointment of Principal Collector of the Southern Mahratta Country was held by a Civilian of high standing in the Madras service, the late Mr. J. Nisbet, whom it was perhaps not thought advisable to place under a subordinate officer of this Presidency. But the most influential reason for the exclusion, no doubt, was, that the charge of the Revenue Commissioner would be rendered so extensive as to prevent his undertaking, with any prospect of success, the supervision of these districts in addition to the whole of the Deccan, Konkan and Guzerat.

5th. The former reason no longer applies, but the latter is as strong now, as it was originally, and however desirable it may be that the benefit of the Revenue Commissioner's valuable superintendence should be extended to these distant provinces, an insuperable objection arises from the impossibility of his conducting his important duties over so large a space. The range over which he now travels is far too extensive for one individual effi-

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Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

ciently to superintend, and though the mental and bodily activity, zeal, ability and perseverance evinced by Mr. Williamson during the long period he held the appointment, enabled him to go through the laborious duties with which he was entrusted with the highest credit to himself, and benefit to the Government and its subjects, still, it may, without derogating in the slightest degree from the merits of the gentleman who now fills the office, be doubted, whether the task could be undertaken by many others with the same prospect of success, or it may be almost said without a certainty of failure.

6th. The condition of the Province of Guzerat is steady and flourishing, the Revenue easily realized, the village system complete, and the accounts regularly kept, and it is altogether in that satisfactory state, that no difficulty can be experienced or need be anticipated in its Revenue administration. No great or important measure is now in progress, no general revision of the assessment, and no particular call exists for the special attention of the Revenue Commissioner. It therefore occurred to us that the supervision of that Officer over the Revenue establishments of Guzerat, which experience has proved to have been so salutary, might be dispensed with at less hazard of detriment to the public interests, than in any other part of the Presidency; while it cannot be questioned, that the unsettled districts of the Southern Mahratta Country call for a much more detailed and active superintendence than can be exercised by the Government direct.

7th. To introduce uniformity of system, and those changes which have been attended with so much advantage in the Revenue administration of the Deccan, and other parts of the Revenue Commissioner's charge, it is scarcely sufficient to furnish the Collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar with copies of proceedings, as your Honorable Court would seem to desire, and with directions to act upon them. The progress made in carrying plans into execution must be marked on the spot. The details examined, difficulties as they may arise removed by the experience gained in former trials, and that steady perseverance insisted on which alone can secure success. The attainment of these objects cannot reasonably be expected, while Officers acting independently of each other, and of any higher directing authority, are striving towards the same end, perhaps under different views, and with different principles.

8th. The transfer, however, of the Revenue Commissioner's authority from one to another part of the Presidency is, we must confess, but a choice between two evils. In fact, no part of our provinces should be removed from the salutary control of an able superintending officer. The benefits which have resulted from the establishment of the Commissioner's Office are manifold and so evident as to require no special notice, and though much of its utility may have depended on a fortunate selection of an individual, yet much arises from the nature of the appointment itself. It is however unquestionable, that the deficiency of the office is greatly injured by the vast extent over which its authority is spread, and that, if it be desired to render this description of agency in the highest degree useful, the charge of the whole of the Presidency should be divided between two Commissioners. To one should be allotted the Provinces of Guzerat and Khandesh. To the other the Konkan, Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

9th. The majority of the Board as constituted at the time the subject first came under consideration were in favor of this scheme, to which but one objection only could be urged, and that is, the increased expense which would attend the creation ofthe new office. Copies of the Minutes, to which we solicit your Honorable Court's particular attention, recorded by the several members of Government, will be found amongst the proceedings now forwarded.

10th. As an intermediate and temporary expedient, the Honorable Mr. Anderson was of opinion, that the Collectorates of Dharwar and Belgaum might be placed under charge of the Revenue Commissioner, who should continue to exercise his usual supervision over Gu-

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Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

zerat, but without being required to visit that Province personally. If it were deemed advisable to manage the Revenue administration of this Presidency by means of Commissioners, he thought that two Officers of that description were indispensable. He entertained doubts however, whether, unless the expense were much greater, it would not be preferable to establish a Revenue Board, rather than there should be two Revenue Commissioners.

11th. The late Sir Robert Grant was in favor of the temporary expedient proposed by Mr. Anderson, because it was the most practicable course that could be adopted. As a permanent arrangement, however, Sir Robert Grant preferred the individual agency of two Revenue Commissioners to that of a Revenue Board; and on this point he observes, after alluding to the opinions expressed by many eminent authorities, in his Minute of 16th April 1838. "Whether we have one or two Revenue Commissioners, I shall deeply regret "the day when a Board of Revenue is set up between the Government and the territorial "administration of the country."

12th. The Honorable Mr. Farish expressed himself in favor of individual superintendence in preference to that of a Revenue Board. The very great benefits which have resulted to the country from the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, might, he conceived, be in a great measure lost, unless the duties, which are at present too extensive, were more circumscribed, so that they might fall within the ability of one person to discharge efficiently. He was therefore of opinion that there should be two Revenue Commissioners who should be placed on precisely the same footing.

13th. On the 25th July 1838, a reference was, by our direction, made to the Revenue Commissioner with the view to ascertain what districts might be safely withdrawn from his control, while his superintendence extended over the Southern Mahratta Country, and whether the Revenue systems of the Northern districts were sufficiently established to go on safely for a time without his periodical visits and inspection. The reply of the late Revenue Commissioner, dated 27th August 1838, a copy of which is also forwarded will be found recorded under the date quoted in the margin. From this it will be seen that Mr. Williamson was of opinion, that the proposed arrangement might be made if the Revenue Commissioner was not required to make tours to Guzerat. He observes—"The part of the duty which would be most "increased by the proposed addition would be that of making tours, and judging from per-"sonal observation of the Revenue system, I incline to think that the present range is al-"most as extensive as can conveniently be gone over as often as is desirable." He was however of opinion, that if no financial difficulties interposed, the country would derive much benefit from the division of the duty of supervising between two officers, one to make the Tour of Guzerat, Kandesh and the Northern Konkan, and the other to visit the Southern Mahratta Country and the Deccan.

Rev. Cons. 1838, 19th December v. 9,465, Vide Collection No. 1.

14th. In support of this opinion, he observes in the same communication—"The pro-"priety of this division, is I think, obvious both from the geographical situation and condi-"tion of the Country. Without taking any credit to myself personally, I may, I think, safely "say, that the resources of all the zillahs are in a train of improvement, and that that im-"provement is in a considerable degree owing to the uniformity of system which has fol-"lowed the superintendence of the Revenue Commissioner, and the discovery of abuses "which may often strike a person whose range like this embraces many provinces, but which "might escape the keenest observation of a person who had long resided in one Collectorate. "This effect would of course be increased, if little more time could be devoted to each "village, and as an improvement in the revenue may be fairly looked for as the result, the "measure would, I think, in the end, be an economical one." We deem it proper to quote Mr. Williamson's own words, because, his great experience and judgment render his opinions especially on such a question peculiarly valuable.

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15th. The Honorable Mr. Dunlop, who was Member of the Board at the time the Revenue Commissioner's reply was received, referred to his minute of 28th September 1838, a copy of which is likewise enclosed, regarding the formation of the Sholapoor Collectorate, as containing his sentiments on the question of appointing another Revenue Commissioner under this Presidency. But on the present occasion he likewise observed in support of his former opinion, that if the duties of supervision were divided between two such officers, it would enable them to devote much more attention to each district; and that the resources of the country would be improved much beyond any additional expense that could be incurred by the arrangement.

Recorded Rev. Cons 1838, 24th October, v. 7925. Collection No. 1.

16th. Before submitting to your Honorable Court our proceedings on this question, we deemed it advisable to have before us a statement showing the cost of maintaining a Revenue Board, contrasted with that of having two Revenue Commissioners, and we have now the honor to submit a statement furnishing the required information.

Recorded Rev. Cons 1839, 11th Sept 5741 to 52.

17th. The returns which, at our request, were furnished to us from the other Presidency, and copies of which were transmitted with our proceedings, exhibit the cost of the Revenue Boards maintained at Calcutta, Agra and Madras as follows: —

	Per annum.		
Revenue Board, Bengal.....	Rs. 3,29,969	12	0
Do. North Western Provinces..	„ 1,93,584	0	0
Do. Madras.....	„ 2,74,661	0	0

18th. The cost of the Revenue Commissioner and his establishment under this Presidency may be assumed as follows :—

	Per mensem.			
Salary of Revenue Commissioner.....	Rs. 3,750			
Do. Assistant.....	„ 400			
		4,150	0	0
Establishment.....		1,466	8	0
	Per mensem, Rs.	5,616	8	0

or per annum Rupees 67,398. The total yearly expense, including deputation allowance to the Revenue Commissioner and his Assistant, with travelling and contingent charges, may be assumed at Rs. 75,000, or about a lac and half annually for two Revenue Commissioners.

19th. The expense of forming a Revenue Board at this Presidency will, according to the accompanying statement, be Rs. 1,67,136 per annum as follows :—

2 Members of the Board each.....	Rs. 3,750	
	Per mensem.	
Secretary.....	Rs. 7,500	
Deputy.....	„ 2,100	
	„ 1,000	
		10,600
English branch of Establishment.....		1,500
Native do.		1,200
Peons—office rent and petty supplies.....		628
	Per mensem..	13,928

or per annum Rupees 1,67,136.

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Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

20th. If, however, it should be determined that the members are to make annual tours during the fair season, or that the Board is to perform in any way the duties of an office of audit or account, or if it should be so constituted as to relieve the Government of much of the Revenue detail now coming before it, a modification of establishment will be necessary, and it will be requisite that the Board should consist of three members as is the case at the other Presidencies.

21st. The expense of the Revenue Board, might, we conceive, be met in some measure by remodelling the Secretariat, somewhat after the plan suggested by our Acting Chief Secretary in his memo. of 5th July last, a copy of which is enclosed, so that the annual expenditure on its account would be very little in excess of that attendant upon having two Revenue Commissioners.

22nd. We now beg to leave this question to the decision of your Honorable Court. It is absolutely essential that the Southern Mahratta Country should be placed under the control of a supervising authority, and we know of no better way of effecting this object than by appointing either another Revenue Commissioner, or establishing a Revenue Board under this Presidency. Should your Honorable Court see fit to adopt the former plan, we contemplate making the division of districts as explained in the 8th para., but on this point we respectfully request that it may be left to our option to apportion the districts between the two Revenue Commissioners in such manner as the public interests may, in our judgment, require.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *12th September*, 1839.

(Signed) JAMES FARISH,
(„) G. W. ANDERSON.

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No. 2 of 1841.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

To

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS
For Affairs of the Honorable East India Company.
LONDON.

HONORABLE SIRS,

With reference to our letter, dated the 12th September 1839, No. 59, regarding the appointment of another Revenue Commissioner, or the establishment of a Revenue Board under this Presidency, we beg to transmit, for the information of your Honorable Court, the accompanying extracts of a report by the visiting Judicial Commissioner for the Southern Mahratta Country, dated the 30th of June 1840, and of a letter from the Register to the Sudder Adawlut, dated the 16th of October last, pointing out the necessity of some authority, with general powers of control and superintendence in Revenue matters, being established for that Province.

2. In again drawing your Honorable Court's attention to this subject, we beg to state, that all the experience gained since the date of our despatch above quoted, tends to confirm us in the opinions which we have already expressed as to the expediency of the measure therein recommended, viz. the appointment of two Revenue Commissioners for the districts under this Presidency.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *27th February*, 1841.

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
(„) J. FARISH,
(„) G. W. ANDERSON.

APPENDIX No. 331

Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

No. 38 of 1841.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

To

THE HONRABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS
For Affairs of the Honorable East India Company,
LONDON.

DATED BOMBAY, 1st *October* 1841.

HONORABLE SIRS.

With reference to your Honorable Court's letter, dated the 27th May last, conveying your sanction to the appointment of a second Revenue Commissioner for this Presidency, with the view of bringing the Southern Mahratta Country under the same system of revenue supervision and control as is exercised over the other districts comprised in our charge, we have the honor to lay before your Honorable Court, copies of our proceedings on the subject recorded under the date quoted in the margin.

Rev Cons 1841
28th July, v. 4143 to 45.
October, v. 5464 to 68.
Enclosure No 1.

2nd. In order to give effect to your Honorable Court's instructions contained in the above despatch, it was necessary that so much of Regulation V. of 1830 of the code of this Presidency should be rescinded, as provides that there shall be one Revenue Commissioner and exempts the Southern Mahratta Country from his jurisdiction. For this purpose, we submitted a draft act to the Government of India to be passed into a law.

3rd. Your Honorable Court's orders decided the question of the salaries of the Revenue Commissioners and their Assistants, but as the extent of establishment remained to be determined, we solicited the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council to the entertainment of such establishment for each office within the limit of the amount of the establishment of the present Revenue Commissioner as might be found expedient with the strictest regard to economy.

4th. His Lordship in Council however, presuming that the whole expense which the measure in question involved, was not clearly placed before your Honorable Court, called upon us to furnish a statement of the additional cost, in order to enable His Lordship in Council to make a special reference to your Honorable Court, which was deemed necessary from the present state of the finances, and your Honorable Court's recent pointed injunctions on the subject. His Lordship in Council at the same time expressed his wish that we would carefully consider with reference to the existing pressure on the public finances, whether the creation of the contemplated office was absolutely unavoidable, and whether we might not find the means of providing, during some portion of each year, an adequate local superintendence over the revenue affairs of the Southern Mahratta Country without incurring the cost of a permanent separate Commissioner, and of the inferior establishment necessary for the assistance of such an officer.

5th. In compliance with their requisition, we have furnished the Government of India with a full statement of the additional expense which the new appointment would involve, to which, we would beg to refer, forming the enclosure No. 1.

6th. With respect to the means of providing an adequate local superintendence over the revenue affairs of the Southern Mahratta Country, without incurring the above cost, we have stated to the Government of India that our sentiments have already been recorded, and are fully convassed in paras. 2 to 9 of your Honorable Court's despatch, now under acknowledgment, and although the creation of the appointment in question, is only unavoidable, with reference to the evils of the present want of superintendence, no better or

APPENDIX No. 331

Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

less costly plan than that which has been devised, occurs to us. It has further been observed that this plan provides also for the contraction, within reasonable limits, of the charge of the existing Commissioner, the extent of whose present range is notoriously greater than can be fully controlled by any single officer, however active and energetic.

7th. Your Honorable Court after passing under review, the present state of the Finances in para. 7 of your despatch, conclude with the observation that "we shall consider "ourselves to be only following the dictates of a wise economy in granting the additional "aid which you solicit," and viewing the question in this light, any delay in the introduction of the proposed measure may be said to hazard a loss, instead of effecting a saving towards the relief of our financial embarrassments.

8th. In the 18th para. of our letter to your Honorable Court, dated the 12th September 1839, which is replied to in your despatch conveying your sanction to the new appointment, we assumed the additional cost at Rupees 75,000 per annum, which, it will be observed, corresponds with the details to be found in the papers now submitted, with a trifling difference originating in the salary of the Assistant Revenue Commissioner being fixed by your Honorable Court on the higher scale of that of a 1st Assistant, and of the pay of the Dufterdar, which depends on length of service being calculated at the highest rate, both of which sources of excess may be so graduated as to limit the expense to the amount estimated. That your Honorable Court were aware of the whole expense which, the measure will occasion, would not therefore appear to admit of a question.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) G. W. Anderson.
(„) J. H. Crawford.
(„) L. R. Reid.

Bombay Castle,
1st *October* 1841.

(True copies)

H. Young,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX No. 332

Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

No. 868 of 1855.

General Department.

FROM

W. HART, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DATED *24th February* 1855.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to submit for the approval of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the following explanation of a revised system which, after the most careful deliberation, he proposes to adopt for the purpose of carrying out the improvements in the several points of civil administration in this Presidency, adverted to by Mr. Officiating Secretary Allen's letters, (Home Department, Judicial) No. 913, dated 25th August, and 1215, dated 24th November 1854, and by the Honorable the Court of Director's despatch, No 15 of 28th June last, to which especial reference is made in the former of those two letters.

2nd. The improvements contemplated by the above correspondence may at first sight appear scarcely, if at all connected, one of them being such an alteration in the system of official correspondence in the Bombay Secretariat as will admit of the reduction of the number of civil Secretaries, the other the creation of a new office, that of Inspector of Prisons. His Lordship in Council however, is confident that the explanation which he has directed me to submit in this letter, will show that both of the above improvements, as well as others, which I am also about to detail, must be regarded as portions of one general reform, which he considers it necessary to introduce into the system by which this Government act in their administrative and controlling capacities.

3rd. His Lordship in Council is convinced that if the number of Secretaries under this Government is to be reduced, it is not so much the *system* of *correspondence*, as supposed by the Government of India, which will have to be revised, as the whole system of transacting business, which differs in some important particulars from that which is established at the other Presidencies.

4th. The first great difference between the mode of carrying on the public business here, and at Madras, is one which the Right Honorable the Governor was led to notice, soon after his arrival as head of the Government of this Presidency, it is the great amount of *detail* here brought before the Government. All authority has been made to centre in the Government of this Presidency, to a far greater extent than in the rest of India; and His Lordship in Council has no hesitation in expressing his opinion, that if this system is to be upheld, the existing machinery of the Secretariat cannot be curtailed, that in fact, it is at this moment barely sufficient for the work that is required of it.

5th. In corroboration of this opinion His Lordship in Council would here advert, first, to the irreparable loss which the Secretariat and the Government have recently sustained by the premature death of Mr. Goldsmid, which, it is to be feared, is to be ascribed to over exertion and over anxiety, in the performance of his duties; and next to the resignation of Mr. Erskine, whose talents and disposition peculiarly qualify him for the Secretariat, but whose health was unequal to so laborious an office, and who has been compelled by this cause, to relinquish it for one of inferior emolument and vastly inferior importance.

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6th. With regard to the amount of business coming before the Government of Bombay as compared with that transacted in at least one of the larger Presidencies, I am directed here to submit the following remarks, which the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council will perceive, are principally based upon the Right Honorable the Governor's personal acquaintance with the system of Government in Madras, which he therefore considers may be usefully contrasted with that of Bombay, as regards the manner in which the time of each Government is occupied.

7th. It might at first sight be supposed, that a Presidency, with double the population and Revenue of Bombay, would give a far greater amount of labor to its Government; so far from the conclusion being correct, His Lordship has found that "in every department "the work done by Government is infinitely heavier at Bombay than at Madras."

8th. To begin with the Political department. In this department it might certainly be expected that the amount of correspondence would be greater at this Presidency. Inasmuch as it includes within its limits the territories of a great many chiefs, more or less dependent upon the British Government, but for the degree of interference which is exercised in the affairs of these petty States, His Lordship was not at all prepared. There is nothing at all analogous to this at Madras. The Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, though they pay tribute, enjoy comparative independence in their internal affairs. The Resident advises, but the Government seldom authoritatively interferes. Poodoocottah, Southern Polygars, and the great Zemindars of the Northern Sircars are not placed under distinct Political agencies like the chiefs of Kattiawar and Guzerat, but under Revenue officers who have the business of their own districts to attend to, and consequently little leisure to devote to their quasi political duties. The chiefs under their control, therefore, are more in the position of the Hubshee of Jinjeera, or the Rajah of Jowar in the Tanna Collectorate of Bombay, who appear, for the same reason probably, to be left more free from interference than any of the other chiefs under the political control of the Bombay Government.

9th. Next, with respect to the Judicial department, when the Right Honorable the Governor first undertook the Government of Madras, there were not under that Presidency any *Non-regulation* districts; subsequently it is true, such districts were annexed, as the Goomsur Mehals and other Hill districts in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Collectorates and Kurnool, but these are only an insignificant fraction of the Madras Territories, while at Bombay there is a vast extent of country which is not yet brought under the Regulations. In these "Non-regulation" provinces (Scinde and Sattara) the judicial business is carried on in a very anomalous manner. The Judges, or Judicial Assistants as they are called, being generally junior civil servants exempted from the supervision of the Sudder Adawlut, but placed under the immediate control of Government, for whose confirmation all the more serious criminal cases which may involve capital punishment or transportation are sent, and thus Government have entailed upon them not only a very painful duty, but one which adds greatly to their labor and to that of their Judicial Secretary.

10th. Another circumstance which embarrasses the working of the Judicial department of the administration of Bombay is, that at present, the Police of the whole Presidency is directly under Government, without the intervention of any responsible head, an experiment which was tried some time ago of appointing a deputy Secretary to Government exclusively for the conduct of correspondence relating to Police matters, has, as the Most Noble the Governor General is aware, been disapproved of by the Honorable the Court of Directors, though not until it was found by this Government to have failed in its object, having in fact been abandoned soon after the arrival of the Right Honorable the Governor who, for several reasons, felt himself constrained to propose the abolition of the office of deputy Police Secretary, intending however to propose some other arrangement for ensuring the proper supervision of Mofussil Police Authorities. The arrangement for this purpose, which his Lordship in Council has decided to propose, will be explained below.

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11th. As regards the revenue administration of this Presidency, Government have now to perform those duties of general supervision and control which, at Madras, are assigned to the Board of Revenue. It seems to have been intended that the duties referred to, should have been delegated to the Revenue Commissioners, but in point of fact, a Collector in the Madras Presidency has higher responsibilities, and more substantive power, than both the Collector and Commissioner together at Bombay. One important portion of the Collector's duties, the settlement of boundary disputes, is here allotted to the revenue survey department, another, the enquiring into the titles under which alienated or rent free lands are held is committed to a special commission. At this Presidency the Government appoint the chief native officer in each Collectorate, and the Collector has not the power of removing them. The whole system in short is one of central instead of local authority, and hence although the area, population, and revenues of the Bombay Presidency, are smaller than those of any other Presidency, the Government of the former is probably that which undertakes the greatest amount of work.

12th. The duties of the Financial department (including the Railway correspondence) are here carried on by the Revenue Secretary; at Madras the Financial department was (and probably continues to be) separate from the Revenue, being one of those under the charge of the 2nd civil Secretary.

13th. The General department under this Presidency is a much more important one than the Public department at Madras. In this department are managed nearly the whole of the Public Works, which at Madras would come under the Revenue and Military departments. If unity of control were secured by this arrangement, it would not be objectionable, but this has not been the case, and it is only by an alteration which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council proposes to make in the arrangement of the Secretariat, and which I am ordered to detail below, that the present anomalous system of having some works which are intimately connected with (if not belonging to) the revenue department, considered in a different one, can be reformed.

14th. The business of the Military Secretary at this Presidency, embraces the control of all the departments of the Indian Navy. The Marine department at Madras is comparitively one of minor importance, nevertheless the Secretary in charge of it (the Secretary in the Public department) has the assistance of a Marine Board, which does not exist at Bombay. The amount of labor in the Military Secretary's department would, of course, be lighter in this Presidency, inasmuch as the Army is smaller than that of Madras, but the Right Honorable the Governor considers that this is fully counterbalanced by the addition of the business of the Indian Navy.

15th. Such are the circumstances ascertained from the experience of the Right Honorable the Governor in both Presidencies, which have enabled him to understand, not only the fact, but how it happens, that in every department the work of Government is heavier here than in the Presidency of Madras.

16th. With respect to the Agency by which the Secretariat share of this work is carried on, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs me to record the fact, that since the reduction of the two deputy Secretaryships effected since His Lordship commenced his administration of this Presidency, the number of covenanted officers in the Secretariat here is smaller than at Madras.

17th. At Madras there are three Secretaries and two deputy Secretaries, (1 Civil and 1 Military), here there are four Secretaries but no deputies. There are also at Madras six translators to Government whose united pay amounts to 20,400 Rs. per annum; these appointments being generally held by civil servants or military officers, in conjunction with other offices. At this Presidency there is but one Oriental Translator, upon a salary of 9,000 Rs. per annum, the present incumbent being a native of India, and the Right Honor-

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able the Governor believes that the salaries of the six translators and their offices, are not included in the Secretariat charges at Madras, while that of the Oriental Translator and his office help to swell these charges at this Presidency.

18th. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has considered it necessary that I should recite, as I have done at some length, the circumstances which he regards as illustrating the causes of the excess of business falling upon the Government and Secretariat of this Presidency; and I am now to state the modifications which he proposes in each department, to give effect to the instructions of the Honorable Court and the Government of India.

19th. In the Political department, the amount of interference in the internal and even domestic affairs of the numerous chiefs, who are still under the supervision of this Government must be reduced. Hitherto this whole class of persons has been considered as under the perpetual tutelage of Government. This system must be gradually abandoned. The duties of guardianship may, in the first instance, perhaps be particularly transferred to the Political Agents, but ultimately His Lordship in Council hopes that the chiefs may be left to manage their own affairs without even this intervention. Whatever mismanagement and oppression take place in these chiefs' territories are now laid to the account of our Government, and it is also to be borne in mind that the system of interference at *Bombay* in the affairs of the native States under this Presidency, is perhaps the most infallible means of prolonging the existence of *Khutput*. In corroboration of this view may be cited various instances of intrigue and corruption which have lately been brought to light in the Rewa Kanta agency; through the zealous and indefatigable exertion of Major Wallace. This Government will always endeavor to justify the expectation of the Honorable Court, that they will not shrink from exerting to the utmost whatever powers of control or interference they have a right to exercise, to bring to punishment any of the ministers or servants of those Rajahs who may be found to be implicated in such transactions, but they are deeply persuaded that, so long as they continue to interfere in the management of their estates, and the appointment of their Dewans and Carkoons, nothing can be expected but to reap the natural fruits of this policy—chicanery and corruption.

20th. But although the Right Honorable the Governor in Council proposes to leave the rajahs and native chiefs subordinate to the Bombay Presidency to manage their own revenues and domestic affairs, he is not prepared to recommend that the control now exercised by the Political Agents over their Judicial proceedings should be in the least relaxed. The Courts held by these officers may, it appears to him, be rendered most useful institutions, the only alteration now proposed in connection with them being, that all the trials which now come to Government for confirmation, shall be referred to the Sudder Adawlut, and that except where political reasons may render a different course advisable, it should be understood that the decision of this Court is to be the final one. The Sudder Adawlut, should, however, be warned with regard to this class of trials, not to set aside any proceedings on account of mere informality, but only when it is evident that substantial justice has not been done.

21st. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council proposes to follow the same system with regard to the review of all Judicial proceedings in Scinde, with respect to Sattara, the introduction of the Regulations of Government into that Province has been ordered by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and as the necessary preliminary enquiries with regard to the jurisdictions of the Jagheerdars in it have been completed, he expects to be very soon able to lay before the Government of India and Legislative Council, a draft act for giving effect to those instructions.

22nd. These alterations of the existing system will, His Lordship in Council anticipates, relieve Government from some of the most anxious and onerous duties which are now imposed upon it in the Judicial department.

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23rd. It is however principally by the measure which His Lordship in Council has to propose for the more efficient superintendence of the Mofussil Police, that he expects this department to be relieved from a mass of detail which overtakes the Secretary, and which it is impossible that he can satisfactorily perform. The Honorable Court have sanctioned the appointment of an Inspector of Prisons for this Presidency, on the same salary as the officers who held the same appointment in Bengal, and in the North West Provinces. His Lordship recommends that this duty be combined with the superintendence and control of the Police throughout the Presidency, being satisfied that both these objects will be most effectually insured by the personal supervision of a Magistrate of experience, and that it is clearly impossible for Government, without the intervention of such an officer, to see that the superintendents properly discharge their duties.

24th. The Judges of the Sudder Adawlut have stated their opinion, that the whole of our Police arrangements require revision, and that this can only be done by an officer who can personally visit every station and talook, with authority to fix the establishments—not only with reference to the Police, but to the wants of the Revenue and Magisterial departments, and who should also be empowered to regulate the co-operation, and to enforce the due subordination of the executive and district Police authorities to the Magistrates.

25th. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council confidently trusts that the appointment of such an officer will not only relieve Government from a duty which they cannot adequately discharge, but that it will render the Police of this Presidency a more efficient Agency for the repression of crime than it has hitherto been.

26th. The salary which His Lordship in Council recommends for the officer to be appointed for the duties referred to, and whom he proposes to designate Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Prisons, is Rupees 2,500 per mensem, with an allowance of Rupees 10 per diem when travelling.

27th. Having thus shaped out the method by which His Lordship in Council considers that the direct interference of Government with the Political and Judicial departments may be so far modified, that the duties of both may be got through by one Secretary, who may also conduct those of the Separate and Secret departments, I am directed to state the best means that occur to Government for enabling them to place the remaining Civil departments of the Secretariat under one Secretary.

28th. The departments in question are the Revenue with the Survey and Inam Commission branches. The Financial with the Railway branch, the Ecclesiastical and the General, which now comprises Public Works, Education, Medical, Civil establishments, Municipal arrangements, the Post Office, and Miscellaneous matters, which cannot be classed under any of these heads.

29th. At present, two Secretaries find a difficulty in getting through the work connected with the departments, and so long as the system by which they are now conducted remains unaltered, it will be impossible to reduce this number. It has been mentioned that this Government, by its constantly increasing habit of centralization, has been placed in a false position with regard to its subordinates, the authority and responsibility of both Collectors and revenue Commissioners being mischievously curtailed, and a mass of detail thrown upon the Government, which is thus weighed down by its attempts to enter too fully into the minutiæ of management.

30th. This forms an objection to an over officious interference with local authority, which is distinct from, and *additional* to, the grounds which led the Honorable the Court of Directors in para. 18 of their despatch, No. 15, dated 20th April 1853, to write to this Government as follows :—

'We trust that great advantage may accrue from a change of system which shall preclude the interference of the Government with every thing coming under the head of

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" administrative details, and leave all business which is not of the highest importance to be " finally disposed of by those functionaries who may be selected to superintend and control " the executive local authorities."

The change here indicated being that of assimilating the system of Government supervision in Bombay, to that observed in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, (and it may be added in Madras also), which the Honorable Court had suggested, in para. 10 of the same letter, would be a great improvement on the state of things existing in Bombay, I am directed to here quote the close of the paragraph to which Government allude as particularly apposite to the course they wish to see at once introduced in this Presidency.

" We are satisfied that the system will be found to work best in *all* parts of India which " proceeds upon the principle of carefully selecting trustworthy instruments for high and " responsible offices, and then reposing in them full trust and confidence, leaving them to be " governed by the regulations and the general rules of practice laid down for their guidance, " with a studious abstinence on the part of Government from all interference except in " matters of serious importance."

31st. There is however, I am desired to state, much to show that, were all our Collectors permitted to act without constant and careful supervision, the administration of the country would soon become capricious and inconsistent; even with the Revenue Commissioners *acting separately* there is found to be some degree of inconsistency, and it is this which prevents these officers from being of so much use to Government as they might be, were it certain that consistency of principle and action would not be lost were Government to give up to each revenue Commissioner acting alone, the power of control which was contemplated by the enactments constituting their offices. At present, when it is particularly desirable to ensure uniformity of principle in the settlement of any question in the Northern and Southern Divisions, Government are obliged to issue special instructions for the two Revenue Commissioners to act *in concert*; what the Right Honorable the Governor in Council now proposes, is to make this not a mere temporary or occasional expedient, but a permanent arrangement; and with this view he recommends that the Revenue Commissioners, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall in future constitute in this Presidency what every other Presidency but Bombay possesses—a Board of Revenue.

Viz., control over the whole Revenue administration and over all the officers employed therein

Regulation V. of 1830.

32nd. His Lordship in Council is aware of several objections which may be made to Boards; and were it possible to find a single officer of such judgment and experience, as energy and talent, that he might be trusted implicitly to work alone; of such a temperament that he would always be willling to remain in the same position, and of such certain health that he would be secure from illness, he might hesitate to recommend the formation of a Board; but, as he considers that the chances are very much against, being able to discover such an individual, and still more against their being found a succession of them, and as some means must be devised for relieving the Government of the mass of revenue detail, and at the same time of keeping up an unbroken tradition of system, and as moreover it may be frequently requisite to select a junior in the service for the duty of supervision, the association of several officers, in other words, a Board seems to him the least objectional measure that can be adopted.

33rd. The formation of this Board of Revenue, will enable Government to carry out the Honorable Court's views as to abstaining from interference with the details of Revenue management, without that fear of inconsistency of action from which the present system of constant interference has arisen, and while this change will enable the members of Government to devote a large share of attention to the more important questions which constantly come before Government, it will have an equally beneficial effect on the status of their Revenue Secretary. He will become simply, what he ought to be, a Secretary to Government,

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instead of being obliged, as at present, to exercise a minute and laborious superintendence over the details of local management in every Collectorate under this Presidency.

34th. The appointment of an officer especially invested with authority to carry out the Honorable Court's views, with respect to the education of the country, will relieve the Secretary in the General department of a portion of his labor; his work with reference to the Post Office is already lessened by the appointment of the Director General, and Government look forward to seeing ere long such a system of Public Works established in assimilation to that of Bengal and the North West Provinces, that in this department also his duties may be made less onerous.

35th. All this induces His Lordship in Council to entertain the hope and the belief that, as soon as the Board of Revenue is established, one Secretary may be able to conduct the duties of the Revenue, Financial, Ecclesiastical, General and Public Works departments, and those of their various branches which cannot be transferred to the Board of Revenue or other ministerial officers. Thus the number of the Civil Secretaries to the Government of Bombay will be reduced to two, and in their reduction will be effected *another* change urged upon this Government, as desirable by the Honorable the Court of Directors and the Government of India.

36th. But the first step to this reduction, and to the improvement of the administration above sketched out, is to establish a Board of Revenue and to invest it with such authorities as to make it from the first an efficient body for Revenue administration and control.

37th. The means of so doing are, I am directed to submit, available, this Government is by Regulation V. of 1830, notified by Act XVII. of 1842, empowered to appoint one or more Revenue Commissioners, each of whom may be invested with power, to act either in a portion or the *whole* of the Presidency, and all are to act under such instruction as Government may, from time to time, issue for their guidance, all therefore that seems necessary is to appoint the Commissioner of Customs a Revenue Commissioner under Act XVII. of 1842—to invest him and the present two Revenue Commissioners with power to act throughout the Presidency, and to instruct them to act not singly, but in concert, in other words, to form them as above proposed into a Board of Revenue.

38th. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council does not consider it necessary that I should enter in this letter into the details of the instructions which he proposes to issue, should the formation of the Board be approved of by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council. He considers that it will be sufficient now to state, that it would exercise the same powers of superintendence and control which have been entrusted to the Boards of Revenue at the other Presidencies.

39th. The formation of the proposed Board will invole the appointment of a Secretary to it, and of an executive head to the Customs department, in the room of the present Commissioner, Mr. Young, and as this might perhaps appear to the Government of India to afford some grounds of objection as an expensive measure, I am directed to submit the following explanation of the financial effect of the establishment of the Board of Revenue.

40th. Of course none of the present Commissioners could be expected to enter this Board on less than their present salary, but as vacancies occur, the salaries of the members, may be adjusted as follows.

1st member	Rs.	3,500
2d do.	„	3,250
3d do.	„	3,000
	Rupees	9,750

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The three officers of whom the Board is to be composed, now draw salaries of Rs. 3,500 each, to which is to be added Tentage allowance at Rs. 55-8-11 each, making the aggregate of their pay and allowances Rs. 10,666-10-9, thus the ultimate saving by this arrangement will be Rupees* 916-10-9.

41st. The immediate increase of charges in consequence of the new scheme will be Rupees 4,044-7-1, viz. the aggregate of the salary of the Secretary, whom it will be necessary to appoint to the Board (Rs. 2,000) and of the salary (Rs. 2,000) and Tentage (Rs. 44-7 1,) of the officer, whom it is proposed to appoint to the executive charge of the Customs department, but against this increase must be set in the first place the saving to be effected by the reduction of a Secretary to Government (Rs. 2,916-10-8,) and a further saving (Rs. 300) proposed to be effected in the Customs department, by reducing the salary of the senior deputy in that department from Rupees, 1,500 to Rs. 1,200. As Government propose that the present senior deputy shall be Collector, this arrangement will be effected without hardship to any one, but the contrary, as it will admit of the junior deputy being promoted to the higher grade, eventually there will be the further saving in the salaries of the Board amounting as above shown to Rs. 916-10-9, and the result will be a total decrease of expenditure of Rupees 88-14-4.

Proposed decrease.....	Rs. 4,133	5	5
Proposed increase.....	„ 4,044	7	1
Difference Rs.	88	14	4

If however it be permitted to reckon the salary of the Revenue Survey Commissioner, which has been in abeyance since Captain Wingate's retirement, but which (in the absence of a Board of Revenue) would be now in consequence of the loss of Mr. Goldsmid, more than ever required, and further to include the salaries of the two Assistants to the Revenue Commissioners, which appointments are regularly sanctioned ones, but have not been filled up on account of the paucity of civil servants, and the pressing demands for them in other quarters—the trifling saving above shown will be increased to the important one of Rs. 4,422-3-7, and if to this sum be added the saving already realized by the abolition of the two deputy Secretaryships to Government, the result will be a total decrease of change of no less than Rs. 6,672-3-7. Even if we deduct from this the increase of charge in the Judicial department, consequent on the appointment of a Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Prisons (which however His Lordship in Council considers ought not to be taken into calculation, since the appointment must be made whether the number of Secretaries be reduced or not), there will still be a net annual saving of Rs. 50,066-11-0.

Survey Commissioner's salary..Rs.	2,333	5	4			
Travelling allowance..... ..... „	200	0	0			
Tentage..... „	44	7	1	2,577	12	5
2 Assistants to Revenue Commissioners, salary..... „	1,100	0	0			
Travelling allowance.... ..... „	600	0	0			
Tentage..... „	55	8	10	1,755	8	10
				4,333	5	3
Add saving shown as above.....				88	14	4
				4,422	3	7
As above shown.....	4,422	3	7			
Add salaries of 2 Depy. Secretaries	3,000	0	0	7,422	3	7
Deduct salary of Oriental Translator appointed in place of one of the Deputies.....				750	0	0
				6,672	3	7
As above... .....Rs.				6,672	3	7
Deduct salary of Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Prisons..... ..... „				2,500	0	0
				4,172	3	7
						12
			Rs.	50,066	11	0

42nd. In addition to this saving, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is in hopes that the improvement of administration which may be looked for from the establish-

* For Salary..Rs. 750 0 0
For Tentage „ 166 10 9
Rs. 916 10 9

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ment of the Board of Revenue, will eventually enable Government to effect without detriment, a permanent reduction, in several of the Collectorates, of the number of junior Assistants now appointed or sanctioned for them. There will also be, from the first, a considerable saving in the item of travelling allowance. For these reductions however, His Lordship in Council does not intend to take credit in this letter, as he considers that the great advantage of the scheme herein proposed, is not the saving of expenditure consequent on it, but rather the carrying out of the improvements of administration, long since urged upon this Government, by the Honorable the Court of Directors and the Government of India, and now more than ever desirable since their loss of Mr. Goldsmid's most valuable services.

43rd. It will be observed that in the above detail there is no provision made for office establishments. The present establishment of the Commissioner of Customs will of course be required for the executive duties of the department, but it is most probable that those of the two Revenue Commissioners, with so much of those of the Revenue and General Secretaries as can by degrees be dispensed with, in consequence of the diminution of work of detail in their offices, will eventually meet the requirements of the Board of Revenue.

44th. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has not any alterations to propose in the Military and Marine departments.

45th. Having thus detailed the measures by which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council proposes to lighten the undue pressure of business, which at present falls upon Government and the Secretariat, I am directed in conclusion to record for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the following remarks upon certain objections, which it has occurred to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, may possibly be made to the measures he has recommended. If it be objected that in the Revenue department they will not materially correct the system of over centralization which he deprecates, but will merely shift the burden of minute supervision from the sholders of Government to those of a Board, while with respect to the Public department they actually contain provision for the creation of a central authority not now existing; His Lordship in Council would reply that on a candid consideration of his proposals, it will be found that there is no inconsistency in them. He looks upon the Police as a whole, and as that department of all others in which unity of action and uniformity of practice is most desirable; and he is confident that under a Board of Revenue every Collector is likely to possess greater consideration and authority within his proper limits, than he has hitherto possessed under a Commissioner of the present system.

46th. I am directed to request that you will obtain, as soon as possible, the decision of the Most Noble the Governor General on the above proposals.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
24th February, 1855.

(True copy.)

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Offg. under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

No. 160 of 1857.

FROM

H. W. REEVES, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments.

POONA, REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
20th January, 1857.

SIR,

In reply to your letters, Nos. 653 and 672, dated 12th and 15th instant, I have the honor to append a statement showing how the Collectorates in this Presidency may be divided into four and into three Commissionships.

2nd. I certainly consider the present machinery for performing the Revenue duties very inadequate. I am quite unable to keep pace with my own work, and this I have repeatedly urged on Government.

3rd. I am inclined to think that four Commissionships should be formed; as you will perceive, the formation of three Commissionships will merely reduce the work of the two Revenue Commissioners by two Collectorates each, which, in my opinion, will not result in much increase of efficiency. The three Commissioners, moreover, could not undertake the superintendence of the Police, while I think the four Commissioners could forthwith undertake it, without difficulty and with advantage to the Public Service.

4th. The proposal contained in the 3rd and 4th paras. of your letter, No. 653, is, in my opinion, generally calculated to conduce to the public advantage; at the same time, as I am quite in the dark as to the extent of the alterations proposed by you; the opinion I venture is of course very hesitatingly given.

5th. Sattara has, by yourself, been included among the Collectorates to be placed under the Revenue Commissioner, and you are probably now aware of its being in contemplation to bring that Province under the Laws.

6th. I would exclude the Superintendent of Stationery from the scheme. You have not, I see, included the Stamp department or the Post office.

7th. It would not be necessary to give the Revenue Commissioners any Assistants, if four divisions be constituted, but I imagine you would allow the Chief Commissioner a sufficient staff.

8th. Office accommodation would be necessary for the Revenue Commissioners, but so far as I see, it would not be of a very expensive kind.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY REEVES,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

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Four Commissioners.

No.	Collectorates.	Extent in square miles.	Commissioner's Station.
1	1. Ahmedabad.....	4,402	Surat.
	2. Kaira	1,375	
	3. Broach.....	1,325	
	4 Surat.....	1,539	
		8,641	
2	1. Tannah.....	5,400	Sattara.
	2. Rutnagaree..	4,500	
	3. Sattara	6,000*1st	
		15,900	
3	1. Khandesh.....	12,078	Poona*2d
	2. Ahmednuggur	10,078	
	3. Poona.....	5,250	
		27,406	
4	1. Sholapoor.....	8,565	Belgaum.
	2. Belgaum.....	6,515	
	3. Dharwar.....	3,790	
		18,870	

Three Commissioners.

No.	Collectorates.	Extent in square miles.	Commissioner's Station.
1	1. Ahmedabad.	4,402	Surat.
	2. Kaira.....	1,375	
	3. Broach.	1,325	
	4. Surat.....	1,639	
		8,641	
2	1. Khandesh.	12,078	Poona.
	2. Tannah.....	5,400	
	3. Ahmednuggur... .	10,078	
	4. Poona.	5,250	
		32,806	
3	1. Rutnagaree.....	4,500	Belgaum
	2. Sholapoor.....	8,565	
	3. Belgaum.....	6,515	
	4. Dharwar.....	3,790	
	5. Sattara....	6,000	
		29,370	

* Note 1st. The area of Sattara is given at a guess.
2nd. Ahmednuggur is more centrical; but Poona is centrical enough; and there is an office ready at Poona.

Henry Reeves,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

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Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

No. 254 of 1857.

FROM

E. G. FAWCETT, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

BOMBAY, KHANDESH DISTRICT, REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CAMP ARVEE, *30th January*, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 653, dated 12th instant, requesting my opinion "what would be the most convenient divisions, supposing the "Territory under the Presidency of Bombay to be divided into four Revenue divisions, "and where you would place the Head Quarters of the Commissioners of each division, "and whether it would be necessary to build office accommodation at the places selected."

2nd. In reply I beg to inform you that in the case supposed, I think the following would be a suitable division.

1. Ahmedabad.
   Kaira.
   Broach.
   Surat.
2. Khandesh.
   Ahmednuggur.
3. Belgaum.
   Dharwar.
   Rutnagherry.
4. N. Konkan.
   Poona.
   Sholapoor.
   Sattara.

3rd. I put the four Goozerat Collectorates together for obvious reasons. The Goozerattee language is confined to those four, and the territorial extent is not very great.

4th. Khandesh and Ahmednuggur are both of great extent, the former having an area of 12,078, and the latter of 10,078 square miles. The 4th division seems a long straggling piece of country, but as the railway from the Konkan to Sholapoor will be open by the end of the year I understand, with the exception of the ghaut, there will be no difficulty of communication. I also put Sattara with Poona rather than in the 3rd division from its greater proximity to Poona than Belgaum.

5th. If these divisions are determined on, the Head Quarter Stations, should, I think, be Surat, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, Poona.

6th. Surat is the most convenient station as to accessibility to all parts of the division. There will soon be a railway northward direct to Ahmedabad, and there is also facility of

APPENDIX No. 334

Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

crossing to the Jogo and Dhundooka district by boat. In the 2nd division neither of the principal places are central. I give Ahmednuggur the preference as a matter of climate. Nassick perhaps would be better, being more central and still better climate, but it may be an objection that it is not a principal civil station.

7th. Belgaum is selected as being central to the division, and Poona for the same reason. With the exception of Poona, it will, I believe, be necessary in every instance to provide office accommodation. At Poona I conclude that the present Revenue Commissioner's office would be available. I take this opportunity of replying also to your letter, No. 672, dated 15th instant, in which three divisions *are only* proposed, and requesting my opinion on the same points.

8th. In this case I should place the Head Quarters at Surat, Poona and Belgaum. The reasons for which will be evident from the remarks already made. There would appear from the map, absence of centrality at Poona with reference to the 2nd division, but this division will be most accessible thence, the railway proceeding thence into the North Konkan, and thence into Khandesh through part of the Ahmednuggur district; while Ahmednuggur itself is accessible by a made road, and may be reached in a day if necessary by the dawk horses.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

APPENDIX No. 335

Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.

No. 282 of 1857.

MEMORANDUM.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

NUGGUR DISTRICT, REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CAMP SERODA, *4th February*, 1857.

The Revenue Commissioner N. D. presents compliments, and in reply to the Officiating Chief Secretary's memo. Nos. 61 and 104, dated 17th and 24th ultimo, begs to forward herewith, a statement, showing the information required by Mr. Ricketts.

2rd. The Revenue Commissioner begs to observe that the above statement does not convey a full idea of the actual work of this office. Besides correspondence, there is the examination of statements received from the several offices and details connected with them, which are not inconsiderable, there is also the examination and admission of contingent bills—of these in 1855 and 1856, (the records of them in previous years having been left at Poona) there were 517 and 685, amounting in round numbers to about Rupees 55,000 and 74,000 respectively—upwards of 90 per cent of these bills are received in the English department, and the rest in the Native department. The papers that come under the head of nominal, are so only as far as the Revenue Commissioner himself is concerned. The work of copying is actual.

3rd. The Native department is, while on tour, much engaged in examining the accounts of the several Hoozoor and Talooka kutcherries, as well as village accounts, on which subjects, no order is issued unless any thing requiring special notice becomes apparent.

(Signed) E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Statement showing the Inward and Outward Nos. of correspondence, English and Native, in the Revenue Commissioner's office, N. D., for the five years ending 1856.

Years.	Number of letters received.	Number of letters despatched.	Detail of Column 3.		
1	2	3	4		
			Real.	Subsidiary.	Nominal.
English Department.					
1852	3,803	4,204	3,311	68	825
1853	3,780	4,760	3,802	88	870
1854	3,051	3,474	2,900	55	519
1855	3,181	4,834	3,855	42	937
1856	5,229	4,259	3,203	46	1,010
Native Department.					
1852	2,042	1,933	1,599	329	5
1853	2,262	2,085	1,863	222	0
1854	1,587	1,499	1,271	223	5
1855	1,537	1,493	1,318	169	6
1856	2,069	2,243	1,891	347	5

(Signed) E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

(True Copies.)
H. YOUNG,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX No. 336

District Judges of Bengal.

Statement showing the number of Civil cases instituted in each district, Regulation and Non-Regulation, for five years, and the average.

Districts.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	Average.
East Burdwan	4,513	4,755	4,938	4,643	4,431	23,280	4,656
West Burdwan	1,771	2,040	1,832	1,522	1,574	8,739	1,748
Hooghly	2,902	2,999	3,092	2,526	2,654	14,173	2,835
Jessore	4,999	4,575	4,407	3,749	3,840	21,570	4,314
Midnapore	2,029	2,530	2,072	1,561	1,603	9,795	1,959
Nuddea	3,222	3,210	3,239	2,198	2,137	14,006	2,801
24-Pergúnnahs	3,730	3,628	4.236	3,202	3,304	18,100	3,620
Cuttack	2,318	2,253	2,242	2,357	1,866	11,036	2,207
Backergunge	1,601	1,918	1,665	1,106	1,612	7,902	1,580
Dacca	4,137	3,760	4,655	3,950	3,806	20,308	4,062
Mymensingh	4,545	4,133	4,576	3,815	3,883	20,952	4,190
Tipperah	3,735	3,566	3,479	2,939	3,259	16,978	3,396
Chittagong	7,249	6,262	5,658	4,983	5,320	29,472	5,894
Sylhet	3,847	4,366	3,999	3,116	3,683	19,011	3,802
Beerbhoom	3,164	3,307	3,181	2,675	2,475	14,802	2,960
Bhaugulpore	2,958	2,527	2,461	2,293	2,119	12,358	2,472
Dinagepore	5,560	5,048	5,820	4,817	4,955	26,200	5,240
Moorshedabad	2,578	2,205	1,742	1,564	1,709	9,798	1,960
Purneah	4,079	4,106	5,037	4,557	4,108	21,887	4,377
Rajshahye	3,042	2,834	2,695	1,767	1,793	12,131	2,426
Rungpore	2,594	3,062	2,663	2,353	2,016	12,688	2,538
Behar	1,985	2,021	1,717	1,720	1,660	9,103	1,821
Patna	1,360	1,206	1,074	1,045	1,053	5,738	1,148
Sarun	2,268	2,346	2,326	1,894	1,887	10,721	2,144
Shahabad	2,311	2,649	2,406	2,374	2,493	12,233	2,447
Tirhoot	3,257	3,301	3,395	2,775	2,388	15,116	3,023
Tenasserim Provinces	6,741	6,237	4,230	5,948	.....	.....	.....
Hazareebaugh	3,287	3,723	3,199	2,859	2,847	15,915	3,183
Arracan	993	1,089	1,181	1,378	1,112	5,753	1,151
Assam	7,631	3,751	3,612	4,285	4,681	23,960	4,792
Cossya Hills	82	18	50	94	46	290	58
Cachar	607	588	497	587	552	2,831	566

A. W. RUSSELL,

Officiating Register.

Sanders, Cones and Co., Typs., No. 23, Loll Bazar.

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APPENDIX No. 337

District Judges of Bengal.

(Copy.)

Statement showing the number of persons brought to trial before the Sessions Courts each year, for five years, and the average.

Districts.	1851.	1852	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	Average	Remarks.
Behar	103	143	97	113	102	558	112	
Patna	91	147	165	98	130	631	126	
Sarun	66	154	107	80	48	455	91	Chumparun was within the criminal jurisdiction of Sarun up to the end of 1852, when it was transferred to Tirhoot. It is still within the civil jurisdiction of Sarun.
Chumparun	56	57	...	0	..	113	*56	
	122	211	107	80	48	568		
Shahabad	141	125	100	102	87	555	111	
Bhaugulpore	45	128	89	163	96	521	104	Monghyr is within the jurisdiction of the Judge of Bhagulpore, who holds quarterly Sessions at Monghyr for the trial of commitments.
Monghyr	74	70	210	76	55	485	97	
	119	198	299	239	151	1,006	201	
Tirhoot	40	32	69	72	119	332	66	Chumparun has since 1853 been within the criminal jurisdiction of Tirhoot. The commitments of Chumparun are tried by the Sessions Judge of Tirhoot.
Chumparun	..	0	52	32	61	145	*48	
	40	32	121	104	180	477		
Purneah	91	96	42	24	60	313	63	* Average for 5 years is 52.
Dinagepore	61	62	73	92	117	405	81	Maldah is within the jurisdiction of the Judge of Dinagepore, who holds quarterly Sessions at Maldah for the trial of commitments.
Maldah	53	8	55	115	51	282	56	
	114	70	128	207	168	687	137	
Rajshahye	67	65	159	46	80	417	83	Pubna is within the jurisdiction of the Judge of Rajshahye who holds quarterly Sessions at Pubna for the trial of commitments
Pubna	181	137	259	246	103	926	185	
	248	202	418	292	183	1,343	268	
Rungpore	48	128	158	112	*135	935	187	* This includes the number of persons brought to trial at the Sessions for Bograh. The Session Judge of Rungpore holds quarterly Sessions at Bograh for the trial of commitments
Bograh	91	67	101	95				
	139	195	259	207				
Sylhet	101	64	131	119	159	574	115	
Mymensingh	168	159	79	114	123	643	129	
Tipperah	112	100	153	111	66	542	108	Noacolly is within the jurisdiction of Tipperah, Judge holds half-yearly Sessions at Noacolly for the trial of commitments.
Noacolly	88	46	38	47	72	291	58	
	200	146	191	158	138	833	166	
Dacca	104	36	94	119	134	487	97	Furreedpore is within the jurisdiction of the Judge of Dacca who holds quarterly Sessions at Furreedpore.
Furreedpore	181	158	106	73	60	578	116	
	285	194	200	192	194	1,065	213	
Chittagong	67	68	44	104	41	324	65	
Backergunge	144	162	169	194	123	792	158	
Jessore	129	159	100	129	199	716	143	
Nuddea	182	103	178	119	152	734	147	
24-Pergunnahs	149	250	126	89	112	726	145	Howrah and Baraset are within the jurisdiction of the Judge of 24-Pergunnahs who tries all the commitments.
Baraset	137	54	49	40	49	329	66	
Howrah	87	39	58	53	54	291	58	
	373	343	233	182	215	1,346	269	
Hooghly	133	151	240	240	199	963	193	
East Burdwan	151	146	124	92	98	611	122	
West Burdwan	173	180	91	54	69	567	113	
Beerbhoom	51	150	80	43	170	494	99	
Moorshedabad	86	131	104	87	109	517	103	
Midnapore	137	170	114	94	144	659	132	
Cuttack	14	44	44	22	33	157	31	Pooree and Balasore are within the jurisdiction of the Judge of Cuttack who tries the commitments.
Pooree	55	10	11	20	23	119	24	
Balasore	50	56	9	15	17	147	29	
	119	110	64	57	73	423	84	
Hazareebagh	163	419	171	142	107	1,002	200	
Assam	131	102	75	172	†288	891	178	† This includes the number of persons brought to trial at the Sessions for the Cossya Hills, which has been placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Assam since 1855, who tries the commitments.
Cossya Hills	9	2	4	108				
	140	104	79	280				
Arracan	30	50	64	41	35	220	44	
Tenasserim Provinces	47	41	42	75	49	254	51	
Cachar	.....	1	.. ..	20	8	29	6	

(True Copy)

A. W. RUSSELL,

Offg. Register.

Sanders, Cones and Co., Typs., No. 23, Loll Bazar.

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APPENDIX No. 339

District Judges of Bengal.

Statement showing the number of persons brought to trial before the Sessions Courts each year, for five years, and the average.

Districts.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	Average.	Remarks.
Behar	103	143	97	113	102	558	112	
Patna	91	147	165	98	130	631	126	
Sarun	66	154	107	80	48	455	91	
Chumparun	56	57	52	32	61	258	52	
Shahabad	141	125	100	102	87	555	111	
Bhaugulpore	45	128	89	163	96	521	104	
Moonghyr	74	70	210	76	55	485	97	
Tirhoot	40	32	69	72	119	332	66	
Purneah	91	96	42	24	60	313	63	
Dinagepore	61	62	73	92	117	405	81	
Malda	53	8	55	115	51	282	56	
Rajshahye	67	65	159	46	80	417	83	
Pubna	181	137	259	246	103	926	185	
Rungpore	48 } 139	128 } 195	158 } 259	112 } 207	*135	935	187	* This includes the number of persons brought to trial at the Sessions for Bograh.
Bograh	91	67	101	95				
Sylhet	101	64	131	119	159	574	115	
Mymensing	168	159	79	114	123	643	129	
Tipperah	112	100	153	111	66	542	108	
Noacolly	88	46	38	47	72	291	58	
Dacca	104	36	94	119	134	487	97	
Furreedpore	181	158	106	73	60	578	116	
Chittagong	67	68	44	104	41	324	65	
Backergunge	144	162	169	194	123	792	158	
Jessore	129	159	100	129	199	716	143	
Nuddea	182	103	178	119	152	734	147	
24-Pergunnahs	149	250	126	89	112	726	145	
Baraset	137	54	49	40	49	329	66	
Howra	87	39	58	53	54	291	58	
Hooghly	133	151	240	240	199	963	193	
East Burdwan	151	146	124	92	98	611	122	
West Burdwan	173	180	91	54	69	567	113	
Beerbhoom	51	150	80	43	170	494	99	
Moorshedabad	86	131	104	87	109	517	103	
Midnapore	137	170	114	94	144	659	132	
Cuttack	14	44	44	22	33	157	31	
Pooree	55	10	11	20	23	119	24	
Balasore	50	56	9	15	17	147	29	
Hazareebagh	163	419	171	142	107	1,002	200	
Assam and Cossya Hills	131 } 140	102 } 104	75 } 79	172 } 280	†288	891	178	† This includes the number of persons brought to trial at the Sessions for the Cossya Hills.
	9	2	4	108				
Arracan	30	50	64	41	35	220	44	
Tenasserim Provinces.	47	41	42	75	49	254	51	
Cachar	0	1	0	20	8	29	6	

A. W. RUSSELL,

Officiating Register.

Sanders, Cones and Co., Typs, No 23, Loll Bazar.

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APPENDIX No. 339.

District Judges of the North-West Provinces.

No. 351 of 1855.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,

To

CECIL BEADON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Fort William.

Dated, Head Quarters Camp, Umarpatum, the 31*st January*, 1855.

SIR,

Judicial Department.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to solicit the attention of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to the judicial arrangements at present existing in the Rohilcund division of these provinces, and to the urgency of the reasons which demand a revision of them.

2. The subject has already been, at different times, before the Government of India and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, whose orders in regard to it are referred to in the margin.*

* Judicial Department.
From Government, North Western Provinces No. 56, dated 8th January, 1847.
Hon'ble Court's Despatch, No 12 of 1847, forwarded with Mr. Bushby's letter, No 1145, dated the 18th December, 1847.
From Government, North-Western Provinces, No 850, dated 29th February, 1848.
Despatch of Hon'ble Court, No 26, of 1848, forwarded with letter, No. 774, dated 14th October, 1848.

3. The latest orders of the Hon'ble Court in their despatch No. 26, dated the 9th August, 1848, permit the continuance of an additional Sessions Judge at Bareilly, (where an officer of that grade has now been employed for above ten years) on the existing salary of 2,000 Rs. with criminal jurisdiction over the three districts of Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, and Budaon. The duties of the Judge of Bareilly, who receives the ordinary allowance of 2,500 Rs., are confined to the local business of the same tract of country. This arrangement is still in force.

4. The disadvantages of the present state of things have been from time to time strongly pressed upon the attention of the Government. Upon a perusal of the Police report for 1852, the inexpediency of providing a Sessions Judge, remunerated at a lower rate than the Magistrates, whose decisions he reviews, appeared to the late Lieutenant Governor in so forcible a light that he invited the Sudder Court to the consideration of the question of placing a Civil and Sessions Judge at Budaon, and stated that if they were aware of any additional arguments in support of such a change, the Lieutenant Governor was prepared again to bring forward the subject.

Secretary to Governmnt to Sudder Court, No. 3581, dated 9th September, 1853, para 4.

5. The Court, in reply, stated that they could give no further reasons than have already been given in favor of the establishment of a distinct Civil and Sessions Court at Budaon or Shahjehanpore, and that they could only continue to advocate the measure, as urgently called for by the size and requirements of the tract of country now under the Bareilly jurisdiction.

From Court, Nizamut Adwalut, to Government N. W. P. No. 1,316, dated 27th September, 1853. Para. 13.

6. The present Lieutenant Governor reserved the consideration of the question till he should have visited the Bareilly and Shahjehanpore districts. Having done so in the early part of the tour, and satisfied himself, on full local inquiry, of the importance of reviving the former proposals on the subject, he requested the Sudder Court to prepare as a proper preliminary to its re-submission to superior authority, a full statement of the amount of business in the offices of the Civil and Sessions Judge at Bareilly for the last fifteen or twenty years. The Court were requested to cause such a statement to be compiled "with columns for comparison of the business which has been performed by the Judge, and by the Additional Sessions Judge

Government to Sudder Court, dated 15th November, 1854, No. 2274 A. Para 2.

since that appointment was created, as contrasted with the business, whether on the Civil or Criminal side, transacted by a single Judge in two or three other of the most heavy districts subject to the Court's control."

7. A copy of the Court's reply and of its two enclosures is herewith submitted. The Court have compared the business, both Criminal and Civil, in the Bareilly Judgeship, with that in the two large jurisdictions of Moradabad (within which Bijnore is included) and Goruckpore. The results are as follows:—

Note No. 2500 of the 28th ultimo.

Districts.	Civil.				Criminal.		
	Yearly average of original suits disposed of.	Yearly average of appeals disposed of.	Yearly average of miscellaneous cases disposed of.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Yearly average number of persons committed and disposed of.	Yearly average of appeals disposed of (cases.)	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Moradabad	43	196¾	5,430½	5,627¼	200½	172¼	372¾
Goruckpore.....	43	270¾	4,172¾	4,443½	147½	203¾	351¼
Bareilly	43	268¾	5,469¾	5,738½	484¾	379¼	864

This statement is composed of averages deduced from the returns of fourteen years; and as observed by the Court, the comparison clearly shows the accuracy of their repeated representations regarding the pressure of the business in the Bareilly jurisdiction. The Criminal work is considerably more than double that in either of the other two districts. On the Civil side, though there is a much less proportion of excess, the duty is still, also, sensibly greater than in those Judgeships.

8. In now again bringing the subject under the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant Governor directs me to observe that the continued experience since it was before discussed, and his own personal observation of the general feeling on the spot as to the character of the present arrangements, and as to the necessity for the permanent employment of a second officer, with all the powers of a Judge, for the heavy duties of the three populous and wealthy districts of Bareilly, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore, do not, in his judgment, leave room for doubt that it is essential to the satisfactory administration of justice, that the existing merely provisional plan should be relinquished, and the wants of that section of the country fairly recognized by the constitution of a second Civil and Sessions Judgeship. The seat of the new Court may most appropriately be fixed at the Station of Budaon, with jurisdiction over that district and the three southern Moonsiffees of Shahjehanpore.*

* Shahjehanpore, Tilhur, Jelalabad.

9. The present arrangement, as a permanent one, is open to especial objection, because, for the salary alloted to the appointment, while charged with the duties only of a Sessions Judge, officers of capacity and character will not readily leave the more active and interesting range of authority, possessed by a Magistrate and Collector, for nomination to such an office, which is therefore, as has been already practically found, little likely to be filled with efficiency. Even should the salaries of Magistrates and Collectors in these provinces be reduced, as is now in contemplation, to the rate of 24,000 Rupees per annum, the duties of that employment with the ultimate prospects to which it leads, would still be preferred by able officers to the monotonous and confined class of functions, which belong to the exercise of only a Criminal jurisdiction.

10. The governing reason, however, for the recommendation now submitted, is that a second officer, with the powers of a Judge both Civil and Criminal, is urgently required for the due

Appendix No. 339

District Judges of the North Western Provinces.

despatch of the business arising in the different parts of the three districts now in question, and that it is just to the people, who will fall within the limits proposed for the Budaon Judgeship, that a fully competent authority should be established for the decision of all classes of cases, at the most convenient site within those limits.

11. The proposal, as made in the concluding para. of my predecessor's letter, No. 56, dated the 8th January, 1847, involves an increased charge of Rupees 1,273* per mensem. This expenditure may probably be reduced to Rupees 943 by the abolition of the Sudder Ameenship at Bareilly, as the two Principal Sudder Ameens at Bareilly and Budaon may be well able to dispose of all the cases at those stations which are beyond the competency of the Courts of the Moonsiffs. On this point the Sudder Court will be called on for a further report.

*PRESENT.		
Additional Judge	2 000	
Establishment	200	
Sudder Ameen's Establishment, Bareilly	330	
		2,530
PROPOSED.		
Judge of Budaon	2,500	
Establishment	753	
Principal Sudder Ameen with Establishment, Budaon.	550	
		3,803
Rupees ..		1,273

12. The sanction of His Lordship in Council is, on the above grounds, again earnestly solicited to the constitution of a Civil and Sessions Judgeship at Budaon at the above rate of additional charge, subject to the reduction which may be expected by abolishing the appointment of Sudder Ameen at Bareilly.

13. The Lieutenant Governor is, I am desired to add, deeply impressed with the necessity of avoiding any increase, except where clearly and imperatively called for, to the general scale of the public establishments. But it is now certain that one Judge cannot perform all the duties at Bareilly, and the expedient, which has hitherto been adopted there, is, in his judgment, too clearly inefficient and unsatisfactory to admit of its being continued as a part of the permanent scheme of Judicial Administration.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. MUIR,

Secretary to Government of the N. W. P.

Sanders Cones and Co Type, No 23, Toll Bazar

APPENDIX No. 339

District Judges of the North-West Provinces.

No. 2500 of 1854.

FROM

H. W. DASHWOOD, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Register to the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, North-West Provinces,

TO

W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government, North-West Provinces,

Dated Agra, the 28th December, 1854.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 2274 A, dated 15th ultimo, on the subject of further arrangements, contemplated for the due performance of the Civil and Criminal business within the present jurisdiction of the Bareilly Civil and Sessions Courts.

2. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor being satisfied from a review of correspondence and a consideration of facts brought under his notice on the spot of the necessity of the arrangement recommended by the Late Lieutenant Governor in adoption of the opinion of the Court, in that regard for the establishment of a separate Civil and Sessions Judgeship at Budaon, exercising jurisdiction over that district, and the three southern Moonsiffees of Shahjehanpore, has as a preliminary to the re-submission of the scheme to superior authority desired from the Court a full explanatory statement illustrating the amount of business in the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Bareilly for fifteen or twenty years past, distinguishing the work performed by the Judge and the Additional Sessions Judge, and supplying means of contrasting the above with the business whether on the Criminal or Civil side transacted by a single Judge in two or three of the heaviest districts subordinate to the Court.

3. In reply, I am directed to forward for submission to His Honor statements calculated to represent the desired results for a period of fourteen years past from 1840 to 1853, both inclusive, in which materials are furnished for comparing and contrasting the work of the Bareilly Civil and Criminal jurisdiction with that of the Moradabad and Goruckpore districts for the period embraced in the return.

4. The Court do not find any thing new calling for remark on their part in connexion with this subject already so frequently and comprehensively brought under review in various reports submitted by them to the Government. They observe that the figured statements herewith forwarded fully bear out what they have represented on former occasions, viz: that the Civil and Criminal business of this district greatly exceeds that of any other in these Provinces. In the margin* is exhibited for ready reference the average deduced from the statements of fourteen years, from which it will be seen that in the Criminal side the work in Bareilly is more than double that of the large districts of Mooradabad and Goruckpore, and though the Civil business is not in the same proportion, yet His Honor will observe that it is much heavier than in either of the other two Judgeships.

*

CIVIL.	*Bareilly.*	*Mooradabad.*	*Goruckpore.*
Original Suits	394	368	146
Appeals	938½	813	1002
Total	1332½	1181	1148

CRIMINAL.	*Bareilly.*	*Mooradabad.*	*Goruckpore.*
Total number of persons under Trial.	553	214½	158¾

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. DASHWOOD,

Officiating Register.

APPENDIX N°. 339

Judges of the North-West Provinces.

***STATEMENT** shewing the number of Original Suits and Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in, the Civil Court of Bareilly during the years* 1840 *to* 1853 *inclusive.*

BAREILLY.

	Pending at the beginning of each year.		Instituted during each year.		Total under Trial.		Transferred to other Courts.		Finally disposed of during each year.		Pending at the end of each year.		Miscellaneous Cases.					
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Pending at the beginning of each year.	Instituted during each year.	Total under Trial.	Transferred to other Courts.	Finally disposed of during each year.	Pending at the end of each year.
1840 ...	3	245	1,313	428	1,316	673	1,315	247	1	285	...	141	185	7,838	8,023	54	7,760	209
1841 ...	...	141	1,347	442	1,347	583	1,345	165	1	242	1	176	209	3,143	3,352	120	3,145	87
1842 ...	1	176	1,769	478	1,770	654	1,770	216	...	326	...	112	87	3,870	3,957	1	3,864	92
1843 ...	...	112	970	604	970	716	969	217	...	417	1	82	92	4,073	4,165	100	4,045	20
1844 ...	1	82	101	555	102	637	101	246	1	272	...	119	20	3,691	3,711	45	3,574	92
1845 ...	...	119	...	514	...	633	...	333	...	121	...	179	92	4,160	4,252	1	4,112	139
1846 ...	...	179	1	539	1	718	1	329	...	154	...	235	139	4,551	4,690	18	4,517	155
1847 ...	...	235	3	585	3	820	3	234	...	183	...	403	155	5,850	6,005	39	5,713	253
1848 ..	...	403	...	652	...	1,055	...	493	...	271	...	291	253	5,516	5,769	71	5,397	301
1849 ...	...	291	...	690	...	981	...	340	...	371	...	270	301	5,763	6,064	60	5,832	172
1850 ...	...	270	1	746	1	1,016	...	407	...	273	1	336	172	6,172	6,344	40	6,054	250
1851 ...	1	336	1	953	2	1,289	...	470	1	282	1	537	250	7,658	7,908	37	7,569	302
1852 ...	1	537	...	1,097	1	1,634	1	586	...	273	...	775	302	7,418	7,720	12	7,514	194
1853 ...	...	775	3	956	3	1,731	...	1,007	2	290	1	434	194	7,423	7,617	10	7,481	126
	7	3,901	5,509	9,239	5,516	13140	5,505	5,290	6	3,760	5	4,090	2,451	77126	79577	608	76,577	2,392
Average	...	..	...	...	394	938½	...	...	¼	268½	...	...	...	..	5,684	...	5,469¾	..

(Signed) H. W. DASHWOOD,

Officiating Register.

APPENDIX N°. 339.

Judges of the North-West Provinces.

STATEMENT *shewing the number of Original Suits and Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in, the Civil Court of Mooradabad during the years* 1840 *to* 1853 *inclusive.*

MOORADABAD.

	Pending at the beginning of each year.		Instituted during each year.		Total under Trial.		Transferred to other Courts.		Finally disposed of during each year.		Pending at the end of each year.		Miscellaneous Cases.					
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Pending at the beginning of each year.	Instituted during each year.	Total under Trial	Transferred to other Courts.	Finally disposed of during each year.	Pending at the end of each year
1840 ...	...	133	673	733	673	866	673	345	...	324	.	197	74	8,129	8,203	75	8,039	89
1841 ...	...	197	260	628	260	825	260	279	...	125	...	421	89	4,794	4,883	59	4,124	700
1842 ...	...	421	400	761	400	1,182	398	351	...	172	2	659	700	3,794	4,494	107	3,982	405
1843 ...	2	659	486	680	488	1,339	487	874	. .	300	1	165	405	3,951	4,356	97	4,218	41
1844 ...	1	165	350	597	351	762	351	548	...	180	..	34	41	5,046	5,087	28	5,024	35
1845 ...	...	34	411	656	411	690	411	574	. .	37	...	79	35	4,977	5,012	39	4,767	206
1846 ...	...	79	407	562	407	641	407	382	. .	129	..	130	206	5,896	6,102	79	6,003	20
1847 ..	...	130	348	461	348	591	348	259	. .	230	...	102	21	4,941	4,961	104	4,841	16
1848 ...	...	102	168	544	168	646	167	290	1	189	. .	167	16	4,639	4,655	133	4,500	22
1849 ..	...	167	409	602	409	769	409	466	...	177	. .	126	22	5,016	5,038	135	4,837	66
1850 ...	...	126	342	664	342	790	342	385	...	216	...	189	66	5,485	5,551	150	5,290	103
1851 ...	...	189	465	687	465	876	462	413	3	260	. .	203	103	6,855	6,958	108	6,764	86
1852 ...	...	203	201	645	201	848	199	467	2	231	..	147	86	6,575	6,661	80	6,512	69
1853 ...	...	147	237	449	237	596	237	301	.	181	..	111	69	7,214	7,283	78	7,117	88
	3	2,752	5,157	8.669	5,160	11421	5,151	5,937	6	2,754	3	2,730	1,932	77312	79244	1,272	76,026	1,946
Average	...	...	...	..	368½	815¾	..	..	¼	196½	...	..	...	...	5660¼	...	5,430¼	.

(Signed) H. W. DASHWOOD,

Officiating Register.

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APPENDIX N°. 339

Judges of the North-West Provinces.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Original Suits and Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in, the Civil Court of Goruckpore during the years 1840 to 1853 inclusive.

GORUCKPORE.

	Pending at the beginning of each year.		Instituted during each year.		Total under Trial.		Transferred to other Courts.		Finally disposed of during each year.		Pending at the end of each year.		Miscellaneous Cases.					
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Pending at the beginning of each year.	Instituted during the year.	Total under Trial.	Transferred to other Courts.	Finally disposed of during each year.	Pending at the end of each year
1840 ...	2	264	443	708	445	972	441	463	1	200	3	309	183	5,533	5,716	20	5,559	137
1841 ...	3	309	499	779	502	1,088	497	467	2	211	2	410	137	3,815	3,952	182	3,561	209
1842 ...	2	410	417	709	419	1,209	417	530	3	302	...	377	209	4,830	5,039	441	4,495	103
1843 ...	...	377	265	742	265	1,119	265	584	..	235	..	300	103	4,630	4,733	178	4,392	163
1844 .	...	300	418	772	418	1,072	418	669	..	275	..	128	163	5,035	5,198	66	5,046	86
1845 ...	...	128	.	673	..	801	...	391	..	262	...	148	86	4,886	4,972	23	4,880	69
1846	...	118	...	786	...	934	...	479	...	250	...	199	69	4 234	4,303	15	4,237	51
1847 ..	...	199	...	762	...	961	...	675	..	173	...	113	51	5,322	5,373	47	5,114	212
1848 ...	...	113	.	725	..	838	...	366	..	373	..	99	212	3,337	3,549	40	3,202	307
1849 . .	...	99		675	...	774	.	273	...	365	...	136	307	4,614	4,921	39	4,542	340
1850 ...	...	136		799	...	935	..	317	..	324	...	264	340	5,622	5,962	40	5,628	294
1851 ...	...	264	...	792	...	1,056	...	509	..	304	...	243	294	3,813	4,107	43	3,683	381
1852 ...	..	243	...	804	.	1,047	...	455	...	245	...	347	381	2,272	2,653	27	2,237	369
1853 ...	...	347	2	887	2	1,234	...	696	...	265	2	273	389	1,858	2,247	36	1,843	368
	7	3,337	2,044	10703	2,051	14040	2,038	6,904	6	3,790	7	3,346	2,924	59801	62725	1,197	58,419	3,109
Average	...	...	...	..	146½	1002¾	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	1494½	...	4,172¾	..

(Signed) H. W. DASHWOOD,

Officiating Register.

APPENDIX No. 139

Judges of the North-West Provinces.

STATEMENT shewing the number of persons brought to trial and disposed of, and the number of Appeals preferred and disposed of from orders in Criminal Trials and miscellaneous Cases, in the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge of Bareilly and the Sessions Judges of Mooradabad and Goruckpore, during the years 1840 *to* 1853, *inclusive.*

	Additional Sessions Judge, Bareilly.										Mooradabad.										Goruckpore.									
	Number of persons under Trial at the beginning of each year.	Committed for trial during each year.	Total number of persons under trial during each year.	Number of persons disposed of during each year.	Number of persons pending trial at the end of each year.	Appeals from orders in Criminal Trials and miscellaneous Cases.					Number of persons under trial at the beginning of each year.	Committed for trial during each year.	Total number of persons under trial during each year.	Number of persons disposed of during each year.	Number of persons pending trial at the end of each year.	Appeals from orders in Criminal Trials and miscellaneous cases.					Number of persons under trial at the beginning of each year.	Committed for trial during each year.	Total number of persons under trial during each year.	Number of persons disposed of during each year.	Number of persons pending trial at the end of each year.	Appeals from orders in Criminal Trials and miscellaneous cases.				
						Pending at the beginning of each year.	Preferred during each year.	Total.	Disposed of during each year.	Pending at the end of each year.						Pending at the beginning of each year.	Preferred during each year.	Total.	Disposed of during each year.	Pending at the end of each year.						Pending at the beginning of each year.	Preferred during each year.	Total.	Disposed of during each year.	Pending at the end of each year.
1840.....	262	531	793	711	82	18	146	164	52	112	6	201	207	199	8	6	81	87	85	2	11	136	147	131	16	10	95	105	97	8
1841.....	82	474	556	522	34	112	197	309	296	13	8	211	219	200	19	2	127	129	102	27	16	97	113	99	14	8	91	99	92	7
1842.....	34	342	376	351	25	13	307	320	299	21	19	174	193	179	14	27	189	216	200	16	14	104	118	114	4	7	98	105	101	4
1843.....	25	350	375	340	35	21	358	379	312	67	14	232	246	220	26	16	153	169	159	10	4	146	150	148	2	4	112	116	114	2
1844.....	35	633	668	559	109	67	498	565	536	29	26	138	164	154	10	10	134	144	137	7	2	104	106	102	4	2	192	194	164	30
1845.....	109	543	652	584	68	29	493	522	446	76	10	271	281	276	5	7	150	157	134	23	4	219	223	214	9	30	352	382	357	25
1846.....	68	632	700	601	99	76	341	417	397	20	5	233	238	233	5	23	172	195	189	6	9	149	158	155	3	25	439	464	459	5
1847.....	99	482	581	531	50	20	399	419	384	35	5	112	117	109	8	6	211	217	205	12	3	121	124	114	10	5	252	257	242	15
1848.....	50	437	487	413	74	35	342	377	340	37	8	141	149	142	7	12	159	171	165	6	10	140	150	149	1	15	260	275	272	3
1849.....	74	442	516	466	51	37	348	385	305	80	7	185	192	188	4	6	177	183	170	13	1	268	269	253	16	3	211	214	206	8
1850.....	51	355	406	336	70	80	363	443	354	89	4	326	330	324	6	13	201	214	190	24	16	182	198	174	24	8	220	228	188	40
1851.....	70	434	504	399	105	89	392	481	356	125	6	185	191	170	21	24	204	228	214	14	24	199	223	207	16	40	220	260	238	22
1852.....	105	508	613	539	74	125	482	607	546	61	21	242	263	262	1	14	216	230	223	7	16	88	104	92	12	22	179	201	181	20
1853.....	74	442	516	435	81	61	661	722	687	35	1	213	214	153	61	7	253	260	239	21	12	130	142	111	31	20	139	159	141	18
	1,138	6,605	7,743	6,786	957	783	5,327	6,110	5,310	800	140	2,864	3,004	2,809	195	173	2,427	2,600	2,412	188	142	2,083	2,225	2,063	162	199	2,860	3,059	2,852	207
Average	...	...	553	484½	...	...	...	436¼	379¼	...	...	...	214½	200½	...	...	...	185½	172¼	...	...	...	158¾	147¼	...	...	...	218½	203½	...

(Signed) H. W. DASHWOOD,

Officiating Register.

Sanders, Cones and Co., Typs., No. 23, Loll Bazar.

APPENDIX N° 840

Judges of the North-West Provinces.

No. 841 of 1856.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esquire,

Commissioner for the revision of Civil salaries and establishments throughout India.

Dated Agra, the 27th May, 1856.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 107, dated the 12th instant, and in reply to state that the objections of the Court to the location of the Court of the second Judge for the Bareilly division at Budaon have been quite removed by the proposal made by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, that the three southernmost Moonsiffships of Shahjehanpore should be transferred to the Budaon jurisdiction.

2. In reply to the second paragraph of your letter, the Court desire me to say that, so far as they are aware, no accommodation at present exists at Budaon for the proposed Court, and that it will be necessary to build a new Cutcherry in the event of its establishment being sanctioned by the Home Authorities for the accommodation of the Judge and Principal Sudder Ameen, and the Ministerial Officers of their respective Courts. This was the impression of Mr. Harington on his visiting Budaon during his tour of inspection of the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces, in the cold season of 1854-55, but to obviate all doubt upon the point, the Court will communicate with the Magistrate and Collector of that district, and desire him to furnish you with the requisite information, direct to your Office.

3. The Court desire me to add that the two Moonsiffs stationed in the town of Budaon hold their Courts in hired houses in the town.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. DASHWOOD,

Register.

Sanders, Cones and Co, Typs, No. 23, Loll Bazar.

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APPENDIX No. 341

Judges of the North-West Provinces.

Statement showing the amount of Civil and Criminal Work in the several Civil and Sessions Judgeships in the N. W. Provinces for the year 1855.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Civil.					Criminal.					
					No. of Original Suits cognizable by								No. of Appeals.		
Zillah.	No. of European Judges.	No. of Principal Sudder Ameens.	No. of Sudder Ameens.	No. of Moonsiffs	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens	Moonsiffs.	No. of Regular Appeals.	No. of Application for execution of Decrees.	No. of other Miscellaneous cases.	No. of Commitments to the Sessions Court.	No. of persons Committed.	Criminal.	Miscellaneous.	Remarks.
Delhi	1	1	3	5	151	125	6,982	342	3,525	5,245	82	209	237	116	
Seharunpoor.	1	2	1	6	220	11	2,878	278	4,064	6,283	61	155	139	134	
Meerut	1	1	1	5	56	118	2,833	295	3,154	5,001	62	163	141	79	
Allyghur ...	1	1	1	5	70	184	3,512	263	4,347	11,675	50	114	110	87	
Moradabad ..	1	2*	2	9	101	165	5,629	539	5,737	17,722	82	222	136	62	* The P. S. Ameen of Futtehpoor officiated as Additional P. S. Ameen during part of the year.
Bareilly	1	2	2	12	107	281	8,371	1,084	8,028	15,228	217	548	367	73	
Agra	1	1	1	7	154	79	4,664	429	4,718	10,517	75	203	127	58	
Furruckabad	1	1	0	6	166	...	5,167	494	3,719	12,865	108	239	140	33	
Mynpoorie...	1	1	0	5	77	...	2,398	229	1,852	2,747	63	135	106	25	
Cawnpore....	1	1	1	5	58	195	1,409	424	1,873	9,809	65	189	260	22	† The P. S. Ameen was deputed to officiate as Additional P. S. Ameen of Moradabad, and the Judge took up the cases.
Futtehpoor..	1	1	0	2	55†	...	609	120†	625	4,348	59	151	137	23	
Bundelcund..	1	1	0	3	76	...	1,437	158	1,161	3,839	101	290	99	9	
Allahabad....	1	1	0	4	247	...	2,044	299	3,444	9,003	59	184	105	40	
Goruckpore..	1	2	1	8	67	190	4,457	873	4,441	15,137	59	181	131	25	
Azimgurh...	1	1	1	4	45	90	1,965	505	2,535	10,135	111	310	41	27	
Jounpoor. ...	1	1	0	3	118	...	1,725	429	1,547	7,609	52	131	46	59	
Mirzapoor ...	1	1	0	3	193	...	1,067	227	1,158	3,772	51	119	61	36	
Benares.....	1	1	0	4	139	...	1,229	301	1,747	8,329	48	126	144	187	
Ghazeepoor..	1	2	1	4	100	183	2,466	838	2,375	11,675	49	84	182	17	
Kumaon	1	0	2	1	1,610	...	69	237	757	838	15	39	72	5	
Total..	20	27	17	101	3,810	1,621	61,511	8,364	60,807	1,71,777	1,469	3,792	2,781	1,117	
Saugor.....											223	574	251	20	
Jhansie.....											87	240	22	28	
Grand Total.	20	27	17	101	3,810	1,621	61,511	8,364	60,807	1,71,777	1,779	4,606	3,054	1,165	

Agra,
The 1st July, 1856.

H. W. DASHWOOD,
Register.

Sanders, Conps and Co, Typs., No. 23, Loll Bazar.

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APPENDIX. No. 342

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the [redacted]

No. 27.

Judgeships, North West Provinces

To

The Honorable the Court of Directors
of the East India Company.

HONORABLE SIRS,

With reference to the despatches, noted in the Margin, we beg to submit, for the orders of your Honorable Court, copy of a despatch, from the Government of the N. W. Provinces, soliciting our attention to the Judicial arrangements, existing in the Rohilcund Division of the N W Provinces, as sanctioned in 1848, and the urgency of the reasons which demand a revision of them

Honorable Courts Judicial Despatch No. 12 of 1847, dated 20th October.
Do do. „ „ 26 of 1848, dated 9th August.
Letter from the Secretary to Government N. W. P. to Home department, No. 351 A. Dated 31st January 1855, with enclosure

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, in again bringing the subject under our consideration, is of opinion, after continued experience and personal observation of the general feeling on the spot, as to the character of the present arrangements, that it is essential to the satisfactory administration of justice, that the existing, merely provisional, plan, should be reliquished, and a second Officer permanently entertained with all the powers of a Judge, for the heavy duties of the three populous and wealthy districts of Bareilly, Budaan, and Shajehanpore, the seat of his Court being fixed at Budaan, with jurisdiction over that district and the three Southern Moonsiffees of Shajehanpore.

* Shajehanpore, Tibhur, Jelalabad,

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, states, that the governing reason for the recommendation now submitted is, that a 2nd Officer with the powers of a Judge, both Civil and Criminal, is urgently required for the due despatch of the business arising in the different parts of the three districts now in question, and that it is just to the people, who will fall within the limits proposed for the Budaan Judgeship, that a full competent authority should be established, for the decision of all classes of cases, at the most convenient site within those limits.

The proposal in 1847, involved an increase of Rupees 1,273 per month, and His Honor now earnestly solicits sanction to the constitution of a Civil and Session Judgeship at Budaan, at the above rate of additional charge, subject, however, to a probable reduction of 943 Rupees, by the abolition of the Sudder Ameenship at Bareilly, upon this point, however, the Government of the N. W. Provinces has called upon the Sudder Court, to furnish a further report.

Present.		
Additional Judge	2000	
Establishment	200	
Sudder Ameens Establishment, Bareilly.	330	2,530
Proposed.		
Judge of Budaan	2,500	
Establishment.....	753	
Principal Sudder Ameen, with Establishment, Budaan...	550	3,803
	Rupees.	1,273

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APPENDIX. No.....342

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the District Judgeships of the N.W. Provinces

Judgeships, North West Provinces.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, is certain, that one Judge cannot perform all the duties at Bareilly, and the expedient which has hitherto been adopted there, is in his judgment, too clearly inefficient and unsatisfactory to admit of its being continued as a part of the permanent scheme of Judicial administration, and under these considerations, we beg to recommend the proposed arrangements, for the favorable consideration of your Honorable Court.

We have the honor to be, &c,

(Sd.) J. DORIN,

" J. LOW,

" J P. GRANT,

" B. PEACOCK.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th March, 1855.

(A true Copy)

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX. No..... 343

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the [illegible]

No. 1592, A of 1856.

Judgeships, North West Provinces.

FROM

C. B. THORNHILL, ESQ.,

Officiating Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

TO

H. W. DASHWOOD, ESQ.,

Register Sudder Dewany Adawlut,

N. W. P., Agra,

Dated, Head Quarters, NYNEE TAL,

The 6th September, 1856.

SIR,

Judicial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1586, dated 23rd Ultimo, communicating the opinion of the Court, on the subject of abolishing the Judgeship of Futtehpore.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Lieutenant Governor is disposed to concur with the Court, in the view therein stated, and he believes, that the whole duty could be well performed, under the arrangements proposed, by an efficient Judge of Allahabad.

3rd. Copies of your letter and enclosures, will be forwarded to the Commissioner, for the revision of Civil Salaries for information, and any remarks which he may see occasion to offer, in connection with the papers already sent to him, on the constitution of a Civil and Sessions Judgeship at Budaan.

I have, &c.,

HEAD QUARTERS, NYNEE TAL,
The September, 1856.

(Signed) C. B. THORNHILL,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 1593, A of 1856.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 6th September, 1856.

Ordered, that copies of the above, be forwarded to the Commissioner for revision of Civil Salaries, for information, with reference to Para: 3 of the preceding letter.

C. B. THORNHILL,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

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APPENDIX. No..... 343

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the [redacted]

(COPIES.)

Judgeships, North West Provinces.

No. 1586 of 1856.

FROM

H. W. DASHWOOD, ESQ.

Register to the Court of

Sudder Dewany Adawlut, N. W. P., Agra.

To

C. B. THORNHILL, ESQ.

Officiating Secretary to

Government, N. W. P.

Dated, Agra, the 23rd August, 1856.

SIR,

S. D A N. W. P.
Present.
H. B. Harington
and
H. Unwin,
Judges
and
C. Raikes,
Offg. Judge.
} Esquires.

In continuation of my letter, No. 1058, dated the 30th of June last, I am directed to submit the following remarks, for the consideration and orders of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, containing the Courts matured opinion on the proposition for abolishing the Judgeship of Futtehpore.

2nd. To assist the Court in arriving at a correct conclusion on this important question, they directed the preparation in their Office, from Official Returns, of the Statements noted in the margin,* copies of which are herewith forwarded, and you are requested to lay the same before His Honor.

* Statement A 1, shewing the No. of original Suits and miscellaneous cases instituted in the Courts of the Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiffs of Futtehpore, during the year 1846-1855, inclusive.
Statement A 2, shewing the No. of Commitments made, and Criminal Appeals preferred, to the Sessions Court of Futtehpore, during the years 1846 1855.

3rd. The Statement A 1, shows at a glance, the progressive decrease of Civil business in the Court of the Judge of Futtehpore, since the year 1846. From this Statement, it will be seen, that the income of Original Suits exceeding in value Rupees 1,000, at no time very considerable, diminished in the year 1855 to 18: that Suits exceeding 300, and not exceeding 1,000 Rupees, though fluctuating in number, have seldom been in excess of 60, and that in 1855, the number instituted was only 43, and that Suits of less than Rupees 300 value, have decreased from 918 in 1846, to 609 in 1855.

Statement B 1, for Allahabad the same as A 1.
Statement B 2, for do. the same as A 2
Statement C, shewing the No. of days occupied in Civil and Criminal business and No. of Regular Appeals, original Suits exceeding Rupees 1,000 in value and of Miscellaneous Cases instituted in Zillahs Futtehpore and Allahabad, for the years 1853-1855.

APPENDIX. No.....343

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the District Judgeships of the N.W.P.

Judgeships, North West Provinces.

A proportional decrease will be found in the Miscellaneous Department also. In the Criminal Department, as shown by Statement A 2, the case is somewhat different, for although the increase in the number of commitments was great, the income of Criminal Appeals rose from 28 in 1846, to 137 in the past year, this, however, is a class of cases, the disposal of which does not ordinarily occupy very much time.

4th. On referring to Statement B 1, for Allahabad, it will be found, that the income of Suits, cognizable by a Principal Sudder Ameen, has not greatly varied in the 10 years comprised in the Return. The average income of Suits, within the jurisdiction of a Sudder Ameen, was however much larger in the last, than in the first five years, while Suits not exceeding Rupees 300 in value, increased from 2,280 in 1846, to 3,061 in 1854, they again fell in 1855, to 2,044.

5th. The Criminal duties of the Allahabad Judgeship, are, at the same time, more laborious than those of Futtehpore, as will be seen from the marginal statement, but they are not so heavy as in some other Districts in these Provinces. The question now for determination then is, whether these two Judgeships can be amalgamated, without creating an undue pressure on the Court of the Officer holding the united appointments.

	Futtehpore.		Allahabad.	
	1846-50.	1850-55.	1846-50.	1850-55.
Average No. of Commitments	42	47	68	58
Average No of Criminal Appeals ...	58	109	79	103

7th. Statement C, which accompanies, shows that the average number of days, devoted by the Sessions Judges of Futtehpore and Allahabad, to the transaction of Criminal business during the last 3 years, was 125 and 64 respectively, and that the average number of Regular Appeals, instituted during the same period, was 142 in Futtehpore, and 298 in Allahabad, total 440.

8th. Upon a full consideration of the subject, the Court are not aware of any reason, why the Judge of Allahabad should not be able, with the aid of a Principal Sudder at that station, and a Sudder Ameen at Futtehpore, who might also hold the Office of Register of Deeds, efficiently to conduct the duties now discharged by both Judges. It has been noticed that the number of original Suits, instituted in the Futtehpore District, which are beyond the cognizance of a Sudder Ameen, is very small, this description of cases may, without difficulty, be disposed of by the Principal Sudder Ameen of Allahabad, in addition to the original Suits of his own District, and to the Regular Appeals, referred to him from time to time by the Judge, while the junction of the Office of Sudder Ameen, with the Town Moonsiffee of Futtehpore, will admit of the adjudication by that Officer, of all cases exceeding in value Rupees 300, which now, in the absence of the Principal Sudder Ameen, are heard and decided by the Judge himself.

9th. In respect to Regular Appeals, the Court will assume the average of the Institutions in both Districts, to amount to 440 per Annum, and allowing for the transfer

of one half of these only, for trial and decision to the Principal Sudder Ameen, the Court think, that the disposal of the remainder, will not be a task too great for the Officer holding the Office of Judge; so far therefore as the Civil work is concerned, the Court see no objection to the arrangement under consideration.

Judgeships, North West Provinces.

10th. In respect to the Criminal Department, it is of course intended, that the Sessions Judge should hold Quarterly Sessions at Futtehpore, the journey to which place from Allahabad, is not, as remarked by Mr. Harington, in his report of his tour, owing to the Grand Trunk Road running between the two places, and the speedy means of transport now existing, more fatiguing than the journey performed by other Sessions Judges, who are obliged to visit outstations periodically on circuit duty. The Railway moreover, will bring the two Stations within an easy journey of each other, and will be a great convenience to suitors and other parties, attending the Courts of Justice at either place.

11th. Another arrangement, in connection with the question of abolishing the Judgeship of Futtehpore, has been under the consideration of the Court, viz., the division of the existing Zillah of Futtehpore, and the allotment of one half to each of the two neighbouring Judgeships of Cawnpore and Allahabad. For the purposes of a more fair distribution of business, this arrangement might have its advantages, but, as it is not desirable to place the Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore under two Civil and Session Courts, the Court, in preference to a measure which would militate against the principle by which the Civil, Fiscal, and Criminal jurisdictions in the Provinces are made, as far as possible, conterminous, consider, that if the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of Futtehpore be abolished, that District should be included in the jurisdiction of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Allahabad alone, and that in the place of the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Futtehpore, a Sudder Ameen, who should also be appointed Register of Deeds, should be stationed in the Town of Futtehpore, having also jurisdiction, as Moonsiff, over the Pergunnahs comprised in the Division of the 1st or Sudder Moonsiff, whose Office would, in that case, admit of being abolished. The Court deem it proper to add, that the state of the Civil and Criminal business in Cawnpore, precludes them from recommending the amalgamation of the whole of the Futtehpore district with that Zillah, and they have stated above, the objections which appear to exist to a partial union or division of the Futtehpore District, between Cawnpore and Allahabad.

I have, &c.,

H. W. DASHWOOD,

Register.

AGRA,
The 23*d August*, 1856.

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STATEMENT, A 1.

Statement, shewing the number of Original Suits and Miscellaneous Cases, instituted in Courts of the Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiffs of Zillah Futtehpore, during the years 1846 *to* 1855, *inclusive.*

		First Quinquennial Period.							Second Quinquennial Period.					
		1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	Total.		1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	Total.
Original.	Original Suits, exceeding 1000 Rs. in Value.....	17	33	30	24	27	131		26	20	32	37	18	133
	Ditto exceeding 300, and not exceeding 1000 Rupees.....	49	64	51	49	61	274		49	58	66	59	43	275
	Ditto 300 Rs. and under.....	918	903	952	932	812	4,517		645	728	638	701	609	3,321
		984	1,000	1,033	1,005	900	4,922		720	806	736	797	670	3,729
Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous Cases under headings 1 to15, and 18 to 21.	139	174	190	189	167	859		180	229	213	217	186	1,025
	Execution of decrees and objections taken therein, headings 16 and 17.	1,150	1,102	1,253	1,164	1,028	6,697		905	1,036	918	981	724	4,564
	Other Miscellaneous Cases headings 22 to 25.	5,774	5,554	5,223	5,158	4,350	26,059		4,442	4,623	4,657	4,720	4,263	22,705
		7,063	6,830	6,666	6,571	5,515	33,615		5,527	5,888	5,788	5,918	5,173	28,294

AGRA,

The 23*rd August*, 1856.

(Signed) H. W. DASHWOOD,

Register.

STATEMENT, A 2.

Statement, shewing the number of Commitments to the Sessions Court, the number of persons concerned, and the number of Appeals preferred from the orders of the Magistrate and his Subordinates, in Criminal Trials and Miscellaneous Cases, in Zillah Futtehpore, during the last 10 *years.*

	First Quinquennial Period.						Second Quinquennial Period.					
	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	Total.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	Total.
Number of Commitments.....	22	34	46	51	58	211	47	40	56	34	59	236
Number of Persons concerned.....	67	94	156	176	148	641	143	151	117	140	151	702
No. of Appeals..... Criminal.....	28	51	53	69	90	291	77	78	113	141	137	546
No. of Appeals..... Miscellaneous .	31	42	44	26	72	215	55	40	64	37	23	219

AGRA,
The 23rd August, 1856

(Signed) H. W DASHWOOD,
Register

STATEMENT, B 1.

Statement, shewing the number of Original Suits and Miscellaneous Cases, instituted in the Courts of the Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen and Moonsiffs of Allahabad, during the years 1846 *and* 1855 *inclusive.*

	First Quinquennial Period.						Second Quinquennial Period.					
	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	Total.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	Total.
Original.												
Original suits, exceeding 1000 Rupees in value.....	92	76	64	83	88	403	125	89	84	77	83	458
Ditto exceeding 300 and not exceeding 1000 Rupees	146	133	120	131	160	690	202	165	184	183	165	899
Ditto 300 Rs. and under.....	2,280	2,187	2,371	2,482	2,788	12,108	2,750	3,103	3,345	3,061	2,614	14,903
Total.....	2,518	2,396	2,555	2,696	3,036	13,201	3,077	3,357	3,613	3,321	2,892	16,260
Miscellaneous.												
Miscellaneous cases under headings 1 to 15, and 18 to 21.	366	338	323	367	423	1,817	383	451	459	379	424	2,096
Execution of Decrees and objections taken therein, headings 16 and 17.....	3,331	3,015	3,247	3,784	4,300	17,677	4,438	4,834	5,210	4,745	4,256	23,483
Other Miscellaneous cases, headings 22 to 25.....	5,399	5,020	5,527	6,259	6,530	28,735	6,737	7,765	9,088	7,897	7,767	39,254
Total.....	9,096	8,373	9,097	10,410	11,253	48,229	11,558	13,050	14,757	13,021	12,447	64,833

AGRA,
The 23rd August, 1856.

(Signed) H. W. DASHWOOD,
Register.

Judgeships, North West Provinces.

STATEMENT, B 2.

Statement, shewing the number of Commitments to the Sessions Courts, the number of persons concerned, and the number of Appeals preferred from the orders of the Magistrates and their Subordinates, in Criminal Trials and Miscellaneous cases, Zillah Allahabad, during the last 10 years.

	First Quinquennial Period.						Second Quinquennial Period.					
	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	Total.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	Total.
	Allahabad.											
No. of Commitments	60	36	51	94	103	344	52	59	62	61	59	293
No. of Persons Concerned	98	78	95	244	271	786	123	145	140	159	184	751
No. of Appeals. Criminal	81	66	53	92	104	396	134	105	76	97	105	517
No. of Appeals. Miscellaneous	59	39	47	55	54	254	56	55	58	57	40	266

AGRA,
The 23rd August, 1856.

(Signed) H. W. DASHWOOD,
Register.

STATEMENT, C.

Statement, shewing the time occupied by the Judges of Allahabad and Futtehpore, in Civil and Sessions and Criminal duties, and the number of Regular Appeals, Original Suits exceeding Rupees 1000 *in value, and Miscellaneous cases instituted, during the years* 1853, 1854, *and* 1855, *as well of the number pending on the* 1*st July* 1856.

Years.	Futtehpore. No. of days occupied by the Judge, in Civil Sessions and Criminal duties.		Futtehpore. No. of Regular Appeals, instituted during the years.	Futtehpore. No. of Original Suits, exceeding in value 1,000 Rs. instituted.	Futtehpore. No. of Miscellaneous cases, headings 1 to 21.		Allahabad. No. of days occupied by the Judge, in Civil Sessions and Criminal duties.		Allahabad. No. of Regular Appeals, instituted during the years.	Allahabad. No. of Original Suits, exceeding in value 1,000 Rs. instituted.	Allahabad. No. of Miscellaneous cases, headings 1 to 21.	
	Civil.	Sessions and Criminal.			Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Civil.	Sessions and Criminal.			Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.
1853.....	126	125	141	32	199	236	194	57	283	84	411	1,090
1854.....	138	128	165	37	203	227	181	62	313	77	345	776
1855.....	130	122	120	18	235	103	157	72	300	83	373	724
	394	375	426	87	637	566	532	191	896	244	1,129	2,590
Pending on the 1st July 1856.....			19	8	102				126	16	76	129

Moonsiffs..... { Original Suits pending on the 1st July, 1856..... 117..... 811
Miscellaneous cases..... 156..... 1,171

AGRA,
The 23rd August, 1856.

H. W. DASHWOOD,
Register.

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APPENDIX. No..... 344

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the District Judgeships of the N.W. Provinces

Judgeships, North West Provinces.

(COPY.)

No. 1804.

FROM

H. W. DASHWOOD, ESQ.

Register to the Court of

Sudder Dewany Adawlut, N. W. P.

To

C. B. THORNHILL, ESQ.

Officiating Secretary to the

Government of the N. W. P.

Dated, Agra, the 18th October, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Assistant Secretary Oldfield's letter, No. 5033, dated 25th Ultimo, forwarding for remarks by the Court, copy of a letter from the Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries &c., relative to the contemplated arrangements of the Futtehpoor Judicial Establishments; in reply, to submit the following observations.

S. D. A. N. W. P.
Present.
H. Unwin, Judge, and C. Raikes, Officiating Judge. } Esqrs.

2d. In order to estimate, correctly, what would be the amount of saving effected, by the abolition of the Futtehpoor Judgeship, and whether any addition would be required to the Allahabad Judge's Ministerial Establishments, the Court obtained from the Office of the Civil Auditor, the detailed Statements of Salaries and Establishments for the two Judgeships in question, and also for those of the Districts named in the margin,* which were selected by the Court, as being the heaviest Judgeships in these Provinces.

* Barreilly, Moradabad, Goruckpoor.

3rd. As regards the question of saving, the Court observe, with advertence to the 2nd paragraph of the Commissioner's letter to your address, that Mr. Ricketts would appear to have misunderstood the tenor of the 8th Para: of my letter of the 23rd of August last, which contemplated the abolition of the Offices of Judge, Principal

APPENDIX. No. 344

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the District Judgeships of the N.W. Provinces

Judgeships, North West Provinces.

Salary per Mensem.				(2d Grade.)		
Judge	2,250	0	0			
Establishment	703	0	0			
				2,953	0	0
Principal Sudder Ameen	400	0	0			
Establishment	160	0	0			
				560	0	0
Moonsiff	100	0	0			
Establishment	40	0	0			
				140	0	0
				3,653	0	0
Deduct { Sudder Ameen	250	0	0			
Deduct { Establishment	80	0	0			
				230	0	0
* or Rs 39,876 Annually				*3,323	0	0

Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff of Futtehpoor, the last named appointment being united with that of a Sudder Ameen. The saving, therefore, which will be effected by the measures proposed by the Court, will be somewhat larger than that estimated by Mr. Ricketts, and, as shewn in the margin, will amount to 3,323 Rupees per mensem. And it is necessary to remark in this place, that the cost of the Establishment of the Judge of Futtehpoor, amounts to 703 Rupees, not 738 Rupees, as supposed by the Commissioner.

4th. The Court do not think, that the junction of the Futteehpoor and Allahabad Judgeships, will necessitate an addition to the Ministerial Establishment of the latter, as they find that it is somewhat superior in strength, to those of Moradabad, Barreilly and Goruckpoor, in each of which Districts the work is as heavy as in Allahabad and Futtehpoor combined.

I have the honor to be, &c.

AGRA,
The 18th October, 1856.

(Signed.) H. W. DASHWOOD,
Register.

No. 2031. A.

Judicial Department.

Ordered, that Copy of the above be forwarded to H. Ricketts, Esquire, Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries, for information.

HEAD QUARTERS, NYNEE TAL,
The 25th October, 1856.

C. B. THORNHILL,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

APPENDIX No. 345

District Judges of Madras.

LETTER FROM THE REGISTER OF THE SUDDER ADAWLUT, TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 30*th June* 1852, *No.* 83.

SIR,

1. I have the honor, by desire of the Judges of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the minutes of Consultation of Government, in the Judicial Department, dated the 1st Instant, forwarding for their consideration and report, an Extract from the minutes of consultation in the public Department, held under date the 14th May 1852, in reference to a memorial addressed to Government by Messrs Clarke, Ross, and other public uncovenanted servants, praying for the extension to the Madras Presidency of the Regulations and acts now in force in Bengal, empowering the local Government to appoint uncovenanted officers to certain appointments and offices therein specified.

2. Leaving it to the Board of Revenue to report upon the expediency of appointing uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, who would also, it is presumed, be vested with the powers of Deputy magistrates, the Judges will confine their remarks to the application of the memorialists for the establishment of Principal Sudder Ameenships throughout the Districts of this Presidency, and for admission into the offices of Deputy and Assistant Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut.

3. In respect to the proposed substitution of an uncovenanted, for the covenanted agency, in the appointments of Deputy and assistant Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, the Judges deem it proper to draw the attention of Government to the views expressed by their predecessors on this point, in the 21st paragraph of their letter to Government under date the 25th September 1847, and to state that they most fully concur in the arguments therein urged for retaining those appointments on their present footing.

4. As a school for acquiring that early preparatory training for the judicial service, which is so obviously required, the subordinate appointments in the register's office of this court afford considerable advantages. In addition to the facilities which they offer for obtaining an insight into the general working and practice of the judicial system, the duties of these offices are particularly well adapted for the acquirement of a knowledge of the rules of evidence, and the principles of a judicial investigation; and in this respect, they have an advantage over the Registerships of the late zillah Courts, in that they enable the officers who fill them, to obtain some degree of judicial experience, without inflicting upon the public any of those evils to which judicial inexperience gives rise.

5. Reasons no less cogent exist for not interfering with the present Subordinate Judgeships, which, with the two appointments in the Sudder Adawlut above mentioned, form the only schools in which the Civil Servants of this presidency are afforded the opportunity of qualifying themselves for the responsible office of Civil and Sessions Judge. The Subordinate Courts moreover, are the only tribunals in which the covenanted officers have the opportunity of exercising, to any considerable extent, an original jurisdiction, and of acquiring that familiarity with the details of the initiatory proceedings in a suit, which is so obviously essential to the formation of a correct judgment on trying the cause in appeal; and the Judges cannot therefore but apprehend that

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the abolition of any of the judicial appointments in question, by the substitution of an uncovenanted for the present covenanted agency, would most seriously impair the general efficiency of that important branch of the service.

6. The Judges are well aware that, among the uncovenanted officers of Government, there are many who, from their integrity and ability, would be found well qualified to fill the appointments they seek to obtain. But considering that the highest grades of the judicial service must, under the present system, be of necessity filled by officers of the Covenanted service, the Judges deem it essential to the public interests that the junior members of it should undergo a course of preparatory training for that line, and which can alone be obtained in the subordinate judicial appointments now under dicusssion.

(True Copies)
(Signed) GEORGE ELLIS,
Register.

APPENDIX No. 346

District Judges of Madras.

Statement of Uncovenanted Judicial Officers in the Madras Presidency.

Offices.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Portuguese.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Principal Sudder Ameens.....	2	2	0	5	3	12
Sudder Ameens.....	0	0	0	2	20	22
District Moonsiffs.....	0	12	7	93	7	119
Total....	2	14	7	100	30	153

APPENDIX No.s 347 and 348

District Judges, Madras.

LETTER FROM THE REGISTER OF THE SUDDER ADAWLUT TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

Dated, 25th September 1847, *No.* 132, *A. paragraph* 21.

Paragraph 21. In regard to this comparatively small increase, the Judges beg leave to submit the following observations. The Governor General in Council was pleased, by Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter of the 13th September 1845, to grant sanction for the raising of the two Malayalum Translators' pay from Rupees 70 to Rupees 130 per mensem. But, in fact, this situation has not been filled up *at all*. Not only has the sanction for the increase not been taken advantage of, but the original appointment has not been occupied. No expenditure whatever on this account has been incurred, nor do the Judges deem it necessary to appoint any one to the office. The present establishment of Translators is considered sufficient. The Judges would therefore beg leave earnestly to suggest to the Government that, to meet the proposed extra expenditure on account of the general establishment as above explained, the sum of Rupees 124 out of that of Rupees 130 long since sanctioned, though for a different purpose, but not used, may be granted. The Judges trust that this proposition will receive the sanction of the Supreme Government, involving as it does, when compared with the original suggestion, a very moderate increase of expenditure. The alternative proposed in paragraph 8 of Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter is the abolition of the two Covenanted appointments of Deputy and Head Assistant Register; and the substitution, in their room, of uncovenanted agency. If an imperious and overwhelming necessity existed for such a measure, the Judges would not for a moment attempt to retard its adoption; but if, as they believe, none such exist, and if the financial objections to the original plan have by the present position, been in a great degree met and overcome, the Judges would see with much regret and reluctance the abolition of two appointments which, now that the situation of Register of the zillah Courts has been annihilated, afford the only school in which a portion of the junior members of the Civil service can from time to time be preparing themselves for the judicial office, and acquiring an insight into the working of the judicial system. And on those points, the Judges venture to submit their opinion that the two appointments in question afford advantages which are not undeserving of serious consideration. The Judges, therefore, beg leave to repeat the earnest expression of their hope that the small monthly increase of expenditure now proposed, namely Rupees 124, will receive the sanction of the Government.

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EXTRACT FROM A DISPATCH FROM THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Dated the 14*th July* 1847, *No.* 6.

Increase to the Establishment of the Sudder Adawlut at Madras, amounting to Rupees 658 per month.

13. We are prepared to sanction the increase made to the Establishment of the Sudder and Foujdaree Court at Madras of four writers at 140 Rupees a month, and the augmentation of 518 Rupees a month to the salaries of several Translators attached to that Court, which was represented to be required in order to secure the continuance of the service of competent persons.

14. With regard to a further proposed increase in the ministerial establishment of the court, you noticed the high proportion of the present charges of the court at Madras as compared with those at other Presidencies; but you, nevertheless, signified your willingness to sanction the proposed increase, provided a saving can be effected in the salaries of the Covenanted Officers attached to the Court.

APPENDIX No.s 348 and 349

District Judges of Madras.

	Calcutta Court with 6 Judges	Agra Court with 3 Judges	Madras Court with 3 Judges	Bombay Court with 4 Judges
Covenanted Officers	2,500	2,000	4,187	3,300
Uncovenanted Assistant Registers	1,350	700	0	0
Establishments exclusive of Registers and their Assistants.	7,060	4,100	6,389	2,974
Total	10,910	6,800	10,576	6,274

15. We observe that while the Sudder Court at Calcutta expends in the salary of its Register 2,500 Rupees per mensem, and that at Agra 2,000 Rupees, the Court at Madras has also a Deputy Register and Assistant who are Covenanted Officers, and that these receive in the aggregate Rupees 4,187 per mensem. The Courts of Calcutta and Agra employ Uncovenanted Assistant Registers at much less cost.

16. The business of the Madras Court as shewn in Mr. Millett's minute of the 20th August 1845 to be greatly inferior in magnitude to the other Courts we have mentioned, with the single exception of English correspondence, which in 1844 was heavy in consequence of the recent change in the constitution of the Court, but was expected shortly to diminish, and we desire that you will take immediate measures for the revision of the establishment at Madras, so that the charge may be reduced at an early date, and brought nearer to the standard of that of the Court at Agra. The establishment of covenanted officers in the court at Bombay should also be reduced to a similar standard.

	Calcutta Court	Agra Court	Madras Court
Letters sent per annum	1864	2210	9620
Miscellaneous Petitions	1078	1123	804
Special appeal Do	1109	406	235
Motions	1287	400	41
Summary appeal Petitions	85	35	33
Appeals admitted .	315	180	112
Trials referred	227	259	101
Number of Prisoners	520	494	252

17. With regard to the proposed increase of salary to the Native Establishment at Madras, we desire that, should you on a review of the case, and with reference to the scale existing at that Presidency, deem an increase to be absolutely required, you will consider whether it is needful, besides the appointment of new officers as their deputies, to augment the salary of the English Record Keeper from 70 to 200 Rupees, and that of the sheristadar from 105 to 200 Rupees; thus fixing the salary of the former officer at nearly three times, and that of the latter at nearly twice the present amount.

(True Extract)

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY.

Secretary to the Government of India.

349

LETTER FROM THE REGISTER OF THE SUDDER ADAWLUT TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

Dated 11*th November* 1847, *No* 151.

Paragraph 1. I am directed by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the minutes of Consultation in the Judicial Department, under date the 7th October 1847, No 675, referring for their consideration and report, a copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 11th September 1847, No 805, and of an Extract from a Despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors which accompanied it, relative to a revision of the Establishment of the Sudder Court at Madras, and a substitution of Uncovenanted Agency for the Covenanted Assistants of that Court.

APPENDIX No. 349 and 350

District Judges of Madras.

2. Prior to the receipt of this Despatch, the Judges had communicated (by my letter of the 25th September 1847, No. 132, A.) their views in regard to the augmentation of the ministerial establishment of the court proposed by the late Judges, with reference to Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter of the 13th September 1845.

3. In paragraph 21 of my letter, the Judges set forth the grounds on which they objected to the proposition for the abolition of the Covenanted Assistants in the Court; and it does not occur to the Judges to offer any additional arguments in support of that opinion to which, however, they still adhere.

10. The Judges have entered into the foregoing explanation in order to correct an error into which the Honorable Court would appear to have fallen in regard to the aggregate cost of this Court's establishment. And it now only remains for the Judges to repeat the expression of their hope, that mere considerations of financial economy will not induce the Supreme Government to insist on the abolition of the Covenanted agency of this establishment, or to withhold its sanction from the arrangement solicited in my letter of the 25th September last.

350

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FORT ST GEORGE.

Dated 24th December 1847, No 3.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 4th Instant, No 791, regarding the arrangements proposed in the establishment of the Sudder Adawlut, at Madras.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to communicate the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, to the modifications proposed by the present Judges of the Court in their ministerial establishment, by which a saving of Rupees 6 per mensem will be effected. The arrangement to have retrospective effect from the 1st September last.

3rd. For the reasons urged by the Sudder Adawlut, His Lordship in Council would not at present disturb the arrangement of the Court, or urge the immediate employment of Uncovenanted agency in lieu of the Covenanted Assistants attached to the Sudder Court.

FORT WILLIAM,
24th *December*, 1847.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY.
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX No. 357

District Judges of Madras.

No. 389.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *2nd April*, 1857.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with copy of the answer returned by this Government to the particular reference, which the Commissioners for considering the reform of the Judicial establishments, laws, &c. in India, had suggested should be made to them, relative to the proposed abolition in the Madras Presidency of the office of Subordinate Judge, and the supercession of those Courts where they did exist by those of Principal Sudder Ameens.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that no such special or particular reference has been made to this Government on the subject in question. The Government were, however, called upon to submit their opinion upon the report of the Commissioners generally. This the Members of Government did in separate Minutes, which have been forwarded to the government of India. I am desired to transmit for your information extracts from those Minutes bearing on the question of the contemplated abolition of the Office of Subordinate Judge.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. PYCROFT.
Chief Secretary.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.

Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

1196

APPENDIX No.s 352 & 354

District Judges of Madras.

EXTRACT FROM A MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT.

Dated 18*th November*, 1856.

I presume that it is intended that the zillah Judges are still to be selected from the Covenanted service of the Company, though this is no where positively stated.

Moreover, from the proposal to abolish the office of Subordinate Judge, it might be inferred, that the ultimate exclusion of the Covenanted Civil servants from the Courts is aimed at; inasmuch as none of the junior officers will have that opportunity of being trained as zillah judges, which is now afforded by the Subordinate Courts.

At the same time, I observe, on the other hand, that no other class of persons is mentioned from which a selection might be made.

353

EXTRACT FROM A MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE W. ELLIOT, ESQUIRE,

Dated 27*th November*, 1856.

An opinion is required on the suggestion for the abolition of Subordinate and Assistant Judges, page 6.

I consider these courts to be very useful as serving to train judicial officers for the more important office of zillah Judge. As long as a special service for the administration of Indian affairs is considered necessary, and it has been admitted that it is essential to good government to train a portion of that service to the exercise of judicial functions, it does not appear how, otherwise, such persons can be employed until eligible for the office of zillah Judge, to which it is presumed they will not be appointed immediately on receiving a diploma or degree.

354

EXTRACT FROM A MINUTE BY THE HON. SIR H.C. MONTGOMERY, BART.

Dated 17*th November*, 1856.

In the scheme for this Presidency, as propounded by the Commissioners in their fourth report, it is proposed to abolish the subordinate Judgeships. At present this is the only office in which a Judicial Officer of the covenanted Civil service has an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the working and procedure of a court. Without some situation where he can acquire this practical knowledge, an officer becomes at once a Civil and Sessions Judge, charged with the control of all the judicial officers of an extensive province, without the training that should fit him for this important post.

As it is presumed it is intended that the Civil and Session Judgeships shall still be held by members of the Civil service, the abolition of the subordinate Judgeships, if finally determined on, should be accompanied by some provision for the employment of young men in the Civil service in the capacity of assistants to the zillah Judges. In several zillahs, the Judges require relief from many of the ordinary ministerial duties which occupy their time to the detriment of more important work. This relief might be afforded by appointing assistants to Judges, to be entrusted with abjudication of certain classes of duties and cases specially referred to them by the Judge, and by acting as assessors in others. Thus the Judges might be relieved of extraneous matter, which at present too much occupies their time, and the junior members of the service would be obtaining a knowledge of the practice of working of the courts over which they are destined in after years to preside.

Some judicial training of this kind seems absolutely essential to the well working of any judicial system.

(True Extracts.)

T. PYCROFT.

Chief Secretary.

1198

APPENDIX No. 355.

District Judges of Madras.

MADRAS 17*th April* 1857.

From

GEORGE ELLIS, ESQ.
Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

1. I am directed by the Judges of the Court of Sudder Adawlut to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting information regarding the duties performed by certain Session Judges and the Agents at Ganjam and Kurnool.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Session Judges of Calicut, Cuddalore and Combaconum, have correctly stated that they have to review all the sentences by the authorities subordinate to them, and to examine the reports of cases disposed of by the Police; which duties are also performed by the other Session Judges.

3. In this Presidency, all cases cognizable by the Session Courts are, in the first instance, forwarded by the Magistracy or Police to the Sub Criminal Courts, by whom they are committed to the Session Courts, but no cases are committed direct to the latter Courts by the Magistracy or Police, except to the Session Courts at Guntoor and Masulipatam, under whose jurisdiction no sub Criminal Courts have been established; and the Session Judges at these latter stations are therefore empowered by Section XLV Act VII of 1843, to take cognizance immediately of Session cases as they are sent up by the Police or Magistracy.

4. The Session Judge of Chicacole likewise, for the same reason, is also empowered by Section XLIV of the above Act, to receive cases direct from the Police and Magistracy within the Zillah station, as well as cases committed to his Court by the Principal Sudder Ameen of the detached station of Vizagapatam.

5. Cases are committed to the Session Court at Calicut by the subordinate Judge of that station and the Principal Sudder Ameen of Cochin, who are both subject to the jurisdiction of the Session Court at Calicut.

6. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter under acknowledgment, I am desired to state that the limit of the Magistrate's authority is correctly stated in the statement from my office to be six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 Rupees, commutable to a further imprisonment for six months, and not as that represented by the Judges of Honore, Calicut and Cuddapah.

7. The accompanying printed rules fully set forth the duties of the Agents at Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Kurnool, and will explain what is obscure in the Reports of these Officers.

8. With regard to paragraph 9, I am desired to state that as no subordinate Civil Courts have been established at Masulipatam, Guntoor and Chicacole, the Judges presiding in the Zillah Courts at those stations are empowered under Section XLV Act VII of 1843, to take cognizance of all suits assigned to the jurisdiction of the subordinate Courts, besides the proper Civil Jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts; and hence all suits exceeding 2,500 Rupees (the limit assigned to a Sudder Ameen) are filed in these Zillah Courts.

FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
17th April, 1857.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
GEORGE ELLIS,
Register.

1200

APPENDIX No. 356

District Judges, Madras.

MADRAS 17*th April* 1857.

From

GEORGE ELLIS, ESQUIRE,
Register to the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 873, dated 30th March.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Judges of this Court to state that, in Paragraph 3 of my reply to your letter of the 26th, they have stated they were of opinion that the labors of the Session Courts would not be materially decreased, if the Magistrates were authorised to exercise the powers conferred by the new Code of procedure, and that they could not submit any reliable statement as to the effects of this new procedure until it had been some time in operation.

FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT,
Register's Office,
17th April 1857.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
GEORGE ELLIS.
Register.

1202

APPENDIX No. 357

District Judges of Madras.

STATEMENT OF THE UNCOVENANTED SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN EACH DISTRICT, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

ZILLAH.	Uncovenanted Subordinate Judicial Officers.	Salaries per mensem. Rs	As.	P
BELLARY. . . .	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 1st. class District Moonsiff.	200	0	0
	2 2nd. do do at 150 rupees each.	300	0	0
	4 3rd. do do at 100 do do	400	0	0
CALICUT. . . .	1 Principal Sudder Ameen.	500	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	2 1st. class District Moonsiffs at 200 rupees each.	400	0	0
	2 2nd. do do 150	300	0	0
	9 3rd. do do 100	900	0	0
	1 4th. do do	60	0	0
CHICACOLE. . .	1 Principal Sudder Ameen.	500	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 2nd. Class District Moonsiff.	150	0	0
	2 3rd. do do at 100 rupees.	200	0	0
CHINGLEPUT. . .	1 Principal Sudder Ameen.	500	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 2nd. class District Moonsiff.	150	0	0
	2 3rd. do do at 100 rupees each.	200	0	0
CHITTOOR. . . .	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 1st. class District Moonsiff	200	0	0
	1 2nd. do do	150	0	0
	4 3rd. do do at 100 rupees each	400	0	0
COIMBATORE. . .	1 Principal Sudder Ameen.	800	0	0
	1 do do	500	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen	200	0	0
	2 2nd. class district Moonsiffs at 150 rupees each	300	0	0
	4 3rd do do at 100	400	0	0
COMBACONUM . .	2 Principal Sudder Ameens at 500	1000	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	2 1st. class District Moonsiffs at 200 rupees each.	400	0	0
	3 2nd. do do at 150	450	0	0
	6 3rd. do do at 100	600	0	0
CUDDALORE. . .	1 Principal Sudder Ameen.	500	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 2nd. class District Moonsiff.	150	0	0
	3 3rd. do do at 100 rupees each.	300	0	0
CUDDAPAH. . .	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 1st. class District Moonsiff	200	0	0
	3 2nd. do do at 150 rupees each.	450	0	0
	7 3rd. do do at 100	700	0	0
GUNTOOR. . . .	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 2nd. class District Moonsiff.	150	0	0
	2 3rd. do do at 100 rupees each.	200	0	0
HONORE. . . .	1 Principal Sudder Ameen.	500	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	2 2nd. class District Moonsiffs at 150 rupees each.	300	0	0
	6 3rd. do do at 100	600	0	0

APPENDIX No. 357

District Judges of Madras.

ZILLAH.	Uncovenanted Subordinate Judicial Officers.	Salaries per mensem. Rs.	As.	P
MADURA. . . .	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 1st. class District Moonsiff.	200	0	0
	2 2nd. do do at 150 rupees each.	300	0	0
	1 3rd. do do	100	0	0
MANGALORE. . .	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	2 1st. class District Moonsiffs at 200 rupees each.	400	0	0
	2 2nd. do do at 150	300	0	0
	6 3rd. do do at 100	600	0	0
MASULIPATAM. .	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 2nd. class District Moonsiff.	150	0	0
	2 3rd. do do at 100 rupees each.	200	0	0
NELLORE. . .	1 Principal Sudder Ameen.	500	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 2nd. class District Moonsiff.	150	0	0
	2 3rd. do do at 100 rupees each.	200	0	0
RAJAHMUNDRY. .	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 1st. class District Moonsiff.	200	0	0
	1 2nd. do do	150	0	0
	3 3rd. do do at 100 rupees each.	300	0	0
SALEM.	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 1st. class District Moonsiff.	200	0	0
	3 2nd. do do at 150 rupees each.	450	0	0
	4 3rd. do do at 100	400	0	0
TELLICHERRY. .	1 Principal Sudder Ameen.	500	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 2nd. class District Moonsiff.	150	0	0
	4 3rd. do do at 100 rupees each.	400	0	0
TINNEVELLY . .	1 Principal Sudder Ameen.	500	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 2nd. class District Moonsiff.	150	0	0
	2 3rd. do do at 100 rupees each.	200	0	0
TRICHINOPOLY .	1 Principal Sudder Ameen.	500	0	0
	1 Moofty Sudder Ameen.	200	0	0
	1 2nd. class District Moonsiff.	150	0	0
	2 3rd. do do	200	0	0
AGENT'S COURT AT GANJAM.	1 District Moonsiff.	90	0	0
	1 do do	70	0	0
Do. VIZAGAPATAM	3 do do at 100 rupees each.	300	0	0
Do. KURNOOL. .	1 Cauzee	200	0	0
	1 do	90	0	0
	1 do	50	0	0

ABSTRACT.

Principal Sudder Ameens.	13
Moofty Sudder Ameens.	20
Sudder Ameens.	2
Cauzees.	3
District Moonsiffs.	124

GEORGE ELLIS,
Register.

N. B. Some of the District Moonsiffs who were reduced from a higher to a lower class, consequent on the re-classification of the several District Moonsiffs under the sanction of the Government, dated the 30th August 1853, No. 499, still retain, as a personal allowance, the salaries of the higher class to which they had previously belonged.

APPENDIX No. 358.

District Judges of Madras.

Civil and Session Courts.	Average number of Civil Suits and Appeals of all kinds instituted in the Courts of the District for five years.	Total average value of Suits Appeals, &c. shewn in column 2.	Average value of each Suit and Appeal shewn in column 2.	Total No. of subordinate Courts superintended by the Courts entered in Column 1.	Average No. of subordinate Courts superintended by each district Civil Court.	Total average No. of Sessions cases brought before the Sessions Court for 5 years.	Average number of cases brought before each Court in each year for 5 years. *	Total average number of persons brought to trial before the Sessions Court for 5 years.	Average number of persons brought to trial before each Court for five years. †	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.							
Chicacole.	2,537	2,41,301 15 9	95 1 9	6	6	18	207	44	9,754	*This column includes the average number of crimes and misdemeanors investigated by the subordinate principal sudder ameen and sudder ameen's Courts, and also by the magistracy and district Police in each year.
Rajahmundry.	3,796	2,81,478 4 2	74 2 5	7	7	34	249	96	15,531	
Masulipatam.	2,348	1,66,513 15 0	70 14 2	4	4	61	201	144	5,192	
Guntoor.	3,382	1,28,140 8 8	34 14 5	4	4	27	111	64	9,206	
Cuddapah.	7,486	5,43,366 0 5	72 9 4	13	13	96	656	226	6,898	†This column includes also persons brought before the Village and district Police and magistracy for petty offences, as well as those concerned in crimes and misdemeanors.
Bellary.	4,338	5,17,530 11 11	119 4 10	10	10	124	697	379	6,400	
Nellore.	3,730	2,84,898 4 10	76 6 1	5	5	62	459	171	9,530	
Chittoor.	5,005	4,50,452 4 5	81 0 0	8	8	61	310	145	12,990	
Chingleput.	2,559	2,22,949 1 3	87 2 0	5	5	34	240	94	6,719	
Cuddalore.	5,444	3,35,853 10 2	61 11 1	6	6	98	547	318	11,103	
Salem.	6,568	3,42,252 8 9	52 1 9	10	10	60	594	152	12,798	
Coimbatore.	5,245	2,31,568 0 0	44 2 8	10	10	55	614	184	1,970	
Trichinopoly.	5,826	3,33,849 9 7	57 4 8	5	5	43	250	141	8,351	
Combaconum.	14,701	11,38,084 0 10	70 9 9	14	14	57	321	114	16,589	
Madura.	6,094	16,43,956 4 8	269 12 3	6	6	59	382	246	14,821	
Tinnevelly.	3,393	4,65,949 10 10	137 4 9	5	5	65	450	195	7,785	
Tellicherry.	4,307	3,79,156 0 5	88 0 0	7	7	21	222	68	5,070	
Calicut.	10,212	7,64,943 7 2	74 14 6	17	17	70	718	140	8,980	
Mangalore.	6,216	4,98,797 14 5	80 3 10	13	13	45	293	116	6,267	
Honore.	5,577	4,00,858 10 1	71 10 5	11	11	34	226	98	3777	

Sudder Adawlut,
Register's Office.
31st *August* 1857.

C. F. CHAMIER,
Acting Register.

1206

APPENDIX No. 359

Principal Sudder Ameens and Native Judges in Madras.

FROM

GEORGE ELLIS, ESQUIRE,

Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut,

TO

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner for the Revision of

Civil Salaries throughout India.

Madras, Sudder Adawlut Register's Office, 11th June 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and in conformity with the extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 5th May, (copy of which has been furnished you,) to forward the opinion of the Court of Sudder Adawlut on the subject referred to in your letter of the 26th March, No. 861.

2. The Court desire me to bring to your notice that, in the present state of the judicial branch of the service, the office of Subordinate Judge is the only appointment, since the abolition of the Registers, in which the junior Civilian can obtain that amount of judicial experience which is calculated to fit him for the occupancy of the higher judicial situations, a circumstance that may possibly be brought to the serious consideration of Government.

3. There is nothing on the records of the Court to show the reasons which led to the adoption of the present rate of salary drawn by the Principal Sudder Ameens. The office of Native Judge was first created in 1827, and in October of that year the appointment of Meer Mahomed Ally as Native Judge of Collegal, on a salary of 500 Rupees per mensem, was notified by Government to this Court. In 1833, the title of Principal Sudder Ameen was substituted for that of Native Judge, the salary remaining the same. The appointment of auxiliary, or as they are now termed subordinate, Judges was made in the same year, but prior to that of the Native Judges.

4. The salaries of these two offices, the one held by a European, the other by a Native, whose duties are precisely the same, having been fixed without any communication with the Court of Sudder Adawlut, the Judges can only offer as an opinion, based on the probability of what may have been the reasons* for so marked a disparity between them, that due consideration was had to the different social positions of the two individuals-to the comparative value of money to the European and the Native, and, lastly, that it has invariably been the practice throughout India for Europeans to be more highly remune, rated for their labors than Natives.

5. With reference to the comparative value of money above alluded to, the Court of Sudder Adawlut do not consider it too much to compute the value of the rupee† to a

* *Vide* also Mr. McLeod's Minute, 211, 234, First Report on Reform of Indian Judicial Establishments.

† *Vide* Extract appended to this letter from Mr. McLeod's Minute, referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

Native at three times what it is to the European. At this rate the disparity of salary would be in favor of the Native; but when it is to be considered that, until very lately, the post of Subordinate Judge was not attained until after 12 or 14 years' service, the Court of Sudder Adawlut are of opinion that a salary of 1,400 Rupees a month is not more than an officer of such standing is reasonably entitled to.

6. It is to be borne in mind, and this the Court of Sudder Adawlut think, when the relative positions with regard to salaries of the European and Native Judges are considered, should not be lost sight of, that few gentlemen in England would resign a salary of £500 a year for one of thrice that amount in India, for labors not more onerous or duties more responsible than those of a Subordinate Judge. The Judges of the County Courts in England are paid at the rate of £1,200 to £1,500 per annum, and even this is complained of as being inadequate; and they are perfectly satisfied that no Native Principal Sudder Ameen would accept of the situation of a Judge of one of the County Courts in England on a salary of £1,500 per annum.

7. I am directed by the Judges to add in conclusion, that they are very decidedly of opinion, for the reasons already assigned by them, that a disparity of salary similar to the one now under discussion, must, from the existing disparity in their circumstances, invariably occur on all occasions where Europeans and Natives may be employed in the discharge of similar duties.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE ELLIS,

Register.

FROM

GEORGE ELLIS, ESQUIRE,

Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut,

TO

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner for the Revision of

Civil Salaries throughout India.

EXTRACT from the Minute of J. M. McLeod, Esq., recorded in the First Report on the Reformation of the Indian Judicial Establishments.

THIS statement is dated East India House, May 17th 1852, and is signed by Mr. E. Thornton and by Sir James C. Melvill. No persons, either of pure European descent or of mixed European and Asiatic blood, are included in it. I believe that, even without thinking of the different value of money in India and in England, most men in this country would consider the statement as showing that natives of India are more numerously employed, and on the whole better paid for their services in the Civil administration of British India than is commonly supposed. But to arrive at any thing like a correct view of the matter, it is necessary to make an allowance for that difference, for it is very great. How much English money may fairly be considered as of the same value to an Englishman living in England, as a rupee to a Native in India, is a question

which has often been considered by persons competent to form a judgment on it. The highest value set in this way on a rupee that I know of is one pound sterling; and this estimate was made by a great authority in questions of this kind. The lowest valuation I have met with or heard of makes the rupeee to the Native of India what ten shillings are to an Englishman in England. I considered the question myself with some attention when I was in India. I thought the highest estimate too high. I believe it was the only one I had at that time met with. Twelve shillings was the sum which I would have ventured to name as what I thought might fairly be reckoned equivalent to the rupee. I have seen no reason since to change my opinion; but I must own that it is not a confident opinion. The question does not admit of accurate solution; however, to be pretty certain of not being above the mark, I suppose ten shillings to be the equivalent; and, accordingly, multiply the sums in the table by five to find the salaries which to Englishmen in England would be as good as those received in India by Natives of that country. The table thus modified is as follows:—

1	at	£	7,800			a year.
8	at	„	4,200	to	£ 4,800	a year.
12	at	„	3,600	to	„ 4,200	„
68	at	„	3,000	to	„ 3,600	„
69	at	„	2,400	to	„ 3,000	„
58	at	„	1,800	to	„ 2,400	„
277	at	„	1,200	to	„ 1,800	„
1,173	at	„	600	to	„ 1,200	„
1,147	at	„	120	to	„ 600	„

The salaries received are at least as good as the above would be to Englishmen in England. This is certainly true in regard to a vast majority of cases, though possibly there may be a small number of exceptions.

(True Extract)

GEORGE ELLIS,

Register.

G. A. SAVIELLE, PRINTER, CALCUTTA PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED), NO. 1, WESTON'S LANE, COSSITOLLAH.

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APPENDIX No. 360

District Judges of Bombay.

SUMMARY.

The following information appears on the records of this Department relative to the salaries of the Judges alluded to in the letter, No. 696, dated the 17th instant from the Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries.

In a Minute dated 1st December 1829, on the subject of reducing the expences of the Civil Administration of this Presidency, Sir John Malcolm, then Governor, proposed that the Judges of Ahmedabad, the Konkan and Ahmednuggur, should each receive a salary of Rupees 28,000 per annum.

The Honorable the Governor stated that the Session Judges of Poona and Surat would have, besides their Judicial, very high and important duties of a political nature, the former as Agent for Sirdars, the latter as Agent for the Governor.

Sir John Malcolm considered that these posts should be maintained on a footing which would enable Government always to select its most experienced and able servants to fill them, and that "these officers should likewise receive, the former (who had no house allowed him) Rupees 6,000, and the latter who was allowed a house Rupees 2,000 more than any of the other officers, it being expedient that these posts should become objects of ambition to the first officers in this line."

The Honorable the Governor also proposed that the Political allowance of the Agent for the Governor at Surat, should be reduced from Rupees 12,000 to Rupees 6,000, while that for the Agent for Sirdars should continue as it then stood.

Mr. Marriot was accordingly appointed Judge and Session Judge of Poona, with a salary of Rupees 2,800 per month, out of which Rupees 6,000 per annum was to form a separate salary as Agent for Sirdars.

In October 1842, the salary of the Session Judge of Surat was reduced to Rupees 28,000 per annum, the same as that assigned to the similar situation at all other stations except Poonah.

Sir George Arthur, then Governor, observed that one of the objects he had in view in reducing the salary at Surat, was to effect a saving to aid in providing for the expense of forming the Broach districts into a separate Collectorate.

The Judgeship at Dharwar was established under Lord Clare's Government in 1832, in consequence of instructions to that effect from the Honorable Court of Directors, and a Judge was appointed on a salary of Rupees 28,000 per annum.

In the year 1841 the Bombay Government recommended the formation of the Sholapoor Collectorate into a separate Zillah, and the appointment of a Zillah Judge, instead of a Senior Assistant Judge at that station.

The measure having been sanctioned by the Government of India, Sholapoor was accordingly constituted a separate Zillah in 1842, and a Zillah Judge appointed on a salary of Rupees 28,000 per annum.

In 1848, the Bombay Government recommended to the Government of India, that Khandesh should be formed into a separate Zillah, and the following Extract from the Honorable Court's Despatch, No. 1 of 1849, to that Government sanctioning the measure, will show the circumstances under which the salary was fixed at Rupees 24,000 per annum.

APPENDIX No. 360

District Judges of Bombay.

"In your letter in this department, dated the 1st of July 1848, No. 14, you have submitted to us, with your recommendation in its favor, a proposal on the part of the Government of Bombay, that the District of Khandesh, at present incorporated with that of Ahmednuggur, should be formed into a separate Zillah. The population of the united Zillah is stated to amount to 1,615,428, of which number Khandesh contains 685,619. The Judicial Establishment now includes a Joint Judge at Ahmednuggur, and a Senior Assistant Judge at Dhoolia in Khandesh, both of which appointments would cease on the adoption of the proposed arrangement. It is also pointed out that a considerable waste of time which arises from the periodical visit of the Judge to Khandesh would be obviated, and that the increased expense of establishing a distinct Zillah would not exceed Rupees 4,249 per annum. It should however be remembered, that the appointment of a Joint Judge at Ahmednuggur, was adopted as a temporary arrangement, so that the increase of permanent Judicial expenditure of the District will be the charge occasioned by that measure, added to the increase now contemplated of Rupees 4,249 per annum."

"We admit that it is desirable to have a new Zillah Court in Khandesh, but in the present state of our finances, we cannot authorize its establishment upon the scale proposed. We therefore can only concur in your recommendation, that a Zillah Judge be appointed for the District of Khandesh under these modifications; the salary to be fixed at Rupees 24,000 per annum."

On the receipt of the above despatch, Khandesh was made a separate Zillah, and a Judge appointed on a salary of Rupees 24,000 per annum.

It was proposed to the Government of India, that the last mentioned salary, instead of being restricted to the Judgeship of Khandesh, should be assigned to the last appointed Judge, whoever he may be, and wherever stationed. But the Government of India, stated in reply that, the Judge of Khandesh should be placed on an equality with that of the other Zillah Judges, and that a recommendation to that effect would be submitted to the Honorable Court.

The Honorable Court declined to comply with the above proposition of the Government of India to increase the salary of the Judge, and observed, "neither can we assent to the modification proposed by the Government of Bombay, formed upon an anticipation of future inconvenience. We are by no means satisfied that it will arise, and it will be sufficient to deal with it when it can be shown to exist."

The Honorable Court however were subsequently induced on a further representation, to sanction the arrangement first proposed by this Government, so that the last appointed Judge now receives the salary of Rupees 24,000 per annum wherever his station may be.

It will be seen from the above that the Judges at the following stations viz:

Ahmedabad.
Konkan.
Ahmednuggur.
Dharwar.
Surat and
Sholapoor.

receive a salary of Rupees 28,000 each per annum, and it will also be observed that, of the salary of Rupees 33,600 per annum, allotted to the Judge of Poonah, he draws only Rupees 27,600 from the Judicial department, and the remainder Rupees 6,000 from the Political department as Agent for Sirdars in the Deckan.

H. L. Anderson,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX No. 36.

District Judges of Bombay.

No. 1.

Amended Statement showing the aggregate and average business in each of the District Judge's Offices for the last 5 years (1851 *to* 1855.)

	Original Suits.		Appeals.		Criminal Cases.		Civil Miscellaneous Orders.		Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.		REMARKS.
	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	
Ahmedabad	64	12 4/5	2,214	442 4/5	705	141	49,535	9,907	10,906	2,181 1/5	This Statement embraces a period of 5 years from 1851 to 1855, most of the Returns for 1856 not having been received yet.
Surat. Broach	22	4 2/5	1,145	229	143	28 3/5	16,282	3,256 2/5	5,404	10,80 4/5	
Surat. Surat	84	16 4/5	1,739	347 4/5	242	48 2/5	34,416	6,883 1/5	5,918	1,183 3/5	
Tanna. Tanna	45	9	2,629	525 4/5	545	109	94,593	18,918 3/5	18,085	3,617	
Tanna. Rutnagaree	8	1 3/5	1,793	358 3/5	183	36 3/5	51,316	10,263 1/5	5,350	1,070	
Poonah	48	9 3/5	4,324	864 4/5	355	71	79,860	15,972	7,213	1,442 3/5	
Sholapoor	7	1 2/5	1,131	226 1/5	452	90 2/5	48,483	9,696 3/5	13,202	2,640 2/5	
Ahmednuggur	60	12	1,903	380 3/5	425	85	85,143	17,028 3/5	12,634	2,526 4/5	
Khandeish	26	5 1/5	1,206	241 1/5	418	83 3/5	36,298	7,259 2/5	8,840	1,768	
Dharwar	33	6 3/5	5,955	1,191	756	151 1/5	66,368	13,273 3/5	17,957	3,591 2/5	
Total	397	79 2/5	24,039	4,807 4/5	4,224	844 4/5	5,62,294	1,12,458 4/5	1,05,509	21,101 4/5	

M. A. COXON, *Registrar.*

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APPENDIX No. 362

District Judges of Bombay.

No. 229 of 1857.

BOMBAY, SUDDER ADAWLUT,
31st January, 1857.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,

Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

The Judges have requested the Civil Auditor to furnish them with the information called for in the 1st para of your letter of the 17th instant, No. 694, regarding the increased expense of having Judges with full Civil and Criminal powers at the detached stations of Kaira, Broach, and Rutnagaree, instead of the present Senior Assistant Judges subordinate to the Judges of Ahmedabad, Surat, and the Konkun.

2. This shall be forwarded to you as soon as received from the Audit Office, but, in the meantime, the Judges desire me to inform you, in reference to the 2nd para of your letter above quoted, that they do not consider the appointment of Judges at Kaira, Broach, and Rutnagaree is called for, the present system, in their opinion, working very well.

3. As regards the proposition suggested as worthy of consideration in the 3rd and 4th paras of your letter, the Judges direct me to say that they are opposed to increasing the jurisdiction of the Magistrates to five or even to 3 years. They hold that the labour of going through a case with a view to committal, and the labour of going through one on trial, are as different as the objects in view. In the former case, the Magistrate has only to satisfy himself that there are strong grounds of suspicion, and where the evidence to prove the case will be found; in the latter the whole responsibility of the decision rests upon the trying authority, and he must carefully weigh every word and watch every action and expression of the witnesses. The one duty may be performed by condensing what a witness says into the purport of his evidence, the other can only be done by taking down all every witness (except those to mere matters of form) says.

4. The Judges, moreover, think that the relief to the witnesses, which it is contemplated would follow the extension of the Magistrate's powers, would be more in appearance than in reality, if the Magistrates, as they ought to do, only required the attendance of the important witnesses, those to all matters of form and routine being left undisturbed until sent for by the Session Judge, and further, if the Judges are right in supposing that it is only the Magistrate who would be vested with these extended powers, they do not think that the measure would afford relief to any considerable number of people. There is, as you are aware, but one Magistrate in a Collectorate, and he is travelling about during nine months of the year. A case may have to follow him from one end of his Collectorate to the other which, if to be committed to the Sessions, would be committed by the Assistant or Deputy Magistrate at once, and be sent at once to a fixed spot—the Session Court.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. A. COXON,

Registrar.

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APPENDIX No. 30

District Judges of Bombay.

STATEMENT showing the increased expense if the Senior Assistant Judges at Kaira, Broach and Rutnagaree were appointed Judges with full Civil and Criminal powers on salaries of Rupees 25,000 per annum each.

Present Establishment.				Proposed Establishment.			Result.	
Designation.	Amount of monthly salary.	Total of each Establishment.	Total per annum.	Designation.	Amount of monthly salary.	Total per annum.	Increase.	Decrease.
RUTNAGAREE.				**RUTNAGAREE.**				
Senior Assistant Judge's Court.								
Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge for the detached station of Rutnagaree		1,200 0 0	14,400 0 0	Judge and Session Judge	2,083 5 4	25,000 0 0	9,821 0 0	
Deputation or travelling allowance drawn by the Judge and Session Judge of Concan for the half yearly Sessions of 1856		600 0 0						
Batta to Establishment accompanied the Judge do.		179 0 0	779 0 0					
Establishment.			15,179 0 0					
English Writers.								
1 Head Writer	72 0 0							
1 Assistant do	48 0 0							
1 Clerk	30 0 0	150 0 0	1,800 0 0		150 0 0	1,800 0 0		
Law Officers.								
1 Cazee	72 0 0							
1 Shastree	72 0 0	144 0 0	1,728 0 0		144 0 0	1,728 0 0		
Civil and Criminal Departments.								
1 Sheristadar	48 0 0							
1 Carcoon	17 8 0							
1 do.	12 8 0							
1 do.	12 0 0							
2 do. at Rupees 10 0 0 each	20 0 0							
5 do. at „ 9 0 0 each	45 0 0							
1 Record keeper	19 8 0							
1 Jailor 44 8 0								
1 Deputy do. 17 8 0								
	62 0 0	236 8 0	2,838 0 0		188 8 0	3,138 0 0	300 0 0	
Nazir's Department.								
1 Nazir		48 0 0	576 0 0		261 8 0	576 0 0		
General Department.					48 0 0			
1 Shroff	9 0 0							
1 Book-binder	7 0 0							
1 Blacksmith	7 12 0	23 12 0	285 0 0		23 12 0	285 0 0		
Peons, &c.								
Jemadar	8 8 0							
1 Havildar	6 8 0							
30 Peons at Rupees 4 4 0 each	127 8 0							
3 Puckalies at „ 6 0 0 do.	18 0 0							
2 Hurkarras at „ 4 12 0 do.	9 8 0							
2 Mussalchees at „ 4 4 0 do.	8 8 0							
2 Sweepers at „ 3 8 0 do.	7 0 0							
1 Barber	8 0 0							
1 Executioner	5 4 0							
2 Halalcoree at Rupees 3 8 0 each	7 0 0							
1 Muccadum to superintend Prisoners in Jail	7 8 0							
2 Sweepers	7 0 6							
1 Chobdar	6 12 0							
	227 0 6							
Armed Peons.								
1 Jemadar Rs. 12 8 0								
1 Havildar „ 7 12 0								
	20 4 0	247 4 6	2,967 6 0		247 4 6	2,967 6 0		
Petty supplies		48 0 0	576 0 0		48 0 0	576 0 0		
Medical Establishment employed under the Civil Surgeon for attending sick Prisoners in the Jail.								
1 Native Hospital Assistant (Charged for in the Commissariat Bills.)	35 0 0							
1 Leechman	6 0 0	41 0 0	492 0 0		41 0 0	492 0 0		
Sudder Ameen and Moonsiffs.								
1 Sudder Ameen at Rutnagaree	336 0 0			Principal Sudder Ameen. 500 0 0				
Establishment to do.	147 0 0			Establishment to do .. 158 0 0				
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	503 0 0		Contingent allowance .. 20 0 0	678 0 0			
1 Moonsiff at Rajapoor	144 0 0							
Establishment to do.	147 0 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	311 0 0			311 0 0			
1 Moonsiff at Chiploon	144 0 0							
Establishment to do.	147 0 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	311 0 0			311 0 0			
1 Moonsiff at Hurnee	192 0 0							
Establishment to do.	147 0 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	359 0 0			359 0 0			
1 Moonsiff at Malwah	192 0 0							
Establishment to do.	147 0 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	359 0 0			359 0 0			
		1,843 0 0	22,116 0 0		2,018 0 0	24,216 0 0	2,100 0 0	
Annual Retaining Fee to the Government Pleader in the Court of Adawlut Rupees 96, is average per month		8 0 0	96 0 0			96 0 0		
Piece Goods Manufactured by the Prisoners in Jail								
1 Muccadum for superintending the Criminal work		19 8 0	234 0 0		19 8 0	234 0 0		
Rupees			48,887 6 0	Rupees		61,108 6 0	12,221 0 0	

Judges of Bombay.

STATEMENT showing the increased expense if the Senior Assistant Judges of Kaira, Broach and Rutnagaree were appointed Judges with full Civil and Criminal powers on salaries of Rupees 25,000 per annum each.

Present Establishment.				Proposed Establishment.			Result.	
Designation.	Amount of monthly salary.	Total of each Establishment.	Total per annum.	Designation.	Amount of monthly salary.	Total per annum.	Increase.	Decrease.
BROACH.				**BROACH.**				
Senior Assistant Judge's Court.								
Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach		1,200 0 0	14,400 0 0					
Deputation or Travelling allowance drawn by the Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the half yearly Sessions of 1856		290 0 0		Judge and Session Judge	2,083 5 4	25,000 0 0	10,264 0 6	
Batta to Establishment accompanied the Judge, do.		45 15 6	335 15 6					
			14,735 15 6					
Establishment.								
English Writers.								
1 Head Writer	50 0 0							
1 Assistant do.	21 0 0							
		71 0 0	852 0 0		71 0 0	852 0 0		
Law Officers.								
1 Moolvee	71 0 0							
1 Shastree	71 0 0							
		142 0 0	1,704 0 0		142 0 0	1,704 0 0		
Civil and Criminal Department.								
1 Sheristadar	47 8 0							
2 Native Writers ...at Rs. 17 0 0 each	34 0 0				71 0 0			
1 do.	15 0 0							
1 do.	11 8 0							
2 do. ...at Rs. 10 0 0 each	20 0 0							
1 do.	8 8 0							
1 Administrator of Oaths	5 0 0							
1 Record keeper	24 0 0							
1 Jailor	43 8 0							
		269 0 0	2,508 0 0		161 8 0			
Nazir's Department.					232 8 0	2,790 0 0	282 0 0	
1 Deputy Nazir	47 8 0							
1 Mehta	19 0 0							
2 do. ...at Rs. 17 0 0 each	34 0 0							
		100 8 0	1,206 0 0		100 8 0	1,206 0 0		
General Department.								
2 Sottabordars .. at Rs. 5 4 0 each	10 8 0							
2 Hurkarras.....at ,, 4 4 0 do.	8 8 0							
1 Blacksmith.	7 12 0							
1 Bink-binder	6 12 0							
1 Waterman	4 4 0							
2 Mussalchees ...at Rs. 4 4 0 each	8 8 0							
4 Sweepers ...at ,, 3 8 0 do.	14 0 0							
		60 4 0	723 0 0		60 4 0	723 0 0		
Peons, &c.								
2 Jemadars ... at Rs. 8 8 0 each	17 0 0							
2 Havildars.....at ,, 6 8 0 do.	13 0 0							
30 Peons, ...at ,, 4 4 0 do.	127 8 0							
		157 8 0	1,890 0 0		157 8 0	1,890 0 0		
Petty supplies		47 8 0	570 0 0		47 8 0	570 0 0		
Allowance to the Cazees of Broach for Office Charges.								
At Broach.								
1 Cazee	65 8 0							
1 Naib	1 0 0							
1 Khuteeb	9 8 0							
		76 0 0						
At Unklesur.								
1 Cazee		1 6 8						
At Hansote.								
1 Cazee		1 6 8						
At Jumboosur.								
1 Cazee		2 6 0						
Sudder Ameen and Moonsiffs.		81 3 4	974 8 0		81 3 4	974 8 0		
1 Sudder Ameen at Broach	330 0 0			Principal Sudder Ameen	500 0 0			
Establishment to do.	134 8 0			Establishment to do.	145 8 0			
Contingent allowance	20 0 0			Contingent allowance	20 0 0			
		484 8 0			665 8 0			
1 Moonsiff at Broach	150 0 0							
Establishment to do.	134 8 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0							
		304 8 0			304 8 0			
1 Moonsiff at Jumboosur	150 0 0							
Establishment to do.	134 8 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0							
		304 8 0			304 8 0			
1 Moonsiff at Wagra	188 8 0							
Establishment to do.	134 8 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0							
		343 0 0			343 0 0			
1 Moonsiff at Sujode	150 0 0							
Establishment to do	134 8 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0							
		304 8 0			304 8 0			
		1,741 0 0	20,892 0 0		1,922 0 0	23,064 0 0	2,172 0 0	
Annual Retaining Fee to the Government Pleader in the Adawlut Rs. 94 8 0 is average per month.		7 14 0	94 8 0			94 8 0		
Medical Establishment employed under the Civil Surgeon for attending sick Prisoners in the Jail.								
1 First Native Hospital Assistant	30 0 0							
Civil and Jail Hospital Establishment.								
(Charged for in the Commissariat Bills.)								
1 Bistee	7 0 0							
1 Dispensary Servant	5 0 0							
1 Matron	8 0 0							
1 Sweeper	5 0 0							
		55 0 0	660 0 0		55 0 0	660 0 0		
Rupees			46,809 15 6	Rupees		59,528 0 0	12,718 0 6	

APPENDIX No. 36

District Judges of Bombay.

STATEMENT showing the increased expense if the Senior Assistant Judges at Kaira, Broach and Rutnagaree were appointed Judges with full Civil and Criminal powers on salaries of Rupees 25,000 per annum each.

Present Establishment.				Proposed Establishment.			Result.	
Designation.	Amount of monthly salary.	Total of each Establishment.	Total per annum.	Designation.	Amount of monthly salary.	Total per annum.	Increase.	Decrease.
KAIRA.				**KAIRA.**				
Senior Assistant Judge's Court.								
Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge for the detached station of Kaira		1,200 0 0	14,400 0 0					
Deputation or Travelling allowance drawn by the Judge and Session Judge of Concan for the half yearly Sessions of 1856		230 0 0						
Batta to Establishment accompanied the Judge, do.		49 14 0	279 14 0	Judge and Session Judge	2,083 5 4	25,000 0 0	10,320 2 0	
Establishment.			14,679 14 0					
English Writers.								
1 Head Writer	60 0 0							
1 Assistant do.	30 0 0	90 0 0	1,080 0 0		90 0 0	1,080 0 0		
Civil and Criminal Department.								
1 Sheristadar	50 0 0							
1 Carcoon	19 0 0				70 0 0			
1 do.	14 0 0							
1 do.	11 0 0							
1 do.	9 8 0							
1 do.	9 0 0							
1 do.	8 0 0	120 8 0	1,446 0 0		70 8 0	1,686 0 0	240 0 0	
Record Room.								
1 Record keeper	18 0 0				140 8 0			
1 Carcoon	9 0 0	27 0 0	324 0 0		27 0 0	324 0 0		
Nazir's Department.								
1 Nazir	50 0 0							
1 Carcoon	17 0 0							
1 do.	12 0 0							
1 do.	9 0 0	88 0 0	1,056 0 0		88 0 0	1,056 0 0		
General Department.								
1 Book binder	6 0 0							
1 Bhistee	6 0 0							
1 Waterman	4 0 0							
2 Furrashes... at Rs. 3 12 0 each	7 8 0	23 8 0	282 0 0		23 8 0	282 0 0		
Peons, &c.								
1 Jemadar	8 0 0							
1 Havildar	6 4 0							
15 Peons...at Rs. 4 4 0 each	63 12 0	78 0 0	936 0 0		78 0 0	936 0 0		
Allowance for contingent charges		50 0 0	600 0 0		50 0 0	600 0 0		
Sudder Ameen and Moonsiffs.								
1 Sudder Ameen at Kaira	326 0 0			Principal Sudder Ameen	500 0 0			
Establishment to do	134 8 0			Establishment to do	145 8 0			
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	480 8 0		Contingent allowance	20 0 0	665 8 0		
1 Moonsiff at Kaira	140 0 0							
Establishment to do.	134 8 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	294 8 0				294 8 0		
1 Moonsiff at Nerriad	186 8 0							
Establishment to do.	134 8 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	341 0 0				341 0 0		
1 Moonsiff at Moondha	93 8 0							
Establishment to do.	134 8 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	248 0 0				248 0 0		
1 Moonsiff at Kupperwunj	93 8 0							
Establishment to do.	134 8 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	248 0 0				248 0 0		
1 Moonsiff at Oomrut	140 0 0							
Establishment to do.	134 8 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	294 8 0				294 8 0		
1 Moonsiff at Boresud	140 0 0							
Establishment to do.	134 8 0							
Contingent allowance	20 0 0	294 8 0				294 8 0		
		2,201 0 0	26,412 0 0			2,386 0 0	28,632 0 0	2,220 0 0
Annual Retaining Fee to the Government Pleader Rupees 91-8-0 is average per month	7 10 0	7 10 0	91 8 0			7 10 0	91 8 0	
Rupees...			46,907 6 0	Rupees...			59,687 8 0	12,780 2 0

A. K. CORFIELD, *Civil Auditor.*

ABSTRACT OF INCREASE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rutnagaree	12,221	0	0
Broach	12,718	0	6
Kaira	12,780	2	0
Total Increase	37,719	2	6

A. K. CORFIELD, *Civil Auditor.*

APPENDIX No. 364

District Judges of Bombay.

No. 237 of 1857.

BOMBAY SUDDER ADAWLUT,
3rd February, 1857.

To

THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE REVISION OF CIVIL SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 666, dated 14th ultimo, requesting the opinion of the Court, as to the necessity of maintaining the grade of Assistant Judge, and the propriety of remunerating these officers, at a rate, so far beyond the allowance of a Principal Sudder Ameen.

2. In reply, the Judges direct me to inform you, that though, in their opinion, it is absolutely necessary to qualify a man for a Judgeship, that he should have passed some years of his service in the Revenue branch, as without that, he must be ignorant of the habits, feelings, and, in a great measure, manners and customs of the Natives (the service in the Adawlut, only showing him their vices and follies, and all the most unamiable points of their character) still no man is fit for a seat on the bench, as Judge, until he has passed some apprenticeship. That is not to be done in the Collector's office, the duties of the two, and the essential requisites for a man of business in the two being diametrically opposed, the Collector being generally called upon to decide with promptitude, while the Judge could only decide with deliberation, and the Judges would expect to find, that a man who has been all his life in a Collector's office, and thence transferred to the Judge's bench, would be apt rather to decide upon the first appearance of the case, than after having weighed the merits of the case, and all the probable results of his decision.

3. The situation of Assistant Judge, I am desired to add, serves to enable a man to pass naturally, as it were, from one line to the other. As Assistant Magistrate, he probably had extended criminal powers, and so could pass sentences of one year's imprisonment. As Assistant Session Judge, there is no sudden increase of power, his sentences would only be of two years' imprisonment. He would probably be employed on trying original suits and examining the records of some of the Moonsiffs' Courts, which would give him an insight into the routine of a Court, and when the Judge found him master of his work, and that he might be entrusted with more power, he would procure for him power to try appeals, and probably, more extended power as an Assistant Session Judge, for his mistakes (if he made any) could be corrected on the spot, an appeal lying to the Session Judge.

4. On the other hand, if this situation is abolished, a man will go on until he is of 14 or 15 years' standing, and has acquired formed business habits, never having decided a case involving more than a year's imprisonment, and perhaps never having tried more than 20 Civil Suits in his life, and those he has probably tried and decided, as he may do without any regard to form, until of a sudden he finds himself appointed a Judge and Session Judge with powers of life and death, and obliged strictly to observe form in all that he does. Apart from the trouble and labor he must have in making himself acquainted with all the forms and procedure of the Courts, his very habits unfit him for the situation into which he is put. In fact, the few instances the Court know of men having been made Judges who never were Assistant Judges, must always make them oppose the abolition of this grade.

APPENDIX No. 364

Dis trict Judges of Bombay.

5. The Judges are informed that in the North West Provinces and Bengal, promotion is direct from Collector to Judge. They do not know how the system works there, or whether there is there a greater similarity between the duties of a Collector and Judge than here, but they feel very confident that the situation of Assistant Judge is a most useful one, and the only school a Judge has, and it is always with regret that they see a Judgeship, as at Dhoolia and Sholapoor without an Assistant.

6. As regards the salary attached to the office of Assistant Judge, I am desired to inform you, that the Judges do not think that it is far beyond the allowance of a Principal Sudder Ameen. On the contrary, they think that the Assistant Judge at the detached station receives pay about equivalent to that drawn by a Principal Sudder Ameen; while the Assistant at the Sudder station receives less. They are aware that the pay of a Principal Sudder Ameen is Rupees 500 per mensem; of an Assistant Judge, at the Sudder station Rupees 700, and at detached station Rupees 1,200, but then it must be recollected that the Principal Sudder Ameen is a Native of this country, or if an European, one who as yet has always been brought up in this country, that their wants, style of living and habits, are very different from those of the Assistant Judge, and that Rupees 500 per mensem, place them in far more comfortable circumstances, and enable them to command far more of what are to them luxuries than 700 or 1000 Rupees do the Assistant Judge. Nor do the Judges agree with you in thinking that the responsibilites of Assistant Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameen are nearly equal. The Principal Sudder Ameen has no Criminal Jurisdiction at all, the Assistant Judge has powers to two years, and may have powers to seven. He may, moreover, by law, though he does not in practice, hear appeals from decisions by the Principal Sudder Ameen, and, at the detached station, his responsibility is very little less than that of the Judge. The Court are, therefore, satisfied that, even if the Principal Sudder Ameen and Assistant Judge were in every respect equal, except in the responsibility of their situations, the pay of the Assistant Judge is not disproportionate to that of the Principal Sudder Ameen.

7. And while upon this subject, the Judges think that it is as well to point out to you that, as a proof of the sufficiency of the Principal Sudder Ameens' and the inadequacy of the Assistant Judges' pay, there is no difficulty in procuring any number of men well qualified for the situation of Principal Sudder Ameen, while there is hardly an Assistant Collector who has been 5 years in the service, and a younger man should not be selected for the situation, who will accept the situation of Assistant Judge, the pay not being probably more than that he draws as Assistant Collector, and his prospect of being made 1st Assistant being much nearer than that of his being sent to a detached station in the higher and better paid grade of Senior Assistant Judge.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. A. COXON,

Registrar.

APPENDIX No. 365

Deputed Judges of Bombay.

Statement of Work disposed of by the Assistant Judges for the last 5 years, (1851 to 1855.)

	Original Suits.		Appeals.		Criminal Cases.		Civil Miscellaneous Orders.		Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.		REMARKS.
	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	
Ahmedabad	43	$8\frac{3}{5}$	722	$144\frac{2}{5}$	298	$59\frac{3}{5}$	26,434	$5,286\frac{4}{5}$	2,777	$555\frac{2}{5}$	
Surat — Surat	44	$8\frac{4}{5}$	558	$111\frac{3}{5}$	61	$12\frac{1}{5}$	6,295	1,259	80	16	
Surat — Broach	22	$4\frac{2}{5}$	1,145	229	143	$28\frac{3}{5}$	16,282	$3,256\frac{2}{5}$	5,404	$1,080\frac{4}{5}$	This statement embraces a period of 5 years from 1851 to 1855, most of the Returns for 1856 not having been received yet.
Tannah — Tannah	24	$4\frac{4}{5}$	1,344	$268\frac{4}{5}$	229	$45\frac{4}{5}$	49,830	9,966	8,961	$1,792\frac{1}{5}$	
Tannah — Rutnagaree	8	$1\frac{3}{5}$	1,793	$358\frac{3}{5}$	183	$36\frac{3}{5}$	51,316	$10,263\frac{1}{5}$	5,350	1,070	
Poonah	12	$2\frac{2}{5}$	1,947	$389\frac{2}{5}$	97	$19\frac{2}{5}$	36,010	7,202	2,395	479	
Ahmednuggur	4	$0\frac{4}{5}$	1,193	$238\frac{3}{5}$	140	28	36,467	$7,293\frac{2}{5}$	3,368	$673\frac{3}{5}$	
Dharwar	20	4	1,930	386	184	$36\frac{4}{5}$	9,260	1,852	725	145	
Total	177	$35\frac{2}{5}$	10,632	$2,126\frac{2}{5}$	1,335	267	2,31,894	$46,378\frac{4}{5}$	29,060	5,812	

M. A. Coxon,

Registrar.

1853

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APPENDIX No. 36

Ex Asst. Judges of Bombay. —

Statement showing the Fees for Registering Deeds, &c., drawn by Assistant Judges during the official years from May 1851 to April 1856, and the annual and monthly averages.

	Ahmedabad.			Surat.			Broach.			Tannah.			Rutnagaree.			Poonah.			Ahmednuggur.			Khandesh.			Dharwar.		
From May 1851 to April 1852..	624	0	0	1,701	8	0	567	0	0	2,744	0	0	1,268	4	0	1,333	0	0	408	0	0	167	0	0	611	0	0
Ditto 1852 ditto 1853..	777	0	0	1,326	8	0	551	0	0	2,231	0	0	1,214	0	0	1,424	0	0	486	0	0	840	0	0	825	0	0
Ditto 1853 ditto 1854..	1,326	0	0	1,570	4	0	618	0	0	2,480	0	0	1,355	8	0	1,485	0	0	477	0	0	1,008	0	0	637	0	0
Ditto 1854 ditto 1855..	1,278	0	0	1,300	8	0	1,175	0	0	3,070	0	0	1,001	8	0	1,431	0	0	357	0	0	672	0	0	670	0	0
Ditto 1855 ditto 1856..	2,896	0	0	1,102	8	0	1,951	0	0	3,174	0	0	1,183	8	0	1,257	0	0	373	0	0	576	0	0	2,296	0	0
TOTAL....	6,901	0	0	7,001	4	0	4,862	0	0	13,699	0	0	6,022	12	0	6,930	0	0	2,101	0	0	3,263	0	0	5,039	0	0
Average per annum....	1,380	3	2	1,400	3	2	972	6	4	2,739	12	9	1,204	8	9	1,386	0	0	420	3	2	652	9	7	1,007	12	9
Ditto per mensem....	115	0	3	116	10	11	81	0	6	228	5	0	100	6	0	115	8	0	35	0	3	54	6	1	83	15	8

NOTE.—The aggregate of the average per mensem is Rupees 930-4-8, and it gives Rupees 103-5-10 to each Assistant Judge.

M. A. COXON,
Registrar.

1223

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APPENDIX No. 367

District Judges of Bombay.

No. 303 of 1857.

BOMBAY, SUDDER ADAWLUT,
11*th February*, 1857.

To

THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE REVISION OF CIVIL SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 690, dated the 16th ultimo, relative to the discrepancies between the Statement furnished from this department, and the accounts given by some of the Zillah Judges of their duties, I have the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, to inform you, that the proper reading of Mr. Woodcock's remarks would be—

Criminal cases of serious nature are committed by the Magistrate, his Assistant and Deputies to the Session Court, where they are disposed of by the Session Judge, he having, of himself, power to award 7 years' imprisonment and 6 months' solitary confinement, all sentences exceeding the above not being carried into execution until confirmed by the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut to which Court all decisions in Criminal cases are appealable. An appeal also lies to Government for mercy if the Session Judge sees grounds for forwarding the petition.

2 The Assistant Session Judge at the Sudder station can only take up cases referred to him by the Session Judge, and Mr. Woodcock's dictum as quoted in the 4th para. of your letter is too broad.

3. From Regulation VIII. A. D. 1831, (a copy of which accompanies as requested) you will perceive that the Session Judge is restricted in hearing appeals from the Magistrate to cases in which special reasons may appear for his doing so. This Regulation has been looked upon by some Session Judges almost as a dead letter; the *special reasons* being so seldom apparent. Other Session Judges take up more appeals of this nature, but the Judges are afraid they are not all in strict conformity with the Regulation.

4. With regard to the anomaly pointed out in the 6th para. of your letter in respect to the authority vested in the Magistrate and an Assistant Session Judge, I am desired to suggest to you that the Session Judge has power at once to reverse a sentence passed by his Assistant, and if he be the Assistant at the Sudder station, to see whether the case be one he could entrust to him before he sends it to his Court to try, so that the responsibility on the Assistant Session Judge is not so great as that upon the Magistrate, whose errors, if he commits any, it is much more difficult to correct, while on the other hand, the Assistant Session Judge's undivided attention ought to be given to the case he tries, and the other varied and heavy duties the Magistrate has to perform may distract his attention, and, at the same time, require that he should receive a higher salary, although his powers in one particular department may not be so great as those of a man of younger standing drawing less pay, and when this is taken into consideration the anomaly is rather apparent than real.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. A. COXON,

Registrar.

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APPENDIX No. 368

District Judges of Bombay.

No. 360 of 1857.

BOMBAY, SUDDER ADAWLUT,
February 17*th*, 1857.

To

THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE REVISION OF CIVIL SALARIES AND ESTABLISMENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 691, dated 16th ultimo, enquiring whether a Session Judge can, now that the Judicial Commissioners never go on circuit, receive an appeal from an order passed by a Magistrate, and, in reply to refer you to paras. 1 to 3 of my letter, No. 303, dated 11th instant, in answer to your communication, No. 690, of the 16th ultimo, and to state that an appeal no more lies to the Session Judge now from a decision by the Magistrate, than it did when the Judicial Commissioners went on annual circuits, and that the appeal, except for special reasons which would justify the Session Judge taking it up, must be sent to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

2. The Judges find that the 2d para of your letter suggests a consideration of the whole subject of the adjustment of salaries. They, however, desire me to say that they do not look upon the Collectors here as at all subordinate to the Zillah Judges. As Magistrates their committals are made to the Session Judge, but that does not necessarily imply their subordination any more than does the liability of their decisions on summary enquiry (under Regulation XVII. A. D. 1827, and Act XVI. of 1838,) to be set aside by the deliberate judgment of the Civil Court. It is only that the Collector and Magistrate, having other and more important duties to attend to, is not required to give a deliberate and final decision in cases in which he adjudicates under the laws quoted, but merely to pass such decision as shall suffice until the point can be finally determined. It cannot, therefore, be argued from the fact that some part of the Collector and Magistrate's work is liable to be overruled by a decision of the Court, that his emoluments should not be so high as those of the Judicial branch of the service. The question must, the Judges consider, be decided on broader grounds.

3. Hitherto the Collector has been looked upon, and the Judges believe justly, as equal, to the Zillah Judge. They know how far more pleasing to onesself and all concerned the duties of a Collector are than those of a Judge. The Collector, if he does his duty, is looked upon as the friend of the whole Zillah, and may be beloved throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, while the best Judge can only be looked upon as a terror to evil doers; he cannot be looked upon, for he has not the power, as one to reward those who do well, and the utmost he can hope for is the approval of a good conscience and some degree of confidence in those about the Court (not generally the best of mankind) in his decisions, and the Judges have little doubt that, in the eyes of the people generally, the Collector holds the higher position.

4. Looking below the surface, and seeing what are the relative responsibilities and advantages of a Judge (not taking one whose fitness for the situation he holds is a matter of doubt, but one as good as the service can afford) and a Collector, we find that the responsibilities, except in newly acquired States, are heaviest on the Judge, that is, the Judge with the powers he has on this side of India, final decision, except on special appeal, in all Civil appeals tried by him, which may be every case, and powers of life or death, subject to the confirma-

tion merely of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut. His advantages are that his work is more regular,—he can generally tell from day to day, and from week to week, what work he has got to do, and can lay out his time accordingly, but, do what he will, and do it how he will, provided he does it well, the probability is that he has no reward but the satisfaction of a good conscience; for his work hardly ever comes before Government, unless there be a complaint against him. On the other hand the Collector's duties, even in surveyed districts, are more varied. He is not tied to one place in which to perform his work, his whole time, his rides and recreations even may be made to subserve to his duties, and his duties when well performed, come directly to the notice of Government and receive their deserved commendation. His responsibilities too, though great, cannot be held to be so great as those of a Judge, since, in every part of his duty, except his Judicial administration as Magistrate, which cannot be so great as that of a Judge, he may himself recall and correct any mistake he may make.

5. If, however, as in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, the appointment of Collector is the one from which the Judges are taken, there can be no doubt that the pay of the former should be less than that of the latter, but, if the two branches are to be kept distinct, the Judges see no reason why they should not as here receive equal pay. The two branches will then have a fair chance, though there seems reason to believe that the advantage will remain with the Collector, who might rise to honors to which there is no instance on record of any Judge ever having attained.

6. But the equality of pay in the subordinate situations of Judge and Collector, will not alone settle the question. It will depend, in a great measure, upon what further prospects they have. If there are to be in the regular service Commissionerships of Revenue, or such like open to the Collector, as the Sudder Adawlut is to the Judges, the relative position of Collector or Judge will depend very much more upon what they may be hereafter, than upon what they then are. If the prizes of the service are the Commissionerships to be won by the Executive Officers, the Executive will always be looked upon as the more responsible and favorite situation, and, even if not more highly paid, more highly prized. If, on the other hand, the Sudder Adawlut is to rank in pay as it does in precedence above the whole service, the Judicial line will have a fair chance of being thought the more responsible and desirable line to enter. But the Judges do not think it possible to put a money value upon the relative responsibilities of the Executive and Judicial Officers, except in the highest rank. There universal consent settles the question, responsibility being entire, but a money value cannot be put upon limited responsibility, and therefore, as they have said before, the relative remuneration of the Zillah Judges and Collectors with limited responsibilities must depend upon other considerations, besides the mere question of, whether the position of the Collector or Judge be the more responsible.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. A. COXON.

Registrar.

APPENDIX No. 369

District Judges of Bombay.

No. 441 of 1857.

FROM

E. G. FAWCETT, ESQ.,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,

Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

TANNA DISTRICT, REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

CAMP KOLEGAUM, *24th February*, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 754, dated 2nd instant, and beg to observe that Assistant Judges, besides their salary, receive fees on the Registration of Deeds which may amount to from Rupees 100 to Rupees 200 per month, so that their pay with relation to 1st Assistant Collectors is about on a par, and sometimes superior.

2. In practice Assistant Judges have, I believe, always of late years been Assistant Collectors in the first instance: and, I think it is very desirable that all Assistant Judges should have some experience in the Revenue line before going into the Judicial. The rate of pay of Assistant Judges indicates this to be a tacit rule, as the appointment is equivalent to that of 1st Assistant Collector.

3. In my humble opinion, I think the objection to appointing Judges from the Revenue line is somewhat overrated. So many of a Collector's duties are judicial or quasi-judicial and so various, that I think an able Collector would not feel himself at a loss if placed on the Bench, except perhaps in some of the technicalities of procedure which he ought not to take long to master.

4. An alteration of the duties of Assistant Judge and Assistant Collector, would not, I think, answer practically. One serious objection is, that Assistant Collectors are mostly employed in the districts, and many of them at considerable distances from the station; there would therefore be much loss of time in going and coming; while the distraction of attention and confusion probable on the serving of two masters appear to me to place such an expedient out of the question.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. G. FAWCETT,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

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APPENDIX No. 370

District Judges of Bombay.

Minutes of the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut of the 26th and 28th February, and 2nd and 3rd March 1857.

By Mr. Frere.

The plan of making all Assistants, whether Assistant Judges or Assistant Collectors, one class with different rates of pay according to their standing, is, I think, a good one, but I would not allow any option in awarding the higher grade when an appointment of Rupees 800 per mensem becomes vacant, the next Senior, whether an Assistant Judge or Assistant Collector, should receive that pay not vacating his appointment, and then the Senior on 500 should receive the 650, the pay would then be attached not to the appointment but to the individual. The only difficulty I see in it would be in acting appointments, as a first Assistant appointed an Acting Collector would leave some part of his salary for his successor, but if the person to receive the increased pay was an Assistant Judge, the Acting 1st Assistant Collector would, perhaps, have no higher pay than he had as 2nd Assistant. The plan, however, is so good as enabling men to select whichever branch of the service they please with a certainty of rising with their cotemporaries, without every man having, as he now has to consider, "I prefer the Judicial work, but then I may be a first Assistant next year, "and I cannot afford to lose the increased allowance," that I would tell Mr. Ricketts that we think some such arrangement as he proposes about the pay most desirable.

2nd. With regard to dividing the duties I would tell Mr. Ricketts that I am no stickler for the rule, that every man must serve two years as an Assistant Collector before he is appointed an Assistant Judge; on the contrary I think the two first years of a young man's service might be spent indifferently (that it generally will be) in either branch, and I should much prefer the Revenue service being after five years residence, but that it is quite impracticable that a man should be both Assistant Collector and Assistant Judge at the same time. The Assistant Collector could never be sure, that an enquiry he wished to make at a particular spot would not occupy more than three days, or the Assistant Judge that he could get through a particular trial in that time, or supposing that they economized their time to the utmost and took the last three days of this week, and the first three of next week, which would be in fact a whole week for one branch, he might not have work to occupy the whole time, and there would be endless confusion, because, he had last month only nine days work as Assistant Judge, but the Jummabundee this month requires that he should, if possible, devote the whole of it to the settlement, and there is an enquiry he wants to make at a Moonsiff's Court which would have occupied the whole 13 days he has in the month for Judicial work as well as the four that he had from last month; moreover, the annoyance to the ryots or witnesses which would arise from the change of duty from day to day, or week to week, would be extreme; they would never be able to hit the day that would ensure their finding the man they wanted. The effect of the arrangement practically would, I think, be that the man would attend to that branch of the business for which he had a taste and would neglect the other, and adding that to the very different turns of mind which are required for the two different lines as shown in the 4th para. of our Registrar's letter, No. 237, of the 3rd instant, I would tell Mr. Ricketts that we are opposed to this plan as impracticable.

The Statements Mr. Ricketts requires should be sent.

(Signed) W. E. Frere.

26th February, 1857.

APPENDIX No. s 371 and 372

District Judges of Bombay.

By Mr. Harrison.

In regard to the adjustment of the rates of pay of Assistant Judges, I am inclined to think it is better to leave well alone. It must not be overlooked that the Assistant Judges receive fees for the registration of deeds, which adds on an average perhaps Rupees 100 per mensem to their salaries. (The Registrar can perhaps tell us the average of fees for five years past.) They have also the three Senior Assistant Judgeships at detached stations to look to in the way of promotion, which helps to equalize their positions in general in reference to the 1st Assistant Collectors. It does not, as we have already told the Commissioner, place the Assistant Judges in better position than the Assistant Collectors.

I concur with Mr. Frere in his 2nd para. We should perhaps inform Mr. Ricketts that it is scarcely known for a Civilian who has passed his service as Assistant Judge to be made a Collector; and in reference to the table of work performed by Assistant Judges, it must be borne in mind that these appointments have sometimes been left vacant for sometime, owing to which in fact heavy arrears have accumulated in some Zillahs.

26th February, 1857. (Signed) W. H. Harrison.

I concur with Mr. Harrison,

28th February, 1857. (Signed) R. Keays.

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By Mr. Frere.

Perhaps, as we are not unanimous, and it is some years since we were Assistant Judges, it would be advisable to get the opinions of the Zillah Judges and their Assistants on this subject, with a request that they will answer the letter within a week after the receipt. There is a great deal of force in what Mr. Harrison says, but still the Assistant Judgeships are not popular, and I should like to make them so by pay or in any other way.

2nd March, 1857. (Signed) W. E. Frere.

We concur in the call proposed.

(Signed) W. H. Harrison.

3rd March, 1857. („) R. Keays.

(True copies.)

1st Assistant Registrar.

APPENDIX No. 373

District Judges of Bombay.

SUMMARY.

AHMEDABAD.

Mr. A. B. Warden, Judge of Ahmedabad, states that Mr. Ricketts' proposition to make all 1st and 2nd Assistants Assistant Judges and Assistant Collectors, also giving three days in the week to each department, will not secure the object in view, and will only clog the service with very inefficient Judges and Collectors. He has no hesitation in saying that not only the greatest difficulty would be experienced, but it would be found almost impossible to carry out Mr. Ricketts' plan, and it would ultimately have to be abandoned.

Mr. Warden is at a loss to understand what saving to Government can possibly be effected, for the Assistant Collectors have already quite enough to do, and if the 1st and 2nd Assistants are to devote half their time to Judicial business, their number must be increased. Assistant Collectors, in order to know something about their districts, ought to be continually travelling about them, and as some of the districts are at great distances from the Sudder station, the Assistant Collectors would spend all their time in travelling to and fro, and would have no time for the transaction of Revenue business.

He imagines that Mr. Ricketts intends to do away with Assistant Session Judges, and to make the Session Judges do the duties of Assistant Session Judges, in addition to their own; if such is his idea, he can certainly have no conception of the onerous and laborious duties of the Judges and Session Judges, and if any additional labour is imposed on them, the work must fall into arrears, or else Joint Judges must be permanently appointed, and as they would have to be paid higher than Assistant Session Judges, Government would be great losers by adopting Mr. Ricketts' plan. The system of Assistant Judges is decidedly the cheapest, as far as Bombay is concerned; with regard to the other Presidencies, he is unable to give any decided opinion, but he thinks, the Bombay system might be adopted in the other Presidencies without much additional expense, by reducing the number of the Judges. No one can deny that the system of Assistant Judges is preferable to any other, as it provides a number of trained men for the very responsible office of Judge, and ought to be kept up even if costly.

Mr. Ricketts says, the costly training is sometimes thrown away by the Assistant Judges becoming Magistrates and Collectors, but this should not be permitted. What Mr. Warden would propose is, that the Assistant Judges and Session Judges should receive the same salary as 1st Assistant; they should be called upon to choose between the Judicial and Revenue lines, and having once made their choice, ought not to be allowed to change, by this means every Civilian would have undergone about 7 years' training in the Revenue line, and if *the exigencies* of the service require it, a man might, in after years, be transferred from one line to the other, but it should be *the exception*, and not the *general rule*.

With regard to Mr. Ricketts' remark, that several European officers are employed on duties, the greater part of which could be as well performed by Native officers, Mr. Warden says that he cannot concur in this opinion, although there are some intelligent men among the Native officers, yet the majority have received but little education, the Natives themselves, whether rich or poor, high or low, have not that confidence in their countrymen that they have in Europeans, and if the question were put to a Native whether he would have his case decided by an European or a Native, the former would be selected, even the Native officers themselves would sooner be tried, or have their cases adjudicated by Europeans than Natives.

APPENDIX No. 373

District Judges of Bombay.

Mr. Bosanquet, Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad states, that if Collectors are, after a long career, turned into Judges without any previous Judicial experience, it is possible that the sums spent in the salaries of Judicial officers may be less than they would be, if a body of Assistant Judges were employed. He remarks that, in Bengal, a Collector is turned into a Judge with a salary of Rs. 3,000, while in Bombay, Collectors and Judges got nearly equal salaries; both getting a little more than Rs. 2,000 a month. He therefore doubts whether the Bengal Judicial system is cheaper than the Bombay. No one will question that a man who has been an Assistant Judge for years is likely to make a better Judge, than a man who has had no Judicial experience. The doctrine, that a just man must needs be a just Judge, is generally exploded. Granting for the sake of argument, that the Bombay is dearer than the Bengal Judicial system, is it not worth Government's while to pay well for trained Judges? Every one knows that where the administration of the law is uncertain, as it must be where it is administered by untrained Judges, there can be no security to property; and where security to property is wanting, there can be no advance in civilization and material prosperity.

With regard to the statement that the experience of Assistant Judges is often lost by their being afterwards made Magistrates and Collectors, it may be fairly asked, is that the fault of the system? In the recent debates on the occasion of the renewal of the Charter, a promise, Mr. Bosanquet believes, was made, that men after a few years' service should be given their choice of the Revenue or the Judicial line, and that they should abide by their choice for the rest of their service.

In regard to Mr. Ricketts' statement, that the work of an Assistant Judge could be done as well and more cheaply by a Native, Mr. Bosanquet states that the Assistant Judges are educated men, the Natives are not. Assistant Judges have the benefit of the published Decisions of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, which the Natives have not. He has himself found those decisions of great use. Again, as far as his experience goes, the Natives think it a great privilege to be allowed an appeal to a European. If the Native can do the work as well as the European, why do the Natives prefer the latter?

Mr. Ricketts' plan appears to Mr. Bosanquet in the highest degree crude and impracticable. Under whom are these hybrid Assistant Collectors and Assistant Judges to be placed? Are they to be half the week under the Collector, and the other half under the Judge? It has been generally considered a most important part of an Assistant Collector's duties, for him to travel about the districts under his charge, but how can he do this if he is to be half the week at the head station deciding cases? Again, Mr. Ricketts appears to forget that Assistant Judges are also Assistant Session Judges. Of course, as they could not try the cases which they had committed as Assistant Magistrates, there would be great delay in the disposal of criminal cases. The proposed plan would be very confusing to Natives, for they would have to go one day to one officer, and another day to another. It is difficult to say in which point of view Mr. Ricketts' plan is worse, in a Revenue or Judicial point of view. At present, if a district is in bad order, or if there are very heavy arrears in a Court, there is no doubt who is the responsible individual. The constant change of officers must be injurious to both departments. Revenue and Magisterial work is, in a great measure, carried on by correspondence. What a loss of time and labour must ensue by every thing being read through twice; for, of course, every officer would have to read through all that his predecessor had ordered. Moreover, the gentlemen in question might differ in opinion from each other. It may be remarked too, that the pride which a good officer takes in the faithful discharge of his duties, would be much diminished by his responsibility being halved.

The only argument which Mr. Ricketts has (if such it can be called) is, that by his scheme there would be a saving to Government. It appears to Mr. Bosanquet that as there would

be a loss in efficiency, so there would be a loss to Government, though Government might save a few hundred Rupees in salaries. He confesses that, though he can understand Government increasing their expenditure in order to increase the efficiency of their servants, he cannot understand their diminishing their expenditure when the certain consequence will be that they will have worse servants. Now that the Civil Service is thrown open to competition, the quality of the future servants of Government must depend on the price Government are willing to pay for their services, considering that nearly all Assistant Judges have the power of deciding appeals, and considering the responsible and laborious duties which they perform, he does not see how it can be truly said that they are overpaid. It must be borne in mind too that, owing to the irregular way in which the service has been recruited, promotion, lately very rapid, is likely to be stagnant for some time to come.

In conclusion, Mr. Bosanquet submits that Mr. Ricketts' scheme would give us indifferent Judges and indifferent Collectors; and that there are a hundred arguments against the scheme, and not one for it, though it is for Mr. Ricketts to prove that the radical change, which he desires to make in the service, is really a reform.

SURAT.

Mr. Forbes, Acting Judge of Surat, states that from the fourth report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the reform of the Judicial Establishments of India, he finds that they have suggested that the opinion of the Government of Bombay should be taken as to the necessity of retaining the office of Assistant Judge. Mr. Ricketts' proposals are made, of course, on the supposition that the office is to be retained.

In that case he thinks it might probably be well to throw all the Assistants into four classes as regards pay, the higher pay being given to the senior servant, unless Government should have special reasons for passing him over in favor of a Junior.

He fears that the proposed plan of making all 1st and 2nd Assistants Assistant Judges and Assistant Collectors also, would not, in practice, be found to work well. The Assistant Collector of that standing is usually in a remote district from which he could not be conveniently recalled. It would not be advantageous to place the officer under two masters: his attention would be much distracted by the continually recurring change of position: he might have to try cases as a Judge, which he had been concerned in as a Collector or Magistrate, and he might also have to commence an enquiry, resign the prosecution of it to another, and ultimately return to it himself.

Mr. Forbes fully agrees however with the principle enunciated by Mr. Ricketts, that an officer who should have acquired experience in both the Revenue and Judicial departments, would probably be more eligible for either than one whose experience had been confined to a single department. This principle however is liable to indefinite extension; he should think for instance that it would be of the greatest advantage that an officer employed in important Revenue or Judicial affairs in Guzerat should have had experience in that part of the province which is under, what is called "Political" management, where he would see native character in a different phase, and would observe land tenures existing in a nearly unbroken state, of which only the debris exist in our Pergunnahs. Still it would of course be, as a general rule, impracticable to employ an officer alternately in the Revenue, Judicial and Political department.

Mr. Ricketts' plan would perhaps be more feasible, if the periods he proposes were much extended, and the officer were employed for a year as an Assistant Collector, and then for a year as an Assistant Judge. It would probably, however, be found difficult to carry out even this rule into practice.

Theoretically speaking, it would probably be the best plan to employ an officer alternately in the three great branches of the service, until he attained to the position of the head of an office, and then to retain him in one department.

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Dishrich Judges of Bombay.

If 1st Assistant Collectors and Assistant Judges were considered to be on a par, and the pay of the two officers was the same, no officer, being eligible to be appointed to the latter, who would not be equally eligible to be appointed to the former, Mr. Forbes thinks that the Judicial branch of the service would gain strength. He does not, however, think, that the fact of an officer's having held the position of an Assistant Judge should disqualify him for the appointment of Collector, because it would, in many respects, be an additional qualification for that office, if not acquired at too great a sacrifice of revenue experience.

BROACH.

Mr. Mactier, Senior Assistant Judge at Broach, states that the proposed plan to throw all Assistants to the Collectors and Judges into four classes, is an extremely good one, and that Rupees 800 is not at all too high pay for Assistant Judges, considering the nature of their duties.

He does not, however, think that the plan of making Assistant Collectors Assistant Judges also would answer at all, nor does he think that giving three days in the week to each department would teach a man his work any sooner or better than at present, and this plan too would put an end to what most people learn their revenue work by, and do good at the same time, i. e. being sent into the districts.

As far as Mr. Mactier has noticed, a man is seldom now made an Assistant Judge till he has reached the grade of 2nd Assistant Collector; he had been one himself for about a year and a half (acting and "Pucka") before he was appointed to the Judicial department, and he thinks that if any reasonably attentive man has been in charge of districts, and has done Revenue work, for, say a couple of years, he will in that time have acquired a very fair knowledge of Revenue work, in fact, as much as he would generally require to know, to enable him to decide such cases as may come before him, requiring a knowledge of Revenue matters.

It must be remembered, that by the present system, a man has to pass a tolerably stiff examination, the second departmental one, before he can be made 2nd Assistant Collector or an Assistant Judge, and supposing that 1st Assistant Collectors and Assistant Judges were put on the same footing, it would be easy to select for either of the two branches those who were considered most fit for it.

By the time a man was fit to be a 1st Assistant Collector, he would be fit for Assistant Judge much more so than at present, and once that he was chosen by Government for a particular line, Revenue or Judicial, he might be kept in it always.

Mr. Sandwith, Assistant Judge at Surat, agrees with Mr. Ricketts in thinking that the duties of an Assistant Judge are "greatly more responsible than those of an Assistant "Collector;" and therefore that "if any difference be made, the higher rate of salary should "be given to the Assistant Judges."

"Mr. Ricketts proposes to do away with the *separate* office of the Assistant Judge, and to make all 1st and 2nd Assistant Collectors Assistant Judges also, devoting three days in the week to each department; under the present system, Mr. Sandwith thinks, this would be altogether impracticable.

By far the greater number of Civil suits filed in the Assistant Judge's office are against the Collector himself, and it would be therefore very unjust to the several suitors to appoint the Collector's (Defendant's) own Assistants to decide on their claims against that officer. These suits also are such as cannot be brought to a conclusion at once, they are often exceedingly intricate and difficult, requiring considerable time and reflection to their correct decision. Any two men very seldom entertain exactly the same opinion on any given point, and he therefore thinks that as any one of these suits could not be decided in three days, it would cause great confusion and injustice, throwing them into the hands of two men to conduct

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The duties of a Judge require deep thought, and that his mind should be devoted exclusively to the matter before him, but under the system proposed by the Commissioner, an Assistant would be perhaps thinking over some important Revenue question at the very time when all the powers of his mind should be concentrated on the Judicial business before him. He would be three days an Assistant Collector, and three days an Assistant Judge, and would thus have to serve two masters, and devote himself to the duties of two distinct departments, without, in his opinion, acquiring a sound practical knowledge of either. Besides, the duties of an Assistant Collector lie in the Pergunnahs at a distance from the Sudder station, while the Assistant Judge's duties confine him altogether to the Sudder station, so that the Collector would be deprived of the services of his two head Assistants, and thus great detriment would ensue to the public service. Mr. Sandwith thinks that the duties of a Judge require an entirely separate training, and that therefore the office of Assistant Judge should be kept distinct from that of Assistant Collector. There are also very few men whose inclination leads them to prefer the Judicial line, and he thinks this also requires consideration in appointing to the office of Assistant Judge.

That the establishment is costly, does not admit of a doubt, but, according to Mr. Ricketts' plan, more Assistants would be required than at present in the Revenue department, and thus the saving to the State would be very trifling. Mr. Sandwith thinks the preferable plan would be to decrease the numbers of European Assistants to the Collector, and to appoint more Native Revenue Assistants, whereby a considerable saving would result without, in any way, affecting the interests of the public. It would be, at the same time, absolutely necessary, that before being eligible for the appointment of Assistant Judge, every officer should serve for some years in the Revenue department, as without a knowledge of the various customs and tenures of the country, it would be impossible to come to a correct opinion on the suits brought before him.

In conclusion, Mr. Sandwith observes that the Assistant Collectors being also Assistant Magistrates, and all criminal cases being committed to the Sessions Court by the Assistant Magistrates, it might perhaps happen that a case would be referred by the Session Judge for trial to the very Assistant who had committed it, which would be inconsistent with justice, and would not afford the prisoner a fair trial. It is true such a contingency might be avoided, but still he thinks it a serious objection to making 1st and 2nd Assistant Collectors Assistant Judges also, as proposed by the Commissioner.

TANNA.

Mr. Erskine, Acting Judge of the Concan, forwards a letter from his Senior Assistant, and states that he has not much to add to the remarks made by Mr. Pinhey, in which he generally concurs. It seems to him that any arrangement which would have the effect of withdrawing all Judicial Officers, during the first years of their training from Judicial practice and Judicial studies for three days in every week, would be an evil so great that no mere pecuniary saving could offer any compensation or excuse for it. Mr. Ricketts admits that the system under which young men are prepared for the higher Judicial offices in our Courts is at least theoretically more perfect in this Presidency than on the other side of India, and it is not easy to suppose that under these circumstances, and at a time when our Mofussil system is the object of no friendly criticism, it would be either wise or useful to entertain a proposal, which, if adopted, would have the effect of depriving future Judges of almost the only means of professional training which are now available to them in this country.

It can hardly be doubted, indeed, that if a regular succession of experienced Judges is to be secured, those who aspire to high Judicial officers should be enabled and obliged to devote themselves at an early age, exclusively and with constancy and singleness of purpose, to the study and practice of the Law, in the Company's Courts, so that it may not here-

after be necessary to appoint any one to a superior grade in the Judicial branch of the service, until he has had an opportunity of preparing himself for the efficient discharge of the duties; and of satisfying his superiors that he has adequately improved those opportunities.

RUTNAGAREE.

Mr. Pinhey, Senior Assistant Judge, Rutnagaree, states with reference to the relative importance of the duties performed by Assistant Judges and Assistant Collectors, that the duties of an Assistant Judge are infinitely of greater importance, at the same time that his powers and jurisdiction are much more extensive than those of an Assistant Collector.

As the duties of Assistant Judges are more important, and their powers greater than those of Assistant Collectors, he concurs with Mr. Ricketts that if any difference is to be made in the salaries, the higher rate of salary should be given to the Assistant Judges, rather than to the Assistant Collectors.

Mr. Pinhey does not think it would be advisable to throw all Assistants into four classes, "the Government having the option of awarding the higher grade of salary to such Assist-"ants as they pleased," because, the Assistant Judges exercise more responsible functions than any Assistant Collector, and because the nature of the duties of the two departments are so distinct, and because even the habits of mind required of the Judicial and Revenue officers are so very different, that he believes any amalgamation of the departments would be prejudicial to the efficiency of both.

Indeed, the third suggestion of Mr. Ricketts appears to Mr. Pinhey not only one that would be prejudicial to the interests of the people and to the efficiency of the service, but as positively unfeasible. The consequences of such a system would be a startling anomaly. An Assistant Collector might, in the exercise of his Magisterial functions, be employed for the first three days in the week as a Policeman and Magistrate in the preparation of a case for the Session Court, and the last three days of the week he might, as the Assistant Session Judge, be employed in finally trying it. This is a result which would not be considered generally desirable. Again, an Assistant Collector might be engaged during the first three days of the week in some Revenue or Magisterial work, which would render him liable to being sued in the Civil Court, and during the last three days of the week he might find himself called upon as Assistant Judge to try a case in which either he, or (which in some instances might be worse) his immediate official superior, the Collector, was a party. This would be a result not less strange or undesirable than the former.

These appear to Mr. Pinhey sufficient objections to prevent the carrying out the scheme proposed by Mr. Ricketts, he believes that any Assistant turning his attention for three days in the week to one department and three days to another, would learn the duties of neither thoroughly, and perform neither well, and bring any thing rather than credit on the administration of justice in the Mofussil.

POONAH.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, Acting Judge of Poonah, states that, considering that Assistant Judgeships afford the best possible training school for Judgeships, he should be very sorry to see any alteration in the present system, but he agrees with Mr. Ricketts that, with reference to the importance of their duties, they are, as compared to 1st Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, underpaid.

In substitution of the scheme proposed by Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Harrison would propose that no member of the service should be appointed an Assistant Judge, until he has served at least four years as an Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and that he should thereafter be employed in the Judicial branch of the service only.

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Mr. Harrison would divide the Assistant Judges into two classes, Senior and Junior, leaving the pay of the Junior grade as at present Rupees 700, and making that of the Senior 1,000 Rupees at the Sudder station, and 1,200 at a detached station, and two or three years might be fixed as the period of service requisite to entitle to promotion from one grade to the other.

All inducement to leave the Judicial line, in order to obtain the difference between the allowances of an Assistant Judge and 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate would be thus removed, and under such circumstances, no want of candidates for the Judicial branch of the service would be experienced.

Mr. Harrison says, he cannot concur with Mr. Ricketts' opinion that the greater part of the duties on which Assistant Judges are employed could be as well performed by Natives. It would, he believes, be difficult to meet with Natives qualified for the performance of any part of them, and as the abolition of Assistant Judgeships would necessarily lead to a reduction in the size of the Zillahs and the formation of additional Judgeships, the measure, in a financial point of view, cannot be considered desirable.

Mr. Kemball, Assistant Judge of Poonah, thinks that there is not a doubt but that the office of Assistant Judge is less considered than that of 1st Assistant Collector, and that the different offices are materially affected by the pay allotted to each. In estimating the rates of pay, Mr. Ricketts has not taken into consideration the deputation drawn by Revenue officers, Rupees 300 by 1st Assistants, and Rupees 150 by those of inferior grades; and though it may be remarked that this allowance is totally distinct from the substantive pay of the appointment, he contends that when the emoluments are compared in the aggregate with the salary of an Assistant Judge, it forms a very considerable item. Further, there is not a doubt, that out of all comparison the powers exercised by the Assistant Judge are more responsible, and the duty more heavy; not only has the Assistant Judge the jurisdiction pointed out in the 4th para. of Mr. Ricketts' letter, but he has also to investigate and dispose of cases committed for trial by the Magisterial authorities as beyond their jurisdiction; in fact, the Assistant Session Judge's power commences where that of the Magistrate ends. To instance the anomaly of the system—a man is appointed from 2d Assistant Collectorship to be an Assistant Judge: he remains in the Judicial line until he considers that he has arisen to a position entitling him to a 1st Assistantship, when he applies for and obtains the retransfer to the revenue; so that literally while his emoluments increase considerably, his powers and responsibilities as considerably decrease. Mr. Kemball says that he does not mention this as a probable contingency, that it is a possible one experience teaches us. It is to be supposed that, making every allowance for zeal for the service, every persons' inclination is to further his own interests, the difference in the pay of the two offices, and the possibility of rectifying the loss at the expense of the State must seriously impair the efficiency of the Judicial department at least. Mr. Ricketts acknowledges the necessity of a remedy, but on the score of the heavy expenditure it would entail, he objects to maintaining the separate apppointment of Assistant Judge, and proposes amalgamating the two departments as far as relates to the inferior grades, stated time being allotted to the varied works; the objects of the proposed arrangement, he, Mr. Kemball, presumes to be equal or increased efficiency, a more equalized standard of pay and a considerable saving to the Government, but for his own part he fails to see how these, one and all, would be secured; he is not aware what the Bengal and North-Western Provinces systems are, but he gathers from Mr. Ricketts, that they are somewhat similar, in as far as relates to the "school for Judges" to that now proposed for Bombay; if so, he presumes it would be equally objectionable to promote from Assistant Collectors to Judges, as Mr. Ricketts pronounces it to be in the above systems to promote from Collectors to Judges, to what extent the saving would be effected is of

course material to the question under consideration; but Mr. Kemball conceives that under the proposed system giving this its due weight, the very superiority of the Bombay system over the others would be lost without any corresponding beneficial results. The two departments are manifestly totally distinct, and he, Mr. Kemball, cannot but think that under the "amalgamation" system, particular efficiency in one could only be gained at the expense of the other. It will, he thinks, be allowed by any one, however slender his experience, who has ever had any Judicial work to perform, that the duties of a Judge (he alludes to civil business) are of all others the most dry, uninviting and laborious; the whole system, the facility of practising frauds of a thousand different kinds, and the peculiar capacity of Natives in taking advantage of that facility, and the utter endlessness of the work, all tend, when there is no counteracting influence, in an eminent degree to render the duty irksome and distasteful, and the relief from it desirable. This counteracting influence, he (Mr. Kemball) conceives, exists in the present system in the unmixed nature of the duties, and the absolute necessity of becoming acquainted with them in their minutest details. The arrangement proposed by Mr. Ricketts, would, he thinks, afford the opportunity in different degrees, of devoting more or less attention to the most or least palatable work. In Scinde, where the Revenue and Judicial duties are combined under one office, Mr. Kemball had the opportunity of seeing the working of the system, and his experience, though he confesses to its having been very limited, led him to feel that the Judicial duties were looked upon as quite secondary matter, and that they received any thing but their fair share of attention. The reasons are obvious, and, even supposing the allotted portions of time were strictly employed as laid down, it is, he thinks, a doubtful question whether both duties would be equally well performed, the promotion to a Collectorship or a Judgeship would, he presumes, depend upon the particular aptitude displayed, so that the interests of the State would necessarily be made subservient to the wishes of individuals—whether the saving to the State is to be desired at the expense of a system which is avowedly the best in the three Presidencies, and which is capable of producing very beneficial results, or whether it cannot be secured by alterations in other departments, are questions which he will not presume to touch upon. In conclusion, Mr. Kemball would notice two facts stated by Mr. Ricketts, and regarding which his experience leads him to think that gentleman is laboring under some misapprehension; the first is, that "several European officers are employed on duties, the greater part of which could be, as well, performed by Native officers," and the second is, that "it often happens that they (Assistant Judges) become Magistrates and Collectors instead of Judges."

SHOLAPOOR.

Mr. Compton, Judge of Sholapoor, is unable to concur in Mr. Ricketts' opinion, that 1st Assistant Collectors and Assistant Judges should receive the same rate of pay. Assistant Judges have not only easier work and far less *anxiety*, but are saved the trouble, the expense, and the exposure to hot winds, rain, &c. entailed upon Assistant Collectors who are expected to be out the whole of the fair season.

Furthermore, he believes that some of the Assistant Judges receive as much as 200 and 300 Rupees monthly on account of fees. 1st Assistant Collectors are paid 300 Rupees monthly as travelling allowance, it is true, but with the stringent rules now in force requiring them to be ever on the move, the obligations to keep up a permanent establishment of carts, or camels for their baggage, the wear and tear of tents, the destruction of property in crossing rivers, from carts breaking down, and other causes, the 1st Assistant is, in *Mr. Compton's opinion*, even *now* paid less than the Assistant Judges.

He decidedly thinks that the abolition of the office of Assistant Judge is most strongly to be deprecated; it appears to him in every way advisable that officers should become gradually trained to the Judicial duties by only deciding for some years *minor* Civil and

Criminal cases; the want of such training must, he thinks, be more or less felt by every person (whatever may be his ability) who suddenly finds himself transferred from the Revenue department to the office of Civil and Sessions Judge.

Mr. Compton is of opinion, that Mr. Ricketts' proposition to make all 1st and 2nd Assistants Assistant Judges and Assistant Collectors, giving three days in the week to each department would prove inconvenient, and inoperative in practice; the Assistant would, in all probability, be distracted by his two sets of duties, whilst the Native subordinates of the two departments would be, as a matter of course, jealous of each other, and would inevitably clash.

In lieu of this, Mr. Crompton suggests that no officer be appointed an Assistant Judge until he shall have served at least 6 years in the Revenue department; for he thinks an adequate acquaintance with the peculiarities and details of our Revenue system, and the complicated tenures of land indispensably requisite to the efficient performance of Judicial functions.

Now that Collectors are relieved of the Police of their respective charges, and have the assistance of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Mr. Compton thinks that all claims to *Wuttuns*, lands, &c. &c. should be decided by the Revenue department, as he presumes they were anterior to the passing of Act XVI. of 1838. It appears to him that all these claims would, as a matter of course, be infinitely better decided by the Revenue authorities, because they can not only take evidence *on the spot*, but because the Revenue records and most important documentary evidence are, of course, in their own custody.

In many such cases which have come before him in that Zillah, (claims to Wuttuns, &c.) the question to be decided has frequently been, not which of the two contending parties had advanced the *most* proof, but the least.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

Mr. Woodcock, the Judge of Ahmednuggur, is of opinion that the plan of making Assistant Collectors Assistant Judges, and employing them three days in the week in each department is wholly impracticable. He would propose to give to all Assistant Judges Rs. 700 per mensem for the first year after they have entered the Judicial department, during which time they should only be allowed to decide original suits, exercising the same jurisdiction as Moonsiffs, and if after one year the Judge reports the proficiency of his Assistant, then, and not till then, he should be vested with appellate powers, and his salary raised to Rupees 800 per mensem. He would also make it a rule, that the Assistant Judge should sit once or twice a week on the bench with the Judge to hear him try appeals. Mr. Woodcock is also of opinion, that when a young man has once entered the Judicial department he should not be allowed to return to the Revenue.

Mr. Grey, Assistant Judge of Ahmednuggur, knows of no reason why the appointment of Assistant Judge should be less considered than that of 1st Assistant Collector, except it be that the emoluments derived from the former office are smaller, speaking as an unmarried man, he estimates the difference between the two appointments to be quite Rs. 450 a month, but to a married man in consequence of the necessary expenses of moving a family about the districts, and the frequent necessity of keeping up two establishments, one for travelling, and one at the Hoozoor, the difference is not so great, but yet quite sufficient to make the Revenue appointment most desirable, in a pecuniary point of view.

The scheme proposed by Mr. Ricketts for making an Assistant available three days a week for Revenue, and three days a week for Judicial duties, appears to Mr. Grey so impracticable in a country where the Ryotwarree system prevails, that he cannot think that the proposition can be approved of by the Government of this Presidency. An Assistant Collector being put in charge of two or three Talookas, is responsible for the proper manage-

ment of them, the Collector looks to him to carry on the Revenue and Magisterial duties and orders issued by him to the Native officers are final. The ryots especially in remote districts, not often visited by the Collector, from the Assistant's continued presence among them regards him as the chief authority over them, and the greatest confusion would result if one officer relieved another at intervals, as one would be rescinding the orders of another, and the ryot would be in a state of perfect bewilderment, not knowing whom to address, and would follow an officer into the Adawlut to complain about some order issued by him in the kutchery.

The evil, however, which this scheme is proposed to remedy does not, in Mr. Grey's opinion, exist to the extent represented by Mr. Ricketts. Officers who have served in the Junior grades of the Judicial branch of the service in this Presidency, seldom now return to the Revenue line, and the uncertainty which now exists of their previous training being lost could be done away with entirely, by a positive prohibition being given against the employment of a Judicial officer on Revenue duties or vice versa. By making a scale of promotion in each branch of the service, and encouraging an officer to look for promotion only in the line in which he has received his previous training, the inconvenience apprehended by Mr. Ricketts would be obviated, and increased efficiency in all departments insured.

KHANDESH.

Mr. Richardson, Judge of Khandesh, states as follows:

With regard to paras. 7 and 8 of Mr. Ricketts' letter, there are several points to be considered. There are prejudices, he believes, against the Judicial department, both as that which entails considerable responsibility, and that more strict supervision both of the quality and the quantity of work is demanded from the members of that branch, than from those employed in any other department, and also with regard to the popular fallacy that, the talent and administrative faculty is reserved for the Revenue, while those who are deemed to possess a less degree of either of these qualifications are drafted into the Judicial department. However this may be, the Covenanted Service seldom does supply a selection of trained Assistant Judges to succeed to the bench; for while a Junior Civilian enters gradually into the exercise of the functions devolving on him as a Magistrate, his duty being both regulated according to his capacity and experience, and also checked throughout his subordinate career by the appellate authority of the Magistrate, the youngest Assistant Judge is plunged into the same intricate questions, has to weigh the same questionable evidence, and with almost as high interest at stake as the Judicial functionary of a quarter of a century.

Were the Assistant Collectors, as Mr. Ricketts proposes, to work three days in the week in each department, the result of the above two difficulties would be at once changed, and the objections above stated are only so far worth consideration, that they render young Civilians less desirous of entering early into the Judicial department, than they otherwise would be, while if for some years previous to his appointment as an Assistant Judge with the extended powers, the Covenanted Civilian had obtained the advantage of some experience in the conduct of Criminal and Civil trials, his capacity for the bench would be on record, and his disinclination to the increased responsibility would be removed.

The arrangement has local obstructions! Could any Assistant Collector in charge of his districts devote three days in the week to the trial of appellate or original suits? Mr. Richardson presumes the work of an Assistant Collector to entail as much labour and as many varied subjects for consideration as when he served in the Revenue department, and his experience is against the probability, that his duty to the Collector, would allow of his satisfying the full scrutiny of the Sudder Court. He could not serve both the Judge, and the Collector, but must be placed, as far as his Judicial authority was exercised, directly under the

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Sudder Judges; and would they select from the general file of the Zillah the suits adapted to his inexperience or to his occupation as a Collector, and if he were compelled to receive all suits for appeal and all committals for trial, the difficulties which discourage the Junior Civilian from Judicial employ would still be in full operation, namely, the fear of responsibility, and the increased press of work against time.

In the province of Khandesh, each Court is provided with three pleaders only, and the value of the sums at issue is now of less consideration to the pleaders, contending as they do with the proverbial uncertainty of the Law, as well as the deceptions practised against them by their clients, joined to the absence of any means of recovering their legal percentage short of that which would effectually preclude further transactions with their countrymen in that neighbourhood, than is the number of suits filed; not one of these men, he is disposed to believe, would leave the small but known average income derived from the retaining fees upon the suits filed in the District Courts, to follow the wanderings of an Assistant Collector's camp, and if the business of a pleader is as much a monopoly in other Courts, as it is on one or two of the Courts of this Province, Mr. Richardson does not believe that the amount of Civil business will furnish more than the number now employed with an honorable and an honest subsistence.

The enactments at present restrict Judicial authority to the open Court; and the duties of an Assistant Collector in charge of districts, without which charge, his aid and superintendence cannot be remunerative to Government will, during nine months of the year, prevent him from occupying the bench; so that the experience to be acquired by the Assistant Collectors in the practice and procedure of the law Court must be confined to the exercise of their judicial function during three months in the year.

These difficulties are not insuperable, but they are of that character that, unless the Judge be authorized to prescribe the official duties to be exercised by each Assistant, as if they were nominated Assistant Judges, after the rules laid down in Section XXVIII. of Regulation II. of 1827, the file of the Assistant Collector may be returned month after month blank.

There are, Mr. Richardson believes, few Courts in which the sums at issue are in excess of the amount which a Moonsiff is empowered to decide, and would the employment of several covenanted servants deciding but half of the number of suits ordinarily disposed of by one Native Judge on 150 Rupees, remunerate Government for the employment of officers on 500 or 550 per mensem? it being, he presumes, the intention of Mr. Ricketts' suggestion that the highest rate of pay, 800 Rupees per mensem, be allotted to those who having acquired some experience, and after due training in the double capacity, are appointed to exercise their undivided attention in the Courts of Law.

This suggestion is valuable as a remedy, and if the practical working of the plan were as probable as the theory appears desirable, as a means by which Covenanted Civilians may qualify themselves for the highest judicial employ, it is one which, independent of the difficulties arising from the divided allegiance, the necessity of attending at a permanent Court-house; and for qualifying all pleaders to serve in any Court of the Province without distinction; deserves at least a trial, but the appointment of Assistant Collectors to so aid in the disposal of Judicial business, should not be open to every one of that grade in the Zillah, but must be restricted to those whom the Judges may, from an experience of their relative capacities, as Assistant Magistrates, determine to be qualified to exercise Judicial powers. It will also not be desirable that as an Assistant Magistrate, Mr. A. should commit B. C. and D. to take their trials before himself, or even to take cognizance of offences committed in the Districts under Mr. A.'s charge, or within such Districts as the District Police Officer's preliminary enquiries or initial report of offences are submitted to Mr. A. for opinion and order.

APPENDIX No. 378

District Judges of Bombay.

Mr. Richardson does not anticipate any more serious objections than those above alluded to from the adoption of the suggestion, and he does believe that much good may be derived from Mr. Ricketts' plan as a method of training for the bench, and as a means of removing the dread of responsibility, and of acquiring those habits of strong, continual, and deep attention to the points at issue, without which no man can form a just appreciation of evidence, or arrive at an equitable award, and without which his labour only serves to disseminate distrust throughout the land, and to cumber the files of the Appellate Courts.

DHARWAR.

Mr. Jones, Judge of Dharwar, states that he agrees with Mr. Ricketts that it would be very advisable that Assistant Judges should be paid at the same rate as 1st Assistant Collectors, as they would then, perhaps, be induced to stay rather longer in the department than they do now ; for, unless in those places where there is hope of succeeding to the only two Senior Assistant Judgeships in the Presidency, under the present system, an Assistant Judge has rarely more than just time enough to become thoroughly acquainted with his duties, when his turn for promotion in the Revenue line comes round and he is removed.

With regard to the 3rd para. Mr. Jones is inclined to believe that Mr. Ricketts is not quite correct in supposing that the office of Assistant Judge is less considered than that of Assistant Collector. It is less considered than that of 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate for several reasons ; among others that, in the absence of the Collector and Magistrate the 1st Assistant succeeds of right to all his duties and responsibilities, whereas in the absence of the Judge, the Assistant Judge has no more responsibility (except the charge of the Jail) than before.

With regard to the 8th para. Mr. Jones does not know what that "greater part of the "duties of Assistant Judges which would be as well performed by Native Officers," is to which Mr. Ricketts alludes, but he certainly has never before heard it said that gentlemen became worse Magistrates and Collectors from having been some time in the Judicial department. In fact, he has always understood it to be the general opinion, that the experience gained in the mode of conducting Judicial enquiries, and in the appreciation of evidence, was found to be of considerable value to a Collector and Magistrate in many of his duties.

And it seems almost as if Mr. Ricketts was of the same opinion, and that it is to this we owe his plan for extending the advantages of the experience in Judicial matters to all the Assistant Collectors in a Zillah, in succession, which is proposed in the 8th para. of his letter. There are some practical difficulties in the way at present, which might induce the Collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar to object to it, as interfering with the duties of their Assistants in charge of districts. For example, the 1st Assistant Collector of Belgaum would in this month have been marching for 17½ days to come into Dharwar for his turn of duty, and 17½ days to return to his districts, that is, 35 days.

The 2nd Assistant Collector of Belgaum, in like manner, would have been marching for 3 days to come in, and 3 days to return, that is, 6 days.

The 1st Assistant Collector of Dharwar, would have been marching for 7½ days to come in, and 7½ days to return, that is, 15 days.

And the 2nd Assistant Collector of Dharwar, would have been marching for 4½ days to come in, and 4½ days to return, that is, 9 days.

Thus, these gentlemen would have spent 65 days in marching, in order to enable them to do 25 days duty, as however this would, perhaps, prove as costly a training for experience in the Judicial line as the present, it is possibly not exactly the plan intended by Mr. Ricketts. Mr. Jones does not, however, see any other way of putting his proposal in practice.

M. A. Coxon.
Registrar.

APPENDIX No. 374

District Judges of Bombay.

No. 1588 of 1857.

From

H. W. Reeves, Esq.

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

To

H. Ricketts, Esq.,

Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Nehr,"
18*th May*, 1857.

Sir,

I have considered, as carefully as I am able, the proposals contained in your letter, dated the 2d February, No. 755, on the subject of Assistants Judge and Assistants Collector.

2. I apprehend that you have not been informed that the Assistants Judge at Rutnagaree and Broach receive Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

3. So far from the office of Assistant Judge being less considered than that of Assistant Collector, the reverse is I believe true. At any rate our Assistants Collector are now all, or very generally, anxious to be transferred to the Judicial Department, which shows that the latter service is here the more popular of the two.

4. A Collector and Magistrate can always propose to Government that a 1st or 2nd Assistant should have the full powers of a Magistrate, and he is quite at liberty to relieve Assistants from the formality of handing up their orders for confirmation. Their orders would then come before him as appeals.

5. If it be considered advisable to reduce the salary of the Senior Assistants Judge at Broach and Rutnagaree, I think the plan proposed in the 6th para. of your letter a good one, indeed it may be adopted without any reduction in the salary of the two Senior Assistants Judge, by making it applicable to all Assistants Collector and to Junior Assistants Judge.

6. I have already informed you that I think the office of Sub-Collector unnecessary in the Southern Division of this Presidency.

7. The plan proposed in the 8th para. of your letter does not coincide with my views. Were this Presidency situated as the Punjaub is, I should at once approve of it, but we have too many lawyers of all kinds and nations here, and have been too long accustomed to independent Judicial offices, to go on without them now.

8. People would say with truth, that it takes the whole time of a lawyer in England to qualify himself for a seat on the Judicial bench, and that they do not understand how it should occupy less of a man's time in India.

9. I further believe the union of the offices of Judge and Collector and Magistrate to be simply impossible, unless you entirely interdict Assistants Collector from travelling in future; and even then I cannot understand how an Assistant can ever serve his two masters otherwise than in a most perfunctory and unsatisfactory manner.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Henry Reeves,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

1248

APPENDIX NO. 375

Collectors, Magistrates and Judges of Bengal.

No. 924.

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO

C. ALLEN, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,

Dated Fort William, the 28th April, 1854.

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to request that you will lay before the Government of India the enclosed copy of a note prepared under His Lordship's instructions, with the following remarks.

2. During three of the six years that His Lordship has held the Government of India, the local administration of the Government of Bengal has also been in his hands. In those years some of the imperfections which time has exposed in the frame of the local administration have been amended. Parliament has lately supplied a remedy for that great deficiency, the effects of which pervaded the entire system, and was felt in every department of the administration, namely the want of a Lieutenant Governor, who should be able to devote the whole of his time and capacity to these Lower Provinces alone. There still remain a few conspicuous wants and errors, which His Lordship's experience in this government has convinced him ought to be supplied and amended; and on which he wishes to submit recommendations to the Government of India before he lays his local authority down.

3. The first of these errors is the separation of the offices of Collector and Magistrate, contrary to the system which formerly prevailed throughout the Presidency, and to that which still prevails in the Lieutenant Governorship of the North Western Provinces.

4. It is unnecessary for His Lordship to consume space upon the record by tracing the mode in which this change was gradually established in the Lower Provinces, since the whole is fully and clearly detailed in the annexed note. It is manifest that at the time when the change was proposed the Governor General, Lord Auckland, strongly doubted the expediency of the measure. It is equally manifest that the Honorable Court regarded the proposed change with disfavour, and it is quite certain in his Lordship's judgement, that the misgivings which were thus expressed in 1836, of the expediency of the measure, were well founded, and that the separation of the two offices has been injurious to the character of the administration, and to the interests of the people. For the result has been that there is now in the Lower Provinces one class of officers, the Collectors, of mature standing highly paid,

and with very little work; while there is another class, the Magistrates inadequately paid with very heavy work, and without sufficient experience to enable them to do that work in such a manner as fully to command the confidence of the community, however zealous and active they may usually be.

5. These are mischievous evils in themselves. They are doubly mischievous, because they give colour to plausible denunciation of abuses alleged to exist equally in the Revenue and Judicial management of the East India Company, and lead a distant and ill-informed public in England to receive as startling truths all the outrageous exaggeration they hear or read about "Boy Judges," and idle Collectors, "shaking the Pagoda tree."

6. The remedy for such evil as *really* exists in the present system is simple. It consists, as it seems to His Lordship, in re-uniting the offices of Collector and of Magistrate. The remedy seems to him to be not only simple, but certain; for the additional experience of seventeen years has amply tested the opinion expressed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces in 1837, in favour of keeping these offices united, and has fully confirmed its accuracy.

7. The Governor therefore begs leave to recommend to the Government of India that steps should be taken for re-uniting the offices above mentioned, so that there shall be in the Lower Provinces as in the North Western Provinces one office of Magistrate and Collector, and one at least of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in each district.

8. His Lordship recommends that this change in the from of administration should be made immediately, if the sanction of the higher authorities be given, whether the other errors which still remain to be noticed shall be corrected or not.

9. These errors are the perpetual change of Civil officers from one district to another, and from one branch of administration to another, and the great deficiency of gradual training, more especially for judicial function

10. Those who are acquainted with the details of the system, are aware that some explanation may be given of what appears to many a total want of all training throughout its different branches. But when people, not acquainted with the details, are told that a young Civil officer after being for some time an assistant, when he is nothing in particular, is made a Magistrate—that after a few years, quitting the Magistracy for the Revenue branch, he becomes a Collector—that after a few more years his next step of promotion takes him from Revenue duties and makes him a Judge—that if he be a man of ability he will probably from a Judgeship be moved to the office of Commissioner of Revenue—and that the same ability will in all probability next promote him from a Revenue Commissionership back to the Judicial bench in the Sudder Court—when people hear that a Civil officer thus oscillates through his whole

career between Executive and Judicial duties, and that each step he gains is one which does *not* tend to fit him for the step that follows after—when people hear all this, what wonder can there be that the administrative system is condemned off hand, and that all the evidence given in explanation before Committees of Parliament, and then buried deep in folio Blue Books, wholly fails to remove the ill impression that has been produced.

11. Most probably nothing will ever remove the prejudice so often shewn, or silence the clamours of assailants who will never cease to attack; but there is in reality much room for amendment, and His Lordship thinks that the Government of India cannot too soon engage in the attempt.

12. It seems to His Lordship that the true theory of Indian Government, such as has been partially followed with success in the North Western Provinces, and still more completely in the Non-regulationdistricts, is the entire subjection of every Civil officer in a division to the Commissioner at the head of it, and the entire subjection of every Executive officer in a district to its executive chief. Even as regards Judicial officers His Lordship is inclined to think that a great advantage is gained by placing them in all matters of an executive nature directly under the Commissioner, just as the Sudder Court in its executive capacity is subordinate to the local Government, and by leaving them independent only as regard their Judicial decisions.

13. Applying this view to the constitution of the Civil service in the Regulation provinces, it strikes His Lordship that the most effective plan of administration would be to equalize the salaries of the chief Executive and Judicial officers, and to place both in subordination to the Commissioner At the head of every district there would then be a chief Executive officer, designated by the title either of Magistrate and Collector, or by any other more suitable appellation. He would have entire control over every department of the executive in his district, revenue, minor criminal justice, police, registration, public works, education, jail, &c. He would have under him a sufficient staff of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Assistants, and he would be directly and entirely responsible to the Commissioner. In one or more districts there would also be an European Judge on *the same salary* as that of a Magistrate and Collector, charged with the superintendence and administration of Civil and Criminal justice as at present, responsible to the Sudder Court, but liable to have his executive arrangements inspected, and his supervision over the inferior Judges controlled by the Commissioner. In every district there would be one or more Covenanted Assistants (including Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors) who would be at the disposal of the Executive chief, but available for employment under the Judge for some portion, say two days of the week, either as Assessors, or Assistant Judges, in the trial of cases before a full mofussil bench, or in the trial of small original suits, within the jurisdiction of a Moonsiff. The Assistants would thus gain

experience in every department both Judicial and Executive, they would rise as they become qualified to the superior grade equivalent to that of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and at the end of ten or twelve years' apprenticeship, they would be eligible for independent and responsible employment as either Judicial or Executive head of a district. They would in this manner be qualified by previous experience for either department, and the choice would be made by Government with due advertence to the qualifications of each officer. Those who shewed a preference and a fitness for Judicial employ would become Judges, and those who preferred Executive duty would become Magistrates and Collectors.

14. The destination and employment of an officer being thus once fixed, there would be no further change either from office to office, or from district to district, until a Civil servant became qualified by standing for a Commissionership, and consequently the average time during which the Executive and Judicial administration of each district remained in the same hands would be about ten or twelve years, instead of less than half that time, as at present. It is probable that Commissioners would ordinarily be selected from among those who had taken the Executive line ofthe service; but the power of the Government to select a Commissioner from among the Judges should by no means be restricted. So in like manner the selection of Judges for the Sudder Court would ordinarily be from among those who had followed the Judicial line of the service; but it would be of most mischievous effect to tie the hands of Government, and prevent it from selecting a man of great ability for the Sudder bench from among the officers of the Executive branch. The early training of Civilians in all departments would afford the technical experience necessary for the discharge of high functions in either department, and individual ability would supply the rest.

15. Supposing it determined that the salaries of the Judges on the one hand, and the Magistrates and Collectors on the other, are o be equalized, it would then have to be considered what the amount of their salaries is to be, and this question will have to be considered with reference to what is proper, and what is practicable, for, on the one hand, His Lordship would not propose any increase in the aggregate expense of the present establishment, and on the other, he thinks it of much importance to fix and maintain the salaries of the officers vested with the highest Judicial and Executive authority in each district, at as high a rate as the present limits of expenditure will allow. After much consideration, His Lordship is disposed to think that the salary now given to Magistrates and Collectors in the North Western Provinces is the best and most convenient standard to take, and he apprehends that this standard, combined with a re-arrangement of the inferior salaries, will be found, on the whole, to attain in the least objectionable manner the objects above referred to, without any positive material deduction in numbers, and with a

very material increase in efficiency, by means of a better disposition of the force at command.

16. His Lordship is anxious at the same time to get rid of the intermediate scale of Rupees 18,000 a year now attached to a few offices under this Government. This intermediate scale gives rise to much inconvenience in practice, for every member of the service who enjoys a salary of Rupees 1,000 a month, expects to be promoted in his turn to a salary of Rupees 1,500 a month, and again to a salary of Rupees 2,000 a month; and as there are only seven offices on the intermediate salary, and promotion goes at the rate of about seven steps a year, it follows that under ordinary circumstances no man can remain in one of these offices for more than a year, and the inconvenience can only be remedied, and that not always, by making a nominal transfer to the substantive appointment, and keeping a junior officer acting in it.

17. The present establishment is as follows:—

26	Judges, ...	... at	30,000 ...	Rupees, ...	7,80,000
3	Magistrates and Collectors,	... „	28,000 ...	„ ...	84,000
23	Collectors, ...	... „	23,000 ...	„ ...	5,29,000
3	Ditto, ...	... „	18,000 ...	„ ...	54,000
1	Magistrate, ...	... „	28,000 ...	„ ...	28,000
25	Ditto, ...	... „	10,800 ...	„ ...	2,70,000
4	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors,...	... „	18,000 ...	„ ...	72,000
4	Ditto ditto, ...	... „	12,000 ...	„ ...	48,000
11	Ditto ditto, ...	... „	8,400 ...	„ ...	92,400
100					19,57,400

The establishment His Lordship would propose would be as follows:—

26	Judges,.....	at	27,000 ...	Rs.	7,02,000
30	Magistrates and Collectors,.....	..... „	27,000 ...	„	8,10,000
22	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors,	„	12,000 ...	„	2,64,000
21	Ditto ditto,	„	8,400 ...	„	1,76,400
99					19,52,400

With a special allowance of Rupees 3,000 a year for the Judge, and the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, on account of the expense of a residence at the Presidency, ... 6,000

19,58,400

18. This scheme, the details of which are more fully shewn in the tables annexed to the enclosed note, would practically recognize only three grades of salary, manely Rupees 700 a month, Rupees 1,000 a month, and Rupees 2,250 a month. The aggregate expense would be the same as at present, and in respect to details, it is only necessary to observe that at Pubna and Noakolly, where the work is fully equal to that of an ordinary district, the office is raised

from that of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector on Rupees 18,000, to a Magistrate and Collector on Rupees 27,000, while on the other hand Maldah and Bogra, where the work is much less, are reduced from Rupees 18,000 to Rupees 12,000 a year. Supposing the Court of Directors to recruit the Civil service, as they have been requested to do, so as to provide one Assistant for each district to the number of thirty-seven, a Civilian under this scheme would obtain his first promotion in about five or six years after leaving College, he would rise to Rupees 1,000 a month in about four years more; and at about thirteen or fourteen years standing, when at the age of thirty-three or thirty-four, and full of experience in every department of Civil administration, he would have to take his choice either of the Executive or Judicial line, and there remain in ordinary course to the end of his career: and those selected for higher employment, would hardly have had to serve in independent charge of a district, in one department or the other for less than six or seven years.

19. To that part of the above scheme which goes to equalize the salaries of the Judicial and Executive chiefs of districts, an objection will perhaps be made, weak in itself, and more so as compared with the advantage of fixing a Civilian's career at a comparatively early period of his service, but one which will carry weight to some minds accustomed to the present constitution of the service. This supposed objection is that an appeal lies from the Magistrate to the Judge, and that the Judge may frequently be a man of much less age and experience as well as less ability than the Magistrate. As regards ability, matters will remain very much as they are at present, and in other respects his Lordship thinks that apart from the general objection to appeals from one individual judgment to another individual judgment, it signifies little what may be the relative ages and general experience of the original and appellate Judges, provided, that it be the special business of the latter to weigh evidence, and decide cases undisturbed by the distractions of Executive detail. Moreover, His Lordship hopes that the time is not far distant when all Criminal as well as other Judicial appeals will be heard before a bench of Judges of whom the Civilian Judge will be only one of the members.

20. The Governor does not, however, press the immediate introduction of this change with the same urgency as he has pressed the union of the affairs of Magistrate and Collector. It will be necessary to consider it well, and to refer it to other divisions of the Presidency. He begs leave, however, to recommend it to the early and favourable consideration of the Government of India.

21. The measures now suggested for improving the Judicial branch of the administration will still be imperfect in His Lordship's opinion, unless some provision be made for counteracting the tendency which now exists to draw all the ablest men among the Judges to be Commissioners of Revenue, a step which leads too frequently, but necessarily, to the Judges of the Sudder

Court being usually selected from among the Commissioners of Revenue. The only mode of counteracting this tendency is by raising the salaries of a certain number of the Judges to an equality with the salaries of the Commissioners, so that a man of ability, well qualified for the discharge of judicial duties, may be retained in the Judicial branch without the loss of salary and promotion in which such a measure on the part of the Government must now involve him.

22. Having already alluded to this subject in the Home Department of the Government of India, His Lordship will not dwell upon it now, but reserves it for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

1256

APPENDIX NO. 376

Collectors, Magistrates and Judges of Bengal.

NOTE *by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

Union of the office of Magistrate and Collector—general control of Commissioners over all departments—employment of Assistants in Judicial as well as Executive duties—equalization of the salary of Judges with that of Magistrates and Collectors—general re-casting of district Executive and Judicial salaries.

The Most Noble the Governor having been satisfied of the disadvantages attending the present constitution of the office of Superintendent of Police, and having recommended to the Government of India, its abolition, and the re-transfer of its duties to the Revenue Commissioners, the next question for consideration as respects the Civil executive administration of these provinces, is that of re-uniting the offices of Magistrate and Collector in one person.

2 Previous to 1836, and for some time afterwards, the two offices were united in Bengal, as they are to this day in the North Western Provinces. In 1836 a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the state of the Police in these provinces, and among other measures they recommended that the offices of Magistrate and Collector should be separated.

The arguments used by the Committee in support of this recommendation were the following *First.*—That since the union of the office of Magistrate with that of Collector, (it had formerly been joined with that of Judge) the encouragement which had excited zeal and activity in the Police, by making the office of Magistrate the principal channel to distinction, had been transferred to the Revenue department, and that the Police had accordingly come to be considered a matter of secondary importance. *Second*—That when two functions are united in one officer, that portion of his duties is neglected in which the Government for the time being takes the least interest, and as the Government cannot wait for its revenue, the Police consequently is, and then actually was, neglected *Third.*—That men of sufficient standing in the service to be Magistrates and Collectors are not so active as a superintending Police officer ought to be, and that the Joint Magistrates were either not trusted by their superiors, or if trusted, would work much better on their own responsibility. *Fourth.*—That in the permanently settled provinces, where the Collector has little communication with the agricultural community, but which renders them unpopular, the advantage that might be derived from conjoined influence, and greater experience, was counterbalanced by greater inconveniences. *Fifth*—That the Collectors are apt to call on the Police to aid fiscal operations, and that therefore it is necessary that their proceedings should be checked by a separate authority in the district. *Sixth.*—That by the separation of the two offices the attention of each officer would be less distracted by conflicting duties, that each would be responsible for his own department, and that no idle or incompetent person could then be long tolerated in either situation.

3 The Governor of Bengal (Lord Auckland) addressing the Honorable Court of Directors in 1837 on the subject, observed as follows:—"The question "of gradually separating the office of Magistrate from the Collectorships of the

" several districts of the Bengal Presidency is now under my earnest delibera-
" tion. It is one of great difficulty, not merely on financial considerations,
" but with reference to the very doubtful points whether in the present state
" of the Covenanted service a Judge, a Magistrate, and Collector of adequate
" ability could be allotted to each district in the Lower Provinces, until at any
" rate, existing operations under the resumption Laws be brought to close;
" and secondly, whether, the small number of highly competent functionaries
" of grades below the Judicial bench being taken into account, the Police
" would, on the whole, be benefitted by a division of labor which would assign
" a large proportion of those best qualified to administer it with effect to the
" Revenue branch of the service exclusively."

4. But previous to this, the recommendation of the Committee had been acted on in special instances, the offices had been disunited as vacancies occurred in Patna, Moorshedabad, Midnapore, and an intention was expressed of adopting the same course in other specified districts where the duties were particularly heavy, though the Government was entirely opposed to a precipitate change of system.

5. The Honorable Court replied to Lord Auckland's despatch in 1838,
" and observed as follows :—" The merits of the question are well stated in the
" proceedings before us. In favor of the separation is the increased attention
" to the duties now joined together which it would render practicable. We do
" not find it alleged by you that the office of Magistrate has been made subser-
" vient to that of Collector, and we trust that in point of principle the union of
" the two has not from experience been found liable to that fatal objection It
" has, however, sometimes been regarded as an advantage when the two offices
" were separate ; that in point of fact, their respective omlahs operated as a check
" on each other. Against these advantages have justly been set the objections
" *first*—of increased expense, and *secondly*—of the inadequacy of the service
" to supply men of superior qualifications for exclusive employment in each of
" the two capacities. It may be added that a Native establishment devoted
" altogether to the duties of Police, and under the direction of a European
" officer, solely occupied with the same duties, would be more apt either from
" over zeal, or from corrupt motives, to harass the people by petty or unfound-
" ed charges, or by unnecessary summonses for attendance, than public servants
" connected with them by other relations also, and enabled to gain credit with
" their superiors for the exercise of other functions not of a vexatious nature
" On the whole, we concur in the opinion to which Lord Auckland seems in-
" clined, that there are not sufficient grounds for a general change of the
" established system, (always in itself to be avoided, unless the grounds for it
" be strong and unquestionable) ; but at the same time we admit that, under
" particular circumstances, the separation of the office of Magistrate from that
" of Collector may be found advisable, or even necessary, as you have already
" decided it to be at Patna, Moorshedabad, Midnapore and Burdwan."

APPENDIX NO. 376

Collectors, Magistrates and Judges of Bengal.

6. About the same time the local Government, addressing the Sudder Court, in reply to their report on the Criminal administration for 1836, observed —"The Governor apprehends indeed that the Court have regarded the subject rather in the abstract, than with reference either to the general strength of the service, or to the demands of other departments upon the agency at the command of Government. Under the old system, only two substantive officers, a Judge and Magistrate, and a Collector, were required in each district, but however the Magistracy is now separated from the Collectorship, three must be supplied; and His Lordship considers it to be extremely doubtful whether, under the most favorable circumstances, three competent officers could be afforded to each of the twenty five districts of the Lower Provinces, in addition to which the Court recommend that the magisterial and fiscal duties should be committed to separate hands in the subordinate districts of Pubna and Furreedpore. But whatever might be done in ordinary times, the efforts which are now being made for the improvement of the public resources from the land revenue throughout the Lower Provinces, render it indispensable to the interests alike of the Government, and of the community, that the department, upon the flourishing condition, of which every measure of improvement whether of the Police or of Civil Justice is absolutely dependent, should be administered whilst such important operations are in progress, by none but highly efficient officers, and the due enforcement of the resumption laws, which had fallen into almost total abeyance, and which could be effected only by a division of labour, demands at present the services of not less than twelve very competent officers.

7. The opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, on the general question, as recorded in his proceedings in the Judicial Criminal department, for the 2nd quarter of 1837, was that the union of the offices was beneficial to the happiness of the people, and the efficiency of the public administration, and that the separation of the offices "tended to produce discord among the public functionaries, and a divided administration to the people, who are dragged different ways by the two authorities, and know not to which they can look for justice and protection; but that in an union of the offices, the knowledge which a Collector necessarily has, or ought to have of the people, must greatly aid his efficiency in his capacity of Magistrate."

8. Still the progress of separation went on gradually in the Lower Provinces, until in 1845 matters stood as at present; that is to say, the magisterial and fiscal offices were disunited everywhere, except in the three districts of Cuttack, and in the independent Joint Magistracies of Pubna, Malda, Bogra, Bullooah, Furreedpore, Bancoora, Baraset and Chumparun. The salaries of the separated Collectors have been uniformly fixed at Rupees 23,000 a year, except in Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, and Beerbhoom, where they are Rupees 18,000. But the salaries of Magistrates, which it was intended at the time of

separation should be in two grades of Rupees 18,000 and 12,000, have been reduced by orders from home to Rupees 10,800.

9. The experience of the past fifteen years has led many to the conclusion that without gaining any thing by the change, for the isolated cases of effective Police administration are not more numerous now than they were before; we have reaped all the evils which Lord Auckland and the Court of Directors foresaw, when yielding a reluctant assent to the separation of the two offices. We have suffered a grievous loss of power by maintaining a separate class of Collectors, charged with special duties insufficient to occupy their time, and yet inhibited from rendering assistance to the other great branch of executive Government, and we have a class of Magistrates over-worked, under-paid, with limited experience, energetic and zealous, it is true, but commonly wanting in the discretion which is only gained by experience, and frequently so young, as not to command the respect of either the Native or European community, and to afford a plausible pretext for the vulgar objection urged against the Government of employing " boy Magistrates."

10. The collection of the land revenue of these provinces, and the duties connected with it, with a few exceptions here and there, has become a matter of such routine, as not to furnish a sufficient quantity of suitable employment for a highly paid Collector, whose chief duty is the control and supervision of subordinates, while the mode in which the revenue is paid, that is to say, directly into the Government treasury at the sudder station, without the intervention of a Tahsildar, or any intermediate officer, leaves the Collector neither the means of becoming acquanited with the people of his district through others, nor any inducement to associate with, and become accessible to them himself. On the other hand the personal influence which the Collector undoubtedly possesses, and always must possess, especially among the zemindars of a district, and which as an adjunct to the authority of the Magistrate might be made most useful to the state, is now, in the majority of cases, allowed to remain barren, and has occasionally, though I hope rarely, been used to thwart the proceedings of the Magistrate.

11. Even if it were in the power of the Government to command the agency requisite for a thoroughly efficient, though separate administration of land revenue, and Police, I should greatly question the wisdom of separating functions the joint exercise of which, whatever may be said to the contrary, is in India not only not incompatible, or objectionable, but positively conducive to the highest efficiency of administration in both departments, and in the absence of such agency, the wisdom of reverting to the old arrangement, which still subsists in the North Western Provinces, and Cuttack, seems to me incontrovertible. Under the present system, our Magistrates vary from eleven to five years' standing in the service. During that period, when between twenty-five and thirty-one years of age, they are charged with the preser-

vation of peace and order, and with the security of life and property, throughout large districts the real representatives of the character and authority of Government in the eyes of the people, without any official superior at hand to control and guide them, or any but private and irresponsible advice to depend upon; and when at the age of thirty-one their experience is matured, and they have arrived at a period of life when the physical and intellectual powers are together in full vigour, they are transferred to another department of the service, for the special duties of which they have had little training, and that almost forgotten, and where their time is insufficiently occupied, and their energies rust, until their turn comes for promotion to the Judicial bench.

12. I do not understand how any weight could ever have been given to the argument for disuniting the offices of Magistrate and Collector, founded upon the presumption that Collectors might call in the Police to aid them in fiscal operations. Perhaps it is a sufficient answer to say that in the North Western Provinces, where the danger, if it be not altogether chimerical, is far more imminent than in Bengal, the union of the two offices is productive of no such mischievous result. But when the amount of every man's dues is known, when the law provides ample process for their realization, and when the Civil Courts, and an appeal to the local Commissioner affords due security against abuse of power, even if there were any motive to resort to it, the apprehension of such abuse may have formed a pretext, but could never have been a real reason for the measure.

13. The chief duties of Covenanted English officers in this country are those of superintendence and control. Such duties are best and most effectually exercised for the common weal when centered in one authority, within a given tract of country. The principle which holds good of a local Governor in the presidency he governs, holds equally good of a Commissioner within his division, and of a Magistrate and Collector (or as he would more properly be called a deputy Commissioner) within his district, and the principle is capable of further advantageous extension to local sub-divisions of convenient extent, like Tahsildarees in the North Western Provinces, or those under deputy Magistrates and Collectors in Bengal.

14. The only separation of functions which is really desirable, is that of the Executive and Judicial, the one being a check upon the other, and of the office of Magistrate and Collector re-constituted on its former footing. I think it will have to be considered whether the powers of a Criminal Judge now vested in the Magistrate, extending to three years' imprisonment with labor in irons, might not be properly curtailed; whether the Magistrates should not be required to make over the greater portion of their judicial duties to qualified subordinates, devoting their own attention chiefly to Police matters, and the general executive management of their districts, and whether the Moonsiffs,

under an improved and simplified code of Civil procedure, might not be charged with the trial and decision of summary suits for arrears of rent.

15. If there should appear sufficient ground in the foregoing observations to justify and require a departure from the existing practice, and a return to the footing on which the executive administration of the Regulation provinces under this Government stood in 1836, aided materially by other improvements subsequently introduced, and now in the course of introduction, I think the opportunity may well be taken to revise the whole system by which promotion in the Civil service is now regulated, and to remove, as far as possible and desirable, the reproach which now attaches to the Government on account of the frequent change of officers from one office to another, and from one district to another, and to set apart more completely than at present a portion of the service for the exclusive discharge of judicial duties.

16. It has always appeared to me that the further we have departed from the Indian system for centering all executive control within a given tract of country, in the hands of one man, the more we have weakened our hands, and frittered away the administrative force, which centered in one responsible officer, can be far better and more effectually exercised for the protection and improvement of society, than when under the specious argument of a division of labor, the same force is divided between two independent, and frequently antagonistic departments.

17. It seems to me that the true theory of Indian Government, such as has been partially followed with success in the North Western Provinces, and still more completely in our non-regulation districts, is the entire subjection of every Civil officer in a division to the Commissioner at the head of it, and the entire subjection of every officer in a district to its executive chief. Even as regard Judicial officers, I am satisfied that a great advantage is gained by placing them in all matters of an executive nature directly under the Commissioner, just as the Sudder Court in its executive capacity is subordinate to the local Government, and leaving them independent only as regards their judicial decisions.

18. Applying this view to the constitution of the Civil service in our Regulation Provinces, it strikes me that the most effective plan of administration would be to equalize the salaries of the chief Executive and Judicial officers and to place both in subordination to the Commissioner. At the head of every district there should be a chief executive officer, designated by the title either of Magistrate and Collector, or by any other more suitable appellation. He should have entire control over every department of the Executive in his district, revenue minor, criminal justice, police registration, Public Works, education, jail, &c. He should have under him a sufficient staff of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Assistants, and he should be directly and entirely responsible to the Commissioner. In one or more districts there should also be

an European Judge, on the same salary as that of a Magistrate and Collector, charged with the superintendence and administration of Civil and Criminal justice as at present, responsible to the Supreme Court, but liable to have his executive arrangements inspected, and his supervision over the inferior Judges controlled by the Commissioner. In every district there should be one or more Covenanted Assistants (including Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors) who should be at the disposal of the executive chief, but available for employment under the Judge for two days in the week, either as Assessors or Assistant Judges, in the trial of cases before a full Mofussil bench, or in the trial of small original suits within the jurisdiction of a Moonsiff. The Assistants would thus again experience in every department, both Judicial and Executive, they would rise as qualified to the superior grade, equivalent to that of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and at the end of ten or twelve years' apprenticeship they would be eligible for independent and responsible employment as either Judicial or executive head of a district. They would in this manner be qualified by previous experience for either department, and the choice would be made by Government with due advertence to the qualifications of each officer. Those who shewed a preference and a fitness for Judicial employ would become Judges, and those who preferred executive duty would become Magistrates and Collectors.

19 The destination and employment of an officer being thus once fixed, there would be no further change, either from office to office, or from district to district, until a Civil servant became qualified by standing for a Commissionership, and consequently the average time during which the Executive and Judicial administration of each district remained in the same hands, would be about ten or twelve years, instead of less than half that time as at present It is probable that Commissioners would ordinarily be selected from among those who had taken the Executive line of the sevice, but the power of the Government to select a Commissioner from among the Judges should by no means be restricted. So in like manner the selection of Judges for the Sudder Court would ordinarily be from among those who had followed the Judicial line of the service, but it would be of most mischievous effect to tie the hands of Government, and prevent it from selecting a man of great ability for the Sudder bench from among the officers of the Executive branch. The early training of Civilians in all departments will afford the technical experience necessary for the discharge of high functions in either department, and individual ability will supply the rest.

20 It may be said that to place the Judicial line on perfect equality with the Executive line, there should be four or five Judges on salaries equal to the salary of a Commissioner, with which Judges of the highest ability and reputation who would otherwise aspire to a Commissionership might be rewarded, but the functions of a Commissioner are of such high importance, and it

is so paramount an object of Government to obtain the services of the ablest men for those situations, that the creation of an inducement to prevent Judicial officers from taking Commissionerships seems to me a measure of doubtful expediency. It must also be remembered that the number of Judges being smaller than the number of Magistrates and Collectors, (26 to 30) the number of prizes at the head of the Judicial branch ought to be less in proportion.

21. Supposing it determined that the salaries of the Judges on the one hand, and the Magistrates, and Collectors on the other, shall be equalized, it will then have to be considered what the amount of their salaries is to be. And this question will have to be considered with reference to what is proper and what is practicable, for on the one hand, I do not apprehend that any increase in the expense of the present establishment will be thought of, and in the other, it certainly is advisable to fix and maintain the salaries of the officers vested with the highest Judicial and Executive authority in each district at as high a rate as the present limits of expenditure will allow. After much consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the salary now given to Magistrates and Collectors in North Western Provinces is the best and most convenient standard to take, and I think that this standard, combined with a rearrangement of the inferior salaries, will be found, on the whole, to attain, in the least objectionable manner, the objects above referred to, without any positive material deduction in numbers, and with a very material increase in efficiency, by means of a better disposition of the force at command. I am anxious at the same time to get rid of the intermediate scale of Rupees 18,000 a year now attached to a few offices under the Government. This intermediate scale gives rise to much inconvenience in practice, for every member of the service, who enjoys a salary of Rupees 1,000 a month, expects to be promoted in his turn to a salary of Rupees 1,500 a month, and again to a salaryof Rupees 2,000 a month; and as there are only seven offices on the intermediate salary, and promotion goes at the rate of about seven steps a year, it follows that under ordinary circumstances no man can remain in one of these offices for more than a year, and the inconvenience can only be remedied, and that not always, by making a nominal transfer to the substantive appointment, and keeping a junior officer acting in it.

22. The present establishment is as follows:—

26	Judges, ...	...	at	30,000 ...	Rupees, ...	7,80,000
3	Magistrates and Collectors,	...	„	28,000 ...	„ ...	84,000
23	Collectors, ..	...	„	23,000 ...	„ ...	5,29,000
3	Ditto, ...	...	„	18,000 ...	„ ...	54,000
1	Magistrate, ...	...	„	28,000 ...	„ ...	28,000
25	Ditto, ...	...	„	10,800 ...	„ ...	2,70,000
4	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, ...	...	„	18,000 ...	„ ...	72,000
4	Ditto ditto, .	...	„	12,000 ..	„ ...	48,000
11	Ditto ditto, ...	...	„	8,400 ...	„ ...	92,400
100						19,57,400

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Collectors, Magistrates and Judges of Bengal.

The establishment I should propose would be as follows —

26	Judges, ...	at	27,000 .	Rupees,	. 7,02,000
30	Magistrates and Collectors,	„	27,000 .	„	.. 8,10,000
22	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors,	„	12,000 .	„	. . 2,64,000
21	Ditto ditto,	„	8,400 ...	„	1,76,400
99					19,52,400
	With a special allowance of Rupees 3,000 a year for the Judge, and the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, on account of the expense of a residence at the Presidency, . . .				6,000
					19,58,400

23. This scheme, the details of which are more fully shewn in the annexed tables, would practically recognize only three grades of salary, namely, Rupees 700 a month, Rupees 1,000 a month, and Rupees 2,250 a month. The aggregate expense would be the same as at present, and in respect to details, it is only necessary to observe that at Pubna and Noakolly, where the work is fully equal to that of an ordinary district, the office is raised from that of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector on Rupees 18,000, to a Magistrate and Collector on Rupees 27,000, while on the other hand Maldah and Bogra, where the work is much less, are reduced from Rupees 18,000 to Rupees 12,000 a year. Supposing the Court of Directors to recruit the Civil service, as they have been requested to do, so as to provide one Assistant for each district to the number of thirty-seven, a Civilian under this scheme would obtain his first promotion in about five or six years after leaving College; he would rise to Rupees 1,200 a month in about four years more; and at about thirteen or fourteen years' standing, when at the age of thirty-three or thirty-four, and full of experience in every department of Civil administration, he would have to take his choice either of the Executive or Judicial line, and there remain in ordinary course to the end of his career · and those selected for higher employment, would hardly have had to serve in independent charge of a district, in one department or the other, for less than six or seven years.

24. To that part of the above scheme which goes to equalize the salaries of the Judicial and Executive chiefs of districts, an objection will doubtless be made weak, I think, in itself, and more so as compared with the advantage of fixing a Civilian's career at a comparatively early period of his service, but one which will carry weight to some minds accustomed to the present constitution of the service. I mean that an appeal lies from the Magistrate to the Judge, and that the Judge may frequently be a man of much less age, and experience, as well as less ability, than the Magistrate. As regards ability, matters will remain very much as they are at present, and in other respects, I think that apart from the general objection to appeals from one individual

judgment to another individual judgment, it signifies little what may be the relative ages and general experience of the original and appellate Judges, provided that it be the special business of the latter to weigh evidence, and decide cases undisturbed by the distractions of executive detail. Moreover, I hope that the time is not far distant when all Criminal as well as other Judicial appeals will be heard before a bench of Judges, of whom the Civilian Judge will be only one of the members.

CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

3rd December, 1853.

APPENDIX NO. 377

Collectors, Magistrates and Judges of Bengal,

MINUTE BY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

1. During three of the six years that I have held the Government of India, the local administration of the Government of Bengal has also been in my hands. In those years some of the imperfections which time had exposed in the frame of local administration have been amended. Parliament has lately supplied a remedy for that great deficiency which pervaded the entire system, and was felt in every department of the administration, I mean the want of a Lieutenant Governor, who should be able to devote the whole of his time and capacity to these Lower Provinces alone. There still remain a few conspicuous wants and errors, which my experience in this Government has convinced me ought to be supplied and amended, and on which I wish to submit recommendations to the Government of India, before I lay my local authority down.

2. The first of these errors is the separation of the offices of Collector and Magistrate, contrary to the system which has long prevailed in the Lieutenant Governorship of the North Western Provinces.

3. It is unnecessary for me to consume space upon the record by tracing the mode in which this system has been gradually established in the Lower Provinces, since the whole is fully and clearly detailed in the annexed note of the Secretary.

It is manifest that at the time when the change was proposed, the Governor General, Lord Auckland, strongly doubted the expediency of the measure. It is equally manifest that the Honorable Court regarded the proposed change with disfavour, and it is quite certain, in my judgement, that the misgivings which were thus expressed in 1836, of the expediency of the measure, were well founded, and that the separation of the two offices has been injurious to the characters of the administration, and to the interests of the people. For the result has been that there is now in the Lower Provinces one class of officers—the Collectors, of mature standing, highly paid and with very little work, while there is another class, the Magistrates, inadequately paid, with very heavy work, and without sufficient experience to enable them to do that work in such a manner as fully to command the confidence of the community, however zealous and active they may usually be.

4. These are mischievous evils in themselves. They are doubly mischievous, because they give colour to plausible denunciations of abuses alleged to exist equally in the Revenue and Judicial management of the East India Company, and lead a distant and ill-informed public in England to receive, as startling truths, all the outrageous exaggerations they hear or read about "Boy Judges," and idle Collectors, "shaking the Pagoda tree."

5. The remedy for such evil as *really* exists in the present system is simple. It consists, as it seems to me, in re-uniting the offices of Collector and of Magistrate. The remedy seems to me not only simple, but certain; for the additional experience of seventeen years has amply tested the opinion expressed in favour of uniting these offices by the Lieutenant Governor in 1837, and has fully confirmed its accuracy.

I therefore beg leave to recommend to the Government of India, that steps should be taken for re-uniting the offices above mentioned, so that there shall be in the Lower Provinces, as in the N. W. Provinces, one office of Magistrate and Collector, and one of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in each district.

6. I recommend that this change in the form of administration should be made immediately, if the sanction of the higher authorities be given, whether the other errors, which still remain to be noticed, shall be corrected, or not.

7. These errors are the perpetual changes of Civil officers from one district to another, and one branch of administration to another, and the great deficiency of gradual training, more especially for judicial functions.

8. Those who are acquainted with the details of the system, are aware that some explanation may be given of what appears to many a total want of all training throughout its different branches. But when people not acquainted with these details are told that a young Civil officer after being four or five years an assistant, when he is nothing in particular, is made a Magistrate—that after a few years, quitting the Magistracy for the Revenue branch, he becomes a Collector—that after a few more years his next step of promotion takes him from Revenue duties and makes him a Judge—that if he be a man of ability he will probably from a Judgeship be moved to the office of Commissioner of Revenue—and that the same ability will in all probability next promote him from a Revenue Commissionership back to the Judicial bench in the Sudder Court—when people hear that a Civil officer thus oscillates through his whole career between Executive and Judicial duties, and that each step he gains is one which does *not* tend to fit him for the step that follows after—when people hear all this, what wonder can there be that the administration system is condemned off hand, and that all the evidence given in explanation before Committees of Parliament, and then buried deep in folio Blue Books, wholly fails to remove the ill impression that has been produced.

Most probably nothing will ever remove the prejudice so often shewn, or silence the clamours of assailants who will never cease to attack. But there is in reality much room for amendment, and I think that the Government of India cannot too soon engage in the attempt.

In this belief I beg to recommend for the consideration of the Government of India the scheme set forth in paras: 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24 of the Secretary's note.

9. I do not press the immediate introduction of this change with the same urgency as I have pressed the union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector. It will be necessary to consider it well, and to refer it to other divisions of the presidency. I beg leave, however, to attach to it my own recommendation.

10. The measures now suggested for improving the Judicial branch of the administration will still be imperfect, in my opinion, unless some provision be made for counteracting the tendency which now exists to draw all the ablest men among the Judges to be Commissioners of Revenue—a step which leads too frequently, but necessarily, to the Judges of the Sudder Court being usually selected from among the Commisioners of Revenue.

The only mode of counteracting this tendency, is by raising the salaries of a certain number of the Judges to an equality with the salaries of the Commissioners, so that a man of ability well qualified for the discharge of Judicial duties may be retained in the Judicial branch without the loss of salary and promotion, in which such a measure on the part of the Government must now involve him.

Having already alluded to this subject in the Home Department of the Government of India, I will not dwell upon it now, but will resume it when the question shall be brought up for consideration by the Governor General in Council.

11. I reserve some questions connected with the native judicial establishment for a separate minute.

DALHOUSIE.

April 24th, 1854.

*3270

APPENDIX No. 378

Collectors and Magistrates of Bengal.

No. 2382. *Judicial Department.*

FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
TO THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT,

Dated, Fort William, the 26th October, 1854.

SIR,

I am directed to address you with reference to the measure which was proposed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal on the 28th April last, for carrying on the Revenue and Police administration of the Lower Provinces by means of Collector-Magistrates, assisted by subordinate Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, instead of by separate Collectors and Magistrates, as at present; his Lordship's object having been to place the important duties of the Magistrate in more experienced hands, than is now the case, and thus to meet the common and not unfounded complaint that the Magistrates are too young and inexperienced for their duties.

2. The Lieutenant Governor thinks it probable that as this proposal which is still before the Government of India, involves other considerable changes, it may yet be sometime before the Government of Bengal can receive authority to carry it into effect, and he wishes therefore to represent—that as whenever that authority may be received, the change will have to be made gradually, as offices fall vacant, and as the present is the time of year at which vacancies mostly occur—if the present season is allowed to pass by, another year will probably elapse before the new system can even be commenced upon.

3. The proposed change the Lieutenant Governor thinks will be a very great improvement, more especially in the districts most resorted to by Indigo Planters, and he is accordingly desirous of seeing it carried into effect in those districts as speedily as possible—and if possible at the present time, so as to save a whole year's further delay.

4. The districts which in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion most urgently require this change, are Nuddea, Jessore, Purneah, and Tirhoot, and also the subordinate district of Pubna; all of them districts thickly inhabited by Indigo Planters.

5. To make the change at once in these districts would involve an increase of Civil charges of only 1,000 a year in the four zillahs; viz., the raising of the salary of the Collector from Rupees 23,000 to 24,000 which in the Lieutenant Governor's judgment would be the proper salary to assign to the Collector-Magistrate. The officer now paid 10,800 per annum as Magistrate in those Zillahs, would continue so paid at present, as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first class. Thus the additional expence for those four Zillahs would amount to no more than 4,000 Rupees per annum. In Pubna which requires the change more urgently perhaps than any of the others, the expence would be greater, as the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Pubna who does the full and very onerous duty of Magistrate and Collector in that heavy Indigo district, only receives 18,000 Rupees per annum. It was part of the scheme now before the Government of India that the salary of this office should be made equal to its duties, and if this is not done now, the present incumbent who is an officer of about sixteen years' standing, and of great efficiency as a Magistrate, must be promoted during the cold weather, and will be replaced at Pubna by a comparatively inexperienced Officer. To raise the salary at Pubna to the full amount which the Lieutenant Governor has recommended for the Collector, Magistrate would cost 6,000 Rupees per annum; making the whole present additional cost of the measure Rupees 10,000 per annum.

6. The Governor General in Council is aware, however that it is proposed in the plan already submitted that the total present expenditure shall not be exceeded, so that the additional expense above shewn would cease as soon as the change was generally adopted in all districts.

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Collectors & Magistrates of Bengal.

7. The Lieutenant Governor desires to propose, therefore, that permission should be given him to make the change at once in the above-named districts, and in the manner specified, on the occasions which will arise out of the vacancies of the present season, in anticipation of sanction to the more general measure now under consideration.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. GREY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SANDERS, CONES AND CO., TYPS., NO. 23, LOLL BAZAR.

APPENDIX NO. 379.

Union of Collectorships and Magistracies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Extract from a report in the Hurkaru Newspaper of the remarks made by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, on the occasion of receiving a deputation of Indigo Planters.

Dated 10*th November*, 1854.

"The great desire for appeal in these cases arises no doubt from the "general feeling of the youth, and comparative inexperience of the Magis-"trates; and this, I admit, is a legitimate cause of doubt, and sometimes of "dissatisfaction. But I can inform you, that the Government have under "consideration a plan for remedying this by a return to the system of Collec-"tor-Magistrates. This, it is probable, will in time be generally carried into "effect. But I have reason to hope that it will very speedily be effected in "the chief Indigo districts; and I have with me the Jessore committee, and "even I think most of the gentlemen present, when I state my opinion that "this measure, by assigning the powers of the proposed Act to officers of "greater experience, will render the appeal unnecessary, and will remove much "of the objection now taken to the Bill".

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APPENDIX NO. 380.

Union of Collectorships and Magistracies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

No. 163.

FROM

C. BEADON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

W. GREY, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Dated Council Chamber, the 26th January, 1855.

SIR,

Since the Government of Bengal addressed the Government of India, under date the 28th of April, 1854, proposing a re-organization of the system of Civil administration in Bengal, including the re-union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector, the local administration has been transferred to the hands of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor. The Governor General in Council is therefore desirous of possessing the views of His Honor on the above question before coming to a decision upon it. This reference has become the more necessary now from the weighty objections which the Hon'ble Mr. Grant feels to several of the main-features of the proposal as originally framed by the Government of Bengal, and I am therefore directed to request that you will lay before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor the papers noted in the margin * (which to save time are sent in original) with a request that he will favor the Government of India with his opinion upon the important subject of which they treat.

2. I am directed at the same time with reference to your communication, No. 2382, dated the 26th October last, to state that as the principle of the union of the offices of Collector and Magistrate in Bengal generally, is still in question, the Governor General in Council is not prepared at present to accord his sanction to the proposal therein submitted for the partial introduction of the proposed change.

3. The return of the accompanying papers is requested with your reply.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India,

* Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No 924, dated 28th April, 1854, and Enclosures Minute by the Honorable J P. Grant, dated 23rd November, 1854.

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APPENDIX NO. 381.

Union of Collectorships and Magistracies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE J. P. GRANT.

1. I have given the difficult questions raised by this reference, all the consideration which their importance, and the quarter from which they emanate, demand.

2 It is proposed to unite in Bengal, the offices of Magistrate and Collector, but this is proposed only as one step (though one which should be immediately taken) of a series of functional changes to be afterwards introduced.

3 I will address myself first to the more immediate question.

4. In the reference from the Bengal Government, the system under which the office of Collector is united with that of Magistrate in the same person, is treated of as having been formerly the prevalent system of Bengal, but that system can hardly be said to have existed in Bengal at any time in any other form than in that of a short experiment, which when judged of after the experience of a few years was pronounced to have failed, and was therefore abandoned. The offices were united, I think in 1830, or 1831, and in 1836 the Police Committee sat, which reported against the union. The last system, before the present system which existed in Bengal long enough to be considered as a settled system, was that established by Lord Cornwallis, wherein the offices of Magistrate and Civil Judge were united in the same person. So far as that union combined the function of a Civil and Criminal Judge it was, I think, not merely unobjectionable in principle, but practically the best arrangement that could be made. In so far as it combined with the functions of a Criminal Judge, the duty of a Superintendent of Police, and public prosecutor, it was, I think, objectionable in principle, and the practical objections to it were greatly aggravated by the course of subsequent legislation, which raised the judicial powers of a Magistrate, six times higher than they were in the days of Lord Cornwallis. But this objection of principle has not been removed by any change that has since been made, and will not be removed by any change now recommended to be made.

5. In my opinion it is generally worth while to make a change of system, when that change removes material faults of principle, in what affects the foundations of a good administration. But I must confess myself to be slow to be convinced of an expedience of change of system, which effects the outside, and the form of things, but leaves essential errors exactly where they were. In discussing a question of this nature sixteen years ago, the Governor General of that day, Lord Auckland, recorded a remark which struck me forcibly when I read it at the time, and which has ever since been present to my mind, and operates upon my judgment in considering public questions of this nature. Speaking of a scheme of that day which had been recommended by the highest authority at the presidency, and which, by a mere transfer of duties from one authority to another, was expected by its promoters to do great things, Lord Auckland wrote thus from the upper provinces—"I may

"frankly avow that I have come to the consideration of this proposal with but "little prepossession in its favor, for I am "deeply impressed with the feeling that there "has been with successive Governments of "India, too ready a disposition to adopt "extensive changes of system in cases only "requiring something of administrative reform. Under frequent changes of "this kind, no system is fairly tried, the confidence of the people is shaken, "and they become utterly at a loss to know to what authorities, or to what "tribunals, they are to look with consistent respect. We have a very limited "number of trustworthy agents, we have a vast number of important, and "responsible situations, we must be sometimes disappointed in the efficiency, "and even in the proper conduct of our officers, yet I would not, upon occa-"sional instances of such disappointment, be hasty to condemn our present "means of enforcing a due performance of public duties, or to look to new "classes of agency. Whilst, however, I avow this ground of prepossession "against the plan proposed, I trust that I shall not be the less disposed can-"didly to examine it."

See Governor General's Minute 10*th Octr.* 1838, Judicial Courts 5*th November*, No. 2, See also Honorable Court's letter in reply, of 24*th Decr.* 1838, in which the Honorable Court say, "His Lordship has stated an opinion which we have had frequent occasion to convey to you when he says &c" The Honorable Court then cite part of the passage cited in the text.

6. In 1836, with the offices of Collector and Magistrate united, the Police of Bengal was felt to be amiss. Instead of any "administrative reform" which going to the real root of the evil, would have corrected or alleviated it, what was done, was, in the very spirit which Lord Auckland afterwards characterized in the passage I have quoted above—to place the two offices each in separate hands—after which change of system of course, the Police, remained much what it was before. But because the disunion of the offices has done no good, or little good, to the Police, have we any warrant for presuming that the re-union of the offices would do it any good? It is very true that we are pressed with the sense of Police affairs in Bengal being amiss now, but what is the root of the evil? No one denies that Police affairs in Bengal will continue amiss, till an adequate constabulary force, and trusty native officials in the thannahs are provided for it, till Bengal shall be put on an equal footing, in this respect, with the rest of India. Now no change of names, no shifting of offices, will have any tendency to increase the constabulary force, or to give Bengal trusty native officials in the thannahs. What assurance then have we that if these two offices are re-united tomorrow, another Police Committee sitting six years hence, and pressed (as it will assuredly be unless some very different measures are taken) with a sense of Police affairs being amiss in Bengal, will not repeat what under precisely the same circumstances the Committee of 1836 did, and so drive the Government to undo all again? The words of the Honorable Court, quoted in the Bengal Secretary's note (applying to the change made in 1836 the remark that a general change of established system is always in itself to be avoided, unless the grounds for it be strong and unquestionable,) are as applicable to the change

the Secretary is supporting, as they were to the change he is objecting to. Both the union, and disunion of the offices in question are surface changes of system, neither measure affects the root of the evil.

7. Thinking as I do upon this question, it is incumbent upon me honestly to state my opinion, because I observe that since the Bengal Government first proposed the re-union of these offices, the project has been strongly relied upon by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in addressing an assembly of dissatisfied indigo planters, as being a measure of great practical reform. I am convinced that the hopes thus felt by the Lieutenant Governor, and thus raised by him in the breasts of the indigo planters, will be disappointment. I am very sure that if "Boy Magistrates lacking experience" be a good cry now, "Lexagenarian Magistrates lacking capacity to rise to higher offices" will be as good a cry any day when occasion offers.

8. I do not mean to say, that there is not justice in the objection to the experience of some of our Magistrates, under the present system. But I deny that this objection is, in any way, an objection to the principle of the disunion of fiscal and police powers It is an objection only to the strange, and indefensible method, in which the Government of 1836 set about the execution of that principle One Office That of a Collector in Bengal, generally and naturally has comparatively easy and light work, the other office, that of Magistrate in Bengal, generally and naturally has comparatively difficult and heavy work In one office a little experience is sufficient for all purposes, in the other, considerable experience is indispensible for thorough efficiency. Having to allot these offices between an experienced officer on high pay, and an inexperienced officer on low pay, at a moment when unfortunately there happened to be a peculiar and temporary pressure in the Revenue department, the Government of the day fell into the permanent error of allotting the easy and light duty, requiring moderate experience, to the experienced man with high pay, and the difficult and heavy duty, requiring long experience, to the inexperienced man with low pay Necessarily under such a system, as a man becomes experienced, he gets promoted out of the office for which his experience has qualified him, but is it fair, when any Magistrate errs from inexperience, to attribute the evil to the principle of the division of labor, (a principle not usually called in question) instead of to the glaring error of the manner in which that principle in this instance has been put in force?

9. I have never heard a practical objection to the present system, which would not be avoided immediately and certainly, by the simple process of transposing the salaries of the two offices, of course with due regard to the public interests in making the appointments to each class of office.

10. When this question was before the Government of India, on the last occasion, I remember thus Mr Ross (though I have not seen his minute

since) recorded his opinion, that instead of having in every district as before one higher paid * and one lower paid † officer, each having both fiscal, and magisterial duty, and one being in both capacities, subordinate to the other, and instead of having in every district as now, one higher paid Collector, and one lower paid Magistrate, there should be in each district two officers, one a Collector, and the other a Magistrate, of equal rank, and on equal pay, ‡ each exclusively engaged upon his own proper duty. A modification of the present system of separate officers based upon this principle is what, if it depended upon myself, I would introduce tomorrow. I believe such a plan to be sound in principle, and taking into consideration all the specialties concerning the Civil service in this country, with reference to which I admit that every system in India must be judged, I believe that it would be found extremely convenient in practice. I do not think that the principle of uniting fiscal and police functions in *Bengal at least*, is sound in principle, and after all the consideration I can give the measure, I fear that there will be found in Bengal, much practical difficulty, not in working it agreeably to the members of the service, but in working it so, as not to be injurious to the administration of the provinces.

11. On the point of principle I have only to observe, that those specialties which, in other parts of India, it is by many maintained to justify the seemingly unproportious union of the powers of a publican with those of a Magistrate and Judge, do not in any degree exist in Bengal, a Collector in Bengal neither has, nor ought to have influence, by reason of his office, in his district. If the revenue is paid, he must take it, if it is not paid he must advertise for sale. As the Judge in summary suits for rent between zemindars and ryots, any attempt to acquire influence would be criminal. His miscellaneous duties are of such a nature as would give no man influence anywhere. As guardian of wards and maker of partitions, he acts only occasionally and upon individuals. He rarely makes a settlement, and never makes one of any importance. I do not therefore see how by his influence he can benefit the Police of his district. On the other hand I do not think that those general and obvious objections to the union of fiscal, police, and judicial powers in the same hands, which are admitted to have weight, and which rule the practice in all the well governed countries of the west, are inapplicable in any part of India. At this moment, in the Madras provinces an enquiry is on foot into the truth of a charge that has been made formally in Parliament, to the effect that in those provinces, where magisterial and fiscal powers are in the same hands, the Government revenue is systematically raised by the use of torture, inflicted by the native officers vested with these double powers. I trust that the charge in the main will be disproved, but I myself heard when I

* Say Rupees, 2000 or Rupees, 2250

† Say Rupees, 1000

‡ Say Rupees, 1500

was in the South of India, some such stories as would naturally have given rise to the charge. I myself heard what makes me very glad that the fact is to undergo inquiry. Now no one can deny that under the Bengal system no such charge could stand a moment, every one knows that in Bengal, Police peons and darogahs often torture prisoners for Police purposes, but no one for the last seventy years has ever suspected a rupee of revenue was ever raised in Bengal by the help of torture. This is one of the views in which I submit the smoothness and silence with which public affairs go on, when all power, in all departments, is centred in the hands of one train of officials, cannot be regarded as good for the people, however agreeable they may be to the administrator.

On the point of practical working, I think there is much requiring to be considered by those who expect that this union of offices will give us an improved Magisterial administration in our Bengal districts.

12. In the first place, experience is against the assumption, the experiment has been tried in Bengal, and has failed. The Police presents no difficulty in any part of India, excepting those permanently settled provinces, where the wealth of the people makes a style of protection requisite, which the states does not afford them. In the North Western provinces the Magisterial work is light. In Bombay, I suppose it is the same. In Madras it is lighter still. The experience of other parts of India, therefore, is beside the question. Now as a simple question of fact, I do not think it will be denied that our Magistrates in Bengal now, call them Boy Magistrates or what we will, are generally more zealous, laborious and efficient Magistrates, and often more capable, than the Collectors and Magistrates of twenty years ago, who were put to flight by the result of the enquiries of the Police committee.

13. In the next place, there seems reason to fear no better result now It is not probably denied, that a better man is required to manage two independent courses of business, than is required to manage one course of business, and it is not probably denied, that an incapable man at the head of two departments in a district is a much greater evil, than an incapable man in charge of only one of those departments. Now I can answer for it, that when I was connected with the Bengal Government, fully one-fourth part of the Collectors were gentlemen who would have been unfit to have Magisterial charge of their districts, and wholly incapable of the double charge, nevertheless, most of that number did moderately well as mere Colloctors, of the rest there were, I think, several who had good reputations as Collectors, and of whom I have no doubt, some have since done well as Judges, who for want of youth, activity, or energy, would have made decidedly worse Magistrates than the younger men in actual charge of the Magistracies. Here is a difficulty that cannot be shirked, it must be met in the face. How is it intended to meet it under the proposed union of offices? Are we to have a fourth part, a third part, or a half

of all our districts, in every department, laid at the feet of men of a certain standing, but not qualified for so onerous a charge! or are we to have in so many districts the old man and the younger man, both in one and the same line of official subordination, the young man at the top, and the old man until the expiration of his thirty-five years of service at the bottom! This of the two is the better way of getting over the difficulty, but it seems to me that it would be better still not to rear up the difficulty at all. I fail to see the practical object for which it is thought worth while to encounter this difficulty. If the present evil be that some given Magistrates are too young, that evil will not be avoided by giving them older men for their deputies, and making them Boy Collectors as well as Boy Magistrates; move them about as you will, there is but the same number of older men, and the same number of younger men to deal with.

14. On these grounds I have felt myself unable to support the proposed union of offices. I am bound in candour to confess that when I first took the subject into consideration, the proposed measure appeared to me to be one from which, though little good was to be expected, little harm was to be feared. After close attention, the good has vanished, and the harm has taken a substantial form in my view. This having been the result of much reflection on this important topic, though I am in a minority, I should be wrong not to place, with all deference to better judgments, my conclusions on record.

15. I will now advert to the remaining part of the scheme which has been sketched by the Bengal Government.

16. The plan proposed is to have in every district two, and only two chief officers, one to be charged with all business relating to revenue, police, minor criminal jurisdicture, public works, and miscellaneous executive matters, the other to be the Judge. Both these chief officers to be subordinate to the Commissioner of Revenue and Police of the division, and the offices of both to be of equal rank and emolument, the salary suggested, being Rupees 27,000, which is the salary of a Collector and Magistrate in the North Western Provinces, and is between the present salary of a Bengal Collector and that of a Judge. The objects are to reduce the number of changes of appointment which an officer passes through in the course of his service, and to keep one man, generally speaking, after he has once mastered his work, either always to the Executive line, or always to the Judicial line, throughout the whole of his subsequent career. It is an important part of this scheme to create a higher grade of provincial Judges, who may represent in the Judicial line the grade of Commissioners in the Executive line.

17. There is something very fascinating in the great simplicity of this scheme, and in its excellent adaptation to the two ends in view. The idea of a grade of chief provincial Judges appears to me admirable. I have long been convinced that, quite apart from any of the considerations which give it

a place in the present scheme, any great improvement in the administration of justice will be impracticable, till a new class of provincial chief Judges, having new and high functions, is established. The abolition which the scheme involves of the present anomalous grade of independent joint Magistrates and deputy Collectors, on Rupees 1,500 a month, will obviate a source of much necessary inconvenience. The separation of the two great lines of the service will be complete even to the eye, and one of the handles for that sort of ignorant criticism, which founds upon words, and not things, will be put out of the way.

18. But with all this, I know not how to overcome the objections I feel to parts of this scheme.

19. I have fully stated above what seems to me to be grave objections to the union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector. Those objections are not lessened by the higher rank to which it is proposed to raise the united offices.

20. According to my ideas, it ought to be one fixed intention, as soon as possible, to dissever wholly the functions of Criminal Judge from those of thief-catcher, and public prosecutor, now combined in the office of Magistrate. That seems to me to be indispensable as a step towards any great improvement in our criminal jurisprudence. And any change of system to be made meanwhile should be contrived, I think, with regard to this fundamental reform, but if this reform were effected, it seems clear that with the proposed rank and salary, the Magistrate and Collector would be lifted very far above his proper degree in the scale of offices. The duties of a Bengal collectorate are not of a high order. As Magistrate, after the change I contemplate, this officer will be merely the head of the Police of a district, and the prosecutor of Criminals before the Judge. It strikes me that to raise such a functionary to a rank equal to that of a Judge, who controls and hears appeals from every judicial officer in his district, who in the vast mass of cases is the Court of last resort, and from whom no appeal in any case whatever lies except to the highest court in the country, would be a mistake, and would certainly degrade the great office of Judge.

21. Even with the Magistrate's functions as they now are, the much greater importance of the office of Judge, in a Bengal district, appears to me to demand the greater rank and emoluments at present attached to that office When of two judicial authorities, one has five times as much power as the other, and can reverse, with censure, if he pleases, any order or judgment of that other, surely the one of these two authorities is set up as being plainly the superior of the other, and it seems to me that the salaries of the two offices should in reason have some correspondence with their relative positions.

22 We ought, in my opinion, to attract the soundest heads we can get to

this office of Judge, on which in Bengal, as in all other wealthy and highly civilized countries, the prosperity of agriculture and commerce depends more than on any other single office. In thinking of this subject, we should think not merely of the fact of the wealth and civilization of Bengal, but also of the cause of it, the institution of private property in land. The reasons which have induced the wise English people to make their courts all in all, to convert their exchequer into an ordinary tribunal of justice, and to make their Collectors" mere tax gatherers, have already operated to a notable extent in Bengal. I am all for progress in this direction, I protest against going backwards.

23. I speak after much watching of the course which one Government after another inevitably falls into, in the matter of appointments, when I say that I am sure, if the proposed system were in force for a few years, it would be rare indeed to see a Judge of a capacity not greatly below the average. It would be so difficult to get an officer fit to work a magistracy and collectorate, and the inconvenience to Secretaries and Lieutenant-Governors of having a head officer in such a situation would be so pressing, that the refuse of the service only would be made Judges. The Government looks to the Magistrate and Collector, the people look to the Judge.

24. I am unable to support that part of the scheme which would place the Judge under the Revenue and Police Commissioner. A great part of the business of a Judge is to decide upon the cases, Civil and Criminal, in which the Commissioner is a most anxious, and, of course, often a prejudiced party, if a man is to be a Judge at all, he should be independent. But the mere fact of his decisions not being appealable to the Commissioner, will not make him independent if in all other respects, or in any other respect, he is placed under the Commissioner's superintendence and control, the same objection applies even more strongly to the subordinate native Judges. The Sudder Court, as the body which best knows how the Lower Courts do their work, and as the only public body which is in a position to pass an impartial opinion upon that work, seems to me obviously the best authority to superintend all inferior judicial officers: I refer in the margin to the papers connected with a proposal made in 1838, to withdraw the power of control from the Sudder Court which was negatived for very conclusive reasons by Lord Auckland with the marked approbation of the Hon'ble Court, also to the papers connected with a proposal made in 1836, similar to that now under discussion, for making over to the Commissioners the superintendence and control of the Judges, which was negatived by Lord Auckland's government for reasons which are to me convincing.*

Judl. Cons. 25th August, 1838, No. 1, &c.
" " 22nd October, " No 5, &c.
" " 5th November, " No 1, &c.
Honorable Court Judicial Decision 5th November, 1839.

* Judicial Cons. 21st June, 1836, No. 14, &c.
Ditto ditto, 13th September, No. 4, &c.

APPENDIX NO. 381.

Union of Collectorships and Magistracies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

25. Having so freely remarked upon the very able scheme which has been recommended by the Bengal Government, it is but fair to submit to criticism, in a tangible form, the modifications which would make it suit the principles which I uphold. I will proceed, therefore, to sketch in full length, the system which upon the whole seems to me the best.

26. To begin with the beginning. The crying evil of Bengal is its bad Police, as I have said, the only remedy for this is an adequate constabulary force and trusty Thannadars. This remedy is beyond the scope of the present question; I only mention it here to say, that I am convinced that all thought expended upon projects of improved administration in Bengal, until this main want is supplied, will be little better than thought thrown away.

27. The great defect in the organization of the district administration in Bengal, is the want of all trusty officers in the interior of districts, (such as are the Tehsildars in all other parts of India,) to inform the station officers of what is really going on, and to execute their orders faithfully. The only local officers in Bengal are the Police Thannadars, who, though better than they were, are notoriously bad. The great additional strength of Civil officers that has been acquired of late years, (I venture to say it) has been made use of in the least useful of all possible ways, that is to say, in increasing the number of Civil officers, already congregated in sufficient numbers at the sudder stations Thus the country at large has derived the least possible benefit from the immense and costly additions that have been made to its Civil establishments, in the shape of deputy Collectors, deputy Magistrates, and Abkaree Superintendents. In one way only has any progress been made towards supplying the one grand want of the Bengal system, namely, in the establishment here, and there in excessively large districts, of a small number of sub-divisions, presided over by an assistant to the Magistrate or a deputy Magistrate, I would work out this one sound improvement to the utmost.

28. Every district is already divided into several Moonsiffships, I would give every Moonsiff, Criminal judicial powers to a certain extent, say up to three months' imprisonment. He should receive his cases directly from the Thannadar. The number of Moonsiffs would require to be increased, but not very largely I believe.

29. Every district is already divided also into thannas, but these thannas are often very large. I think no thanna station should be more than ten or twelve miles from its neighbour on any side; a certain number of these (small) thannas, say eight or nine, would form a sub-division, in which there should be say three head Thannadars, the rest being Naib-Thannadars, under a head Thannadar

30 Every district should be wholly cut up into sub-divisions. Over every sub-division their should be either an assistant or an officer, such as is now

called a deputy Magistrate, to superintend the Thannadars, and to control the Police of the sub-division, but without any judicial power whatever. These appointments should be reserved for the future as rewards for the best conducted of the Thannadars. If we make this service as hopeful as the native judicial service, why should we not have as good native deputy Magistrates, as we now have Principal Sudder Ameens, and as good Thannadars as we now have Moonsiffs? If we do not make the service hopeful, what right have we to expect it to be good?

31. Sudder Ameens are now located at the sudder stations, exactly where respectable officers of their sort are least wanted I would increase their number, and place one in each sub-division, with jurisdiction over the whole sub-division, and with Criminal judicial powers to a certain extent, say to one year. They should receive their cases directly from the sub-division officers, or from one of the Thannadars acting under the orders of those officers.

32. At the sudder station, on his head quarters, I would place the officer now called Magistrate, denuded of all Criminal judicial powers whatsoever, and restricted to the duties of looking after the sub-division officers, and the Thannadars and subordinate Policemen, of discovering crime, and of prosecuting it in heavy cases to conviction. At the sudder station also would be tried by Principal Sudder Ameens, Assistants, Joint Magistrates, deputy Collectors and Judges (by Collectors also having powers for the purpose if any Collectors have time enough to spare), all the cases of too grave a nature to be tried by Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens in the Thannas and sub-divisions.

33. To carry out to the utmost the reversal of the old system, which I blame of congregating all the respectable part of our strength of the sudder station, I would, whenever possible, throw off the Principal Sudder Ameen, with divisional Criminal powers, into the interior of the district. I believe there are few districts in Bengal, which ought not to have two of these officers. Under such a system, I believe, we might save a Judge or two, and several Magistrates with infinite convenience to the people in respect to Civil as well as to Criminal justice.

34. If any one acquainted with the mofussil, will endeavour to realize to himself the state of things, such as it would be under the above system, and then to compare that with the existing state of things, in which no body can be lawfully tried for stealing an egg, or for giving an impudent boy a cuff on the head, without coming in perhaps seventy or a hundred miles, with all the witnesses to the sudder station, I think he will admit that my plan would be an improvement. My system of Criminal procedure would not be perfection; but it might be introduced in three months time with the greatest

ease, and at a small expense. The existing system of Criminal procedure, to speak of it in moderate language, is not like the system of a country administered by rational beings.

35. To the system of Criminal procedure above sketched, or to some such system then I would adopt the course of our Covenanted Civil Servants.

36. I would make the Assistants work at first in the department of Revenue minor Criminal justice, *and minor Civil justice.* In this department they would gain their first increase to Rupees 500, afterwards they might either take charge of a sub-division, or work on at the station, with higher powers in those three departments. At every station I would have an officer on Rupees 700, of the grade now called 2nd grade joint Magistrate and deputy Collector as the Lieutenant of the Magistrate, and of the Collector, working under both, and ready to assume temporarily the place of either.

37. From that rank the Civilian's promotion should be either to a Magistracy (*i. e.* a chiefship of district Police) or a Collectorship. Though, I think, the rank and emoluments of these officers should be upon an equal footing, I do not think that the salaries should be at one unvarying rate. Young men will not rise to either of these offices till they have served several years In either of them they will not get through the grade in less than ten or twelve years. That is too long a time to keep promotion stagnant, if we wish to preserve zeal. I would, therefore, in this grade, adopt the plan which has done well in the Punjab, that is to say, I would fix three rates of pay, having one-third of the number at each rate. The rates should be Rupees 1,000, Rupees 1,500, and Rupees 2,000, promotion being by merit, unless where in favor of special cases of very old standing, and good conduct. I am quite sure that if we want to maintain the needful stimulus, this is the system of payment to be adopted.

38. Under this arrangement I should hope to escape, in a great degree, the worst vice of our administration, the one vice, which, I am obliged to say, seems to me to be now getting worse instead of getting better, I mean the promotion of incompetent men to Judgeships. On either of the two higher rates of pay, a man capable of doing his work as a Collector, and incapable of performing fitly the duties of any higher office, might well be left, and, I believe, generally would be left, to work out the remainder of his service in this grade.

39 From both these offices I would promote the good men, *and none others,* to be Judges. If any one objects that I make men Judges, who have never been Judges before, I reply that so must all Judges be first made. But if any one objects that I make men Judges, who have not had the opportuni-

ties of acquiring, in the course of their previous training, the knowledge and practice best adapted to form a good Judge in India, I affirm the contrary, and I join issue on that question. As the affirmative has been demonstrated, over and over again, by the greatest authorities on Indian subjects, I will not stop to argue it here. The real fact is, that whatever mofussil office an Indian Civil Servant is in, he begins doing essentially the work of a Judge, when he first quits college, and he never leaves of doing it till he takes his annuity.

40. From a Judgeship the promotion should be either to a chief provincial Judgeship, such as has been alluded to, or a Commissionership; and from this point I would preserve strictly the judicial line uninterrupted. The chief provincial Judges should look to the Sudder Court, the Commissioners to the Board of Revenue.

41. The chief provincial Judges would try, with a bench of two other judicial officers, all heavy Civil and Criminial cases, without appeal on points of fact. They would relieve the Sudder Court of many other appeals also, and with their help, I believe, the Sudder Court might well be reduced from five to three Judges.

42. Such is my scheme, which I deliver over for discussion and criticism, if it be thought worthy of so much respect. It wants something of what I have in all sincerity designated as the fascinating simplicity of the original scheme, out of which it has been formed. But I am not aware that it any where trenches materially upon sound principles of administration, and from long and attentive consideration of the working of the administrative machine in Bengal, I venture to pledge myself that it will be found, if ever it be set to work, a good working system.

J. P. GRANT

23rd November, 1854.

APPENDIX NO. 382.

Union of Collectorships and Magistracies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE F. J. HALLIDAY, DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

I do not feel the weight of the objections made in this minute* to the adoption of the measures proposed by Lord Dalhousie, as Governor of Bengal, in his Lordship's communication to the Government of India, No. 924 of 28th April, 1854.

2. In the papers then submitted to the Government of India, it was shewn how the plan of separate Magistrates, which was introduced subsequent to 1838, was thought to have failed of effect. Before that time the system in Bengal had been the same as it now is, and long has been in the North Western Provinces, in Bombay, in Madras, in the Punjab, in Burmah, in all the Non-regulation provinces, in short all over British India, namely, the Collectorship and Magistracy were united in the hands of one officer; and it was proposed by Lord Dalhousie to return to this system in Bengal, and at the same time to take from the Collector-Magistrate some of his heavier judicial powers and duties.

3. In the minute of the Honorable Member of Council this proposition is described as "one step of a series of functional changes to be afterwards introduced" I do not find this to be the case. It was proposed as one of several changes, but it was not necessary as a step to any of them. It had no necessary connection with them. It might have begun and ended with itself; and any of the others might have been proposed even if this had never been thought of. The other measures were, 1*st.*—To prevent frequent changes by equalizing the salaries of Collector and Judge, 2*nd.*—To place all Mofussil functionaries, Judicial and Executive, in subordination to the Commissioner, 3*rd.*—To extend the experience and official education of Assistants, by making them do duty under the Judge, as well as the Magistrate and the Collector, 4*th.*—To keep the Judicial and Executive line separate, after a certain rank attained, 5*th.*—To appoint a class of superior mofussil Judges, with higher pay and powers than the zillah Judge.

4. Whether or not these measures be all expedient, is of course matter for question. But I think there can be no question that not one of them depends necessarily on the union of the office of Magistrate and Collector, and that the union in question, though proposed at the same time, was not proposed as a step to the other changes.

5. The union of the two offices seems however to have been viewed in the minute before me, as if Lord Dalhousie had proposed it as a cure for all existing evils in the Police. And this being assumed, it is shewn with great success that it can have no such universal effect. It is stated with perfect justice that one great cause, perhaps the greatest, of the present inefficiency of the Police, is the want of adequate constabulary force; and it is urged undeniably that to make the Magistrate and Collector one officer, will not add to the

* By the Honorable J. P. Grant, against uniting Collectorships and Magistracies.

pay or number of the constables. It is also represented that this union was strongly relied on by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in a recent conference with a deputation of Indigo Planters, as a measure of great practical reform, so as to lay that functionary open to the imputation of raising hopes which must certainly be disappointed—an imprudent act, to which the Honorable Member in Council is anxious on no account to be considered a party.

6. But I can find nothing in the papers submitted by Lord Dalhousie to the Supreme Government which leads me to suppose that His Lordship expected the proposed change to cure all existing evils in the Police, or indeed any evils but those on account of which it was expressly recommended. And as for the Lieutenant Governor, I have been at the trouble to refer to the newspaper report, a very accurate one of what took place on the occasion alluded to, and I find, as I expected, that he never relied upon the change "as a great measure of practical reform," but simply stated, that a return to the system of Collector-Magistrates would remove the objections made to the youth and inexperience of the present Magistrates. And, really, if the appointment of older men as Magistrates, which must unquestionably be the general effect of the proposed change, would not, *pro tanto*, be a cure for the youth of Magistrates, I humbly submit that I know not what else will cure it.*

7. I suppose that every body will agree with the Honorable Member of Council in desiring that the constabulary force should be as large, and the pay of the Police as high, as the nature of the service requires, and the Government finances can afford. But I do not see why this expensive improvement, whenever the Government may be in a condition to make it, should not be made just as easily under Collector-Magistrates, as under separate Magistrates, or what the change in the superior functionary has to do with the pay and numbers of the subordinates.

8. It is objected also to the measure proposed by Lord Dalhousie, that it is contrary to sound principle. Even if this were satisfactorily made out, which I do not think it is, I should be content to oppose to the objection, founded on theory, the unqualified success of the measure in practice. All over India the measure succeeds. In no province in which it is in use would they hear of its being altered. We find it in the highest favour in Bombay, and Madras, and in the North Western Provinces of Bengal. We have unhesitatingly introduced it into recently acquired territory at both extremities of our Empire. We find it suitable to the Punjab, and we find it suitable to Burmah. No doubt it will immediately be made the rule in Nagpore. It is even in force over a large part of the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal. It prevails in all Assam, Arracan and the districts of the South Western Frontier, in all Cuttack, and in eight other districts of the Regula-

* I append to this paper, an extract from the report in question.

tion provinces. It seems to me unnecessary in the face of such facts as these to argue on the theory.

9. But surely if there be any part of India to which theoretical objections to this measure have absolutely no application, it is Bengal. I do not by any means agree with the Honorable Member of Council in what I consider his under estimate of the importance of a Collector's duties in the Lower Provinces. It can hardly however be disputed that in proportion as they are unimportant, there must be less room for abuse in the proposed union of duties. In the North Western Provinces where the Collectors' duties are onerous, engrossing, all pervading, and where the amount, as well as the method of collection is liable to variation, abuse might well take place, though we are assured on the weighty authority of Mr. Thomason, that so far from abuse, the system produces nothing but good. But in Bengal, where the amount to be collected is fixed, and the manner of collection one unvarying and almost mechanical routine, abuse is simply impossible.

10. The question of the introduction, or non-introduction of the proposed measure, seems to me mainly one of economy of power. We have Collectors whose duties are of a nature involving heavy responsibility, and requiring a certain maturity of discretion. They must therefore be persons of sufficient experience, and must be paid in proportion. Yet it is certain that their time is only partially occupied by the duties of their offices, and there is nothing in the nature of their duties which forms a reasonable objection to their employment as Magistrates. On the other hand, we have Magistrates overworked and of immature experience, who, though they require naturally the immediate control of more experienced seniors, are practically very much left to themselves; and who nevertheless exercise functions upon the punctual and discreet discharge of which more of the happiness of the people depends than upon the conduct of any other Civil officers of the Government. To give these duties, or (as is proposed) a large portion of them to the older, and more experienced functionary, for whom occupation is declaredly wanting, and to place the junior in immediate subordination to the senior, seems to me a proposition most obviously and necessarily arising out of the circumstances most sound, expedient, and right.

11. The argument against this measure, upon which in the minute before me most stress appears to be laid, is that which is founded on the alleged incompetence to perform a Magistrates' duties of a proportion of the officers usually to be found in the rank of Collectors. Fully one fourth, it is estimated by the Honorable Member, will always be unfit to have the double charge of Magistracy and Collectorship, and even of the rest it is computed that several must be expected to make bad Magistrates. "Here is a difficulty," it is stated, "that cannot be shirked—it must be met on the face—and how?" But I do not see that there is any thing insuperable in this difficulty, indeed I doubt whether as a reason for

preferring the present system to the system proposed by Lord Dalhousie it be any difficulty at all. For even taking the case as supposed, though I cannot but look upon it as an extreme supposition that one fourth of the existing Collectors are men to whom the Government would not willingly confide the duties of Magistrate, it is to be remembered that they all have been Magistrates. If after considerable experience, and after having risen to the rank of Collector, they are now inefficient, and incompetent, how much more incompetent must they have been when young in years, and deficient in experience? To the present system under which, as it has hitherto been worked, a proportion of such men have been, and, if the system be continued, will be Magistrates without experience, the Honorable Member sees no objection. But to the proposed system under which a like proportion will be Magistrates after having had experience, he has insuperable objections. Yet it is clear that there would be, at all events, the advantage of experience in favour of the Magistrates under the proposed system, as compared with the Magistrates under the system now in use.

12. The fact is that this objection, so far as it is of force, is an objection to one system just as much as to the other, and under the present constitution of the service, to any system that could be devised. There will always be a certain proportion of the members of the service, (even under the coming reign of pure intellect) who on trial will be found more or less unfit, and it is much more likely, as was long ago urged by Lord Auckland as an argument in favour of the union of the Magistracy and Collectorship, that two good officers will be forth-coming in each district than three.

13. For my part, I am prepared under either system to deal with incompetency as it deserves, whether it be found among juniors or seniors. In this I have only to follow the example set me by the Most Noble the late Governor of Bengal, and I should not be startled by the result even though it should in some instances, and I believe they would not be frequent, place "the young man at the top, and the old man at the bottom." In such cases we might miss something of the weight of experience, but we should gain that which would be accepted as a reasonable compensation, and in any event such instances would assuredly be exceptional.

14. Adopting, therefore, the reasons for the measure assigned in the papers submitted to the Supreme Government by Lord Dalhousie, in April last, I am strongly in favour of uniting in the whole of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as they are united already in many parts of those Provinces, and every where else in British India, the offices of Magistrate and Collector. If it be still objected that this union will not cure every evil now attributed to our Police system, I must answer, certainly it will not. Nor is it intended to cure them. But it will assuredly do what it was expected to do by Lord Dalhousie when he proposed it, and it is no sound objection that it will not do that for which it was never meant.

15. Regarding the other changes proposed, I shall state my opinion very briefly. I very warmly assent to the proposition for a grade of Chief Provincial Judges, and I earnestly hope this may speedily be adopted. I agree entirely with the Honorable Member of Council whose minute I have been considering, in objecting to that part of the proposed changes which would place the Judge on an equality with the Collector-Magistrate. I cannot add to, and I would not diminish ought of the force with which the objections to this plan are stated by the Hon'ble Member. The zillah Judges may well be left on their present footing as to salary. To the Collector-Magistrate it will be sufficient to assign Rupees 2,000 a month.

16. I go entirely with the Hon'ble Member in his objections to the proposal for placing the Judge under the Commissioner of Revenue and Police.

17. I think it will be very expedient to extend the field of education of assistants by making them do duty under the Judge, as well as under the Magistrate and Collector. But without a considerable increase to the number of the assistants, I doubt if this plan would in practice come to much effect.

18. The proposition to keep the Judicial and Executive line separate, after a certain rank attained, sounds very wholesome. I doubt however if there be as much in it as there seems to be. Looking back to the Sudder bench for some years, no one will say that the worst Judges have been those taken immediately from the Executive branch of the service. The plan is proposed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal with a large margin for exceptions, (see paragraph 14th of the letter to the Government of India of the 28th April last,) and within that ample margin I am very willing to adopt it. But I should be prepared to see the exceptions sometimes swallow up the rule.

19. It may be expected that I should submit my opinion on the comprehensive plan proposed in the latter part of the minute of the Hon'ble Member of Council in substitution of that of Lord Dalhousie.

20. With regard then to the arrangement and employment of the Covenanted officers under the plan in question, I have to remark that it is too expensive to be worked at present.

21. The plan which at present exists employs 98 officers at an expense of Rupees 19,23,600 per annum.

22. The plan proposed by Lord Dalhousie would employ 97 officers at an expense of Rupees 19,34,400.

23. The plan proposed by the Hon'ble Member, assuming that he would maintain the same number of Judges* as now, on the same salary, and assuming also that the intention of his plan is

* On this point see close of para. 33rd.

to put a Magistrate and a Collector, and a junior officer on Rupees 700 per mensem as their Lieutenant, at every one of the 36 stations, would employ 134 officers at a cost of Rupees 23,78,400.

See also close of para. 33, but compare para. 36th.

24. My plan would involve scarce any change in the number of officers now employed, or in the amount expended, but would slightly reduce both. I would make all the present larger Collectorships, twenty-two in number, Collector-Magistracies on Rupees 24,000 per annum. I would make all the smaller Collectorships, such as Monghyr or Beerbhoom, and all the independent Joint Magistracies and Deputy Collectorships, such as Pubna or Malda, Collector-Magistracies on Rupees 18,000. The total number of these would be eleven (this would accord with the principle of the Hon'ble Members plan of gradations of Magistrates and Collectors).* The Cuttack Collector-Magistracies, which are also Salt agencies, I would leave as at present, namely 3 on Rupees 28,000. I would have 22 Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors on the present salaries of Magistrates, namely Rupees 10,800, and, as at present, 11 such officers in the lower salary of Rpuees 8,400. My total of officers employed would be 96, and the expense Rupees 19,20,000.

* Throughout these comparisons the Collectorate of Calcutta and the Magistracy of Howrah are omitted on all sides. The former is no more to be included than the Chief Magistracy of Calcutta, and the latter is a specialty, being a district without any revenue duties annexed.

25. I highly applaud and assent to all that part of the Honorable Member's scheme which relates to the location, in the mofussil, of Judicial and Executive officers, instead of crowding them in zillah stations. This system has already been commenced, and it is most desirable that it should be extended. I have lately conferred on this subject with the very intelligent Commissioner of the Benares division, (under the North Western Provinces); and I am satisfied that the better mofussil administration which undoubtedly prevails in those provinces, as compared with the Lower Provinces, is mainly owing to the general location of trustworthy agents in the interior of districts there; an advantage which is very much to be desired in Bengal. Mr. Tucker is of opinion, and I entirely agree with him, that it would be a great improvement if the subordinate mofussil officers were in all things subject to the Collector-Magistrate at the zillah station. At present the chain of subordination is broken in the Criminal or Magisterial line, by directing the appeal from Deputy or Assistant Magistrates in the interior not to the zillah Magistrate, but to the Sessions Judge.

26. I should gladly see our zillahs divided into convenient sub-divisions, each under a Deputy, or Assistant Covenanted or Uncovenanted, authorized to act both as a Revenue and Magisterial functionary, and subject in both branches to the control of the Collector-Magistrate at the zillah station. Under these sub-divisional functionaries would be the darogahs of Police. Such an organization would, I am well assured, go near to present such hideous oppression as I lately found grinding down a large territory, and driving the ryots

into Nepaul from the zemindarree of the Raja of Bettia, and it would do in the Lower Provinces what we are assurred it has done, or is doing, in the upper.

27. That it is necessary, abundantly necessary to strengthen our subordinate Police, is a fact in which the Honorable Member of Council has dwelt with a force of statement and argument to which all who know the country will give their ready assent. Not only are our thannah establishments too few for the absolute wants of the country, but excepting the darogahs, they are paid so as almost to justify corruption. When a mohurrir of a thannah is paid Rupees 7 a month, a jemadar Rupees 8, and burkundauzes Rupees 3-8 and 4, we may write and talk as we will, but no native can believe that we really set our faces against abuse. It is an especial disadvantage of this scale of payment, that it forbids the introduction of a better class of men into the Police. Our darogahs are now well paid, and their office may now lead to distinction and honour. But an inexperienced man, however well educated, cannot be employed as a darogah. To become a good darogah, a man should first serve as a good darogah's deputy. This can only be by entering the service as a mohurrir on Rupees 7 a month; and how is it possible that a man of good education, and honest intentions, can take such an office, or taking it, fail to make shipwreck of his honesty?

28. The sooner this system of payment is changed the better, and I quite agree with the Honorable Member that until this change is made no striking improvement can be expected in the Police. But I know not how long it may be before the Government is able to carry an improvement into effect which will involve so large an expense. Meanwhile, I see no reason for delaying minor improvements, which will cost little or nothing. To concentrate the Executive power of a district in the hand of one Collector-Magistrate will cost nothing, and might be done, if the Supreme Government would permit it directly. To re-organize the subordinate establishment, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, and locate them in fit places in the interior would cost, what in comparision with other proposals might be called next to nothing, and might be done in the course of this year. And it would be a task on which had I but the instructions of the Supreme Government, I should enter with the utmost confidence and alacrity.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

1*st March*, 1855.

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APPENDIX N°. 383

Collectors of Bengal.

I.

Statement showing the average number of cases of all sorts instituted in the several Collectorates of the Lower Provinces, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Revenue, during the past five years, viz. from 1850-51 *to* 1854-55.

Divisions.	Districts.	No. of cases.	Miscellaneous Business not properly forming cases.	Remarks.
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	2,204	12,208	Under the heading "Miscellaneous Business" are included.
	Monghyr	2,044	7,292	
	Purneah	2,962	7,779	1. Petitions received and orders passed.
Burdwan	Tirhoot	5,118	14,642	2. Roobokaries, Reports, Urzees, Kyfiats, &c., received & orders passed thereon.
	Bancoorah	3,228	6,866	
	Beerbhoom	1,767	11,155	
	Burdwan	4,511	22,234	3. Number of new entries made in Registers, 30 to 44.
	Hooghly	5 017	17,831	
	Midnapore	6.230	30,282	4. Number of letters written exclusive of letters of mere form.
Chittagong	Bullooah	5,278	15,040	
	Chittagong	10,564	20,944	5. Number of bills drawn and cashed.
Cuttack	Tipperah	3,640	12,587	6. Number of Interest payments on Government Promissory Notes.
	Balasore	2,330	20,072	
	Cuttack	2,909	33,101	7. Number of Pension Certificates discharged.
Dacca	Pooree	3,021	17,278	
	Backergunge	19,817	18,904	8. Number of Malikana Certificates discharged.
	Cachar	866	5,171	
	Dacca	2,920	14,967	9 Number of Warrants for payment of money.
	Furreedpore	3,712	6,782	
	Mymensing	2,006	17,214	
Nuddea	Sylhet	3,864	22,437	
	Baraset	1,006	4,578	
	Calcutta	2,259	6,436	Average of 4 years.
	Jessore	7,794	16,405	
	Moorshedabad	2,047	13,138	
	Nuddea	4,425	14,082	
	Soonderbuns	545	5,595	Average of 4 years.
Patna	24-Pergunnahs	6,565	15,071	
	Behar	5,059	22,885	
	Patna	4,958	24,203	
	Sarun, including Chumparun	4,010	18,979	
Rajshahye	Shahabad	4,644	23,265	
	Bograh	434	6,576	
	Dinagepore	1,896	4,604	
	Maldah	682	3,553	
	Pubnah	3,005	4,629	
	Rajshahye	1,630	10,143	
Assam	Rungpore	4,437	11,983	
	Durrung	2,937	24,939	
	Gowalparah*	248	4,818	* The average of Miscellaneous Business for Gowalparah is for 4 years
	Kamroop	3,175	20,749	
	Luckimpore	989	5,410	
	Nowgong	1,622	16,100	
Chota Nagpore	Seebsagur	942	9,477	
	Hazareebaugh	579	10,666	
	Lohardugga	529	10,576	The average of Miscellaneous Business is for 3 years.
Arracan	Maunbhoom	1,690	4,784	
	Akyab	3,068	9,942	
	Ramree	1,676	2,832	
Tenasserim	Sandoway	1,324	2,960	
	Amherst	2,334	3,729	Average of 3 years.
	Mergui	184	654	
	Tavoy	473	1,150	

Board of Revenue, Fort William, The 30th July, 1856.

E. T. TREVOR,

Officiating Secretary.

Sanders, Cones and Co., Typs., No. 23, Loll Bazar

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APPENDIX N°. 384

Collectors of Bengal.

II.

Statement showing the gross Abkaree collections of the districts of the L. P. for five years, ending with 1854-55.

Divisions.	Districts.	1850–51.	1851–52.	1852–53.	1853–54.	1854–55.	Average annual Collections.
Patna	Behar	2,64,820	2,23,248	2,10,693	2,18,881	2,17.230	2,26,974
	Patna	2,33,973	2,22,947	2,25,842	2,03,816	2.18,321	2,20,979
	Sarun	1,89,714	1,89,471	1,75,719	1,77 515	1,77,971	1,82,078
	Shahabad	96,808	96,769	99,315	76,544	91,879	92,263
	Dinapore	51,463	48,181	46,142	39,779	43,245	45,762
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	1,17,235	1,09,645	1,15,377	96 468	1,03,064	1,08,358
	Monghyr	1,24,464	1,00,197	1,04,520	99,178	1,12,290	1,08,129
	Tirhoot	1,52,032	1.27,934	1,64,774	1,44,564	1,30,041	1,43 869
	Purneah	32,874	55,393	71,744	79,454	94,329	66,759
Rajshahye	Bograh	26,308	26,437	28,667	29,279	31,383	28,415
	Dinagepore	29,590	31,578	32.469	33,327	35,999	32,592
	Malda	52,622	54,928	54,120	54 028	55 839	54 307
	Pubna	14,304	14.370	13,558	12,533	14,389	13,831
	Rajshahye	29,211	28,628	27,560	27,678	28,967	28,529
	Rungpore	73,854	79.381	80,110	80,211	81,418	78,995
Dacca	Backergunge	49,092	45,821	50 560	50,661	51,866	49,600
	Dacca	75 853	73.274	80,297	69,402	64,596	72,684
	Furreedpore	18,669	19,985	18,969	19,459	20,781	19 572
	Mymensing	68,647	69,466	70,331	72,286	72,968	70,739
	Sylhet	35,506	35,152	37,633	34,738	38 102	36,224
	Cachar	7,535	5,933	6,508	9,527	11,508	8,202
Chittagong	Chittagong	43,992	40,102	37,673	37,340	37,603	37 342
	Bullooah	8,740	6,856	3,181	8,512	8,570	7,772
	Tipperah	16,518	16,972	17,913	15,142	16,282	16,565
Nuddea	Nuddea / Jessore	55,530	56,911	58,317	31,099 / 28,630	34,129 / 28,881	58,719
	Moorshedabad	1,21,332	1.12,804	1,16,000	1,12,707	1 15,989	1,15,766
	24-Pergunnahs	2,51,955	2,60,614	2,68,124	2,80,908	3,01 796	2,72 697
	Calcutta	2,89,154	3 00,896	3.20,596	3,63,835	4,07.338	3 36,204
Burdwan	Bancoorah	*57,691	*54 773	*50,779	26,606	28,153	27,600
	Beerbhoom	61,579	61,351	59,806	58,437	59 870	60,208
	Burdwan	64,513	65,053	64.414	68,748	72,258	66 997
	Hooghly	85,350	90.991	88 582	94,254	1,04,028	72,641
	Midnapore	66,398	64 089	61,927	65,742	69,252	65 481
Cuttack	Cuttack	38,190	40.677	40,147	39,728	41,186	39 985
	Pooree	19,287	20,244	18,466	16,866	18 602	18 693
	Balasore	29,083	30,964	34,179	35,134	39 465	33,765
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	37,127	33,224	25,784	34,238	36,344	33,343
	Lohardugga	41,787	41,104	37,785	40,874	43 322	40 976
	Maunbhoom	See Bancoorah.		...	24,311	26 391	26,140
Assam	Gowalpara	53,319	45,286	44,141	44.434	51,161	47,668
	Kamroop	20,601	24,273	16,629	11,411	14,760	17,535
	Luckimpore	25,362	15,420	23,450	9,600	35 920	21,960
	Durrung	4,525	5,740	3,479	1,947	5,258	4,189
	Nowgong	6,500	13,910	3,830	2,590	8,540	7,074
	Seebsagur	9,050	20,850	13,450	5,760	20,170	13 856
Arracan	Akyab	29,190	29,960	31,530	35 804	42,261	33 749
	Ramree	8,958	7,132	9,211	9,907	11,134	7,268
	Sandoway	27,987	23,080	33,092	7,016	6,691	19,573
Tenasserim	Amherst	61,300	73,587	69,606	77 644	1,06,693	77,760
	Tavoy	6,483	7,447	9,198	7,458	7,660	7,649
	Mergui	5,179	5,064	13,263	9,699	8,853	8,411
	Darjeeling	2,340	2,876	2,305	2,448	2 760	2 545

E. T. TREVOR,

Officiating Secretary.

Board of Revenue,
Fort William, the 30th July, 1856.

* Including Maunbhoom.

Sanders, Cones and Co., Typs, No. 23, Loll Bazar.

APPENDIX No. 385

Collectors of Bengal.

III.

Statement showing the average of Stamp Revenue in each district during the last five years.

Revenue Divisions	Districts.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	Average.	Remarks.
Bengal Province	Purneah	81,717 8 0	84,713 8 0	69,137 0 0	84,[illegible]20 4 0	89,431 8 0	81,803 15 3	
Monghyr	Dinagepore	62,781 4 0	56,656 4 0	58,185 8 0	66,322 0 0	69,091 4 0	62,607 4 0	
	Maldah	19,451 12 0	18,270 8 0	17,029 14 0	17,935 8 0	15,555 8 0	17,646 10 0	The returns for 1855-56 have not been received.
Moorshedabad	Moorshedabad	57,522 5 0	58,040 11 0	55,246 0 0	55,727 0 0	55,385 4 0	56,384 4 0	
	Beerbhoom	47,370 12 0	47,181 8 0	50,251 8 0	48,775 0 0	51,686 8 0	49,053 0 9	
	Rungpore	64 705 2 0	61,589 6 0	57,180 10 0	65,393 6 0	61,831 14 0	62,148 1 3	
	Bograh	18,639 2 0	18,296 6 0	18,482 11 0	19,286 4 0	19,797 6 0	18,900 5 9	
	Rajshahye	57,036 8 0	52,601 12 0	56,075 6 0	52,036 12 0	50,065 0 0	53,563 1 3	
	Pubna	24,900 0 0	24,200 0 0	21,600 0 0	22,280 4 0	20,859 8 0	22,767 15 2	
Dacca	Dacca	70,816 6 0	71.538 2 0	68,138 10 0	72,909 10 0	73,269 14 0	71,334 8 5	
	Mymensing	83,722 4 0	84 819 8 0	91 073 0 0	86,394 12 0	85,490 12 0	86,300 0 9	
	Sylhet	42,862 8 0	47,311 6 0	49,746 0 0	47,410 4 0	49,063 6 0	47,278 11 3	
	Backergunge	85,740 6 0	80,986 10 0	87,587 12 0	80,602 14 0	95,213 8 0	86,026 3 7	
	Furreedpore	39,400 0 0	39,175 0 0	39,100 0 0	37,025 0 0	36 941 0 0	38,328 3 3	
Chittagong	Chittagong	70,916 8 0	75 875 0 0	72,850 0 0	70 525 0 0	76,115 0 0	73,256 4 9	
	Bullooah	32.800 0 0	30,800 0 0	34,244 0 0	33,388 8 0	35,779 0 0	33,402 4 9	
	Tipperah	43,662 8 0	44,412 8 0	48,624 10 0	46,567 2 0	49,740 8 0	46,601 7 2	
Assam N. E. R.	Gowalparah	8,028 2 0	6,703 10 0	7,544 3 0	6,836 7 0	11,815 9 0	8,185 9 5	
Jessore	Nuddea	57,853 2 0	54 266 2 0	56,268 14 0	57,984 2 0	55,267 0 0	56,327 13 9	
	Jessore	79,952 14 0	75,488 10 0	68,238 14 0	74,038 5 0	72,834 6 0	74 111 0 3	
	24-Pergunnahs	81,880 2 0	88,442 8 0	85,262 8 0	92,614 0 0	1,14,052 8 0	92,450 5 2	
	Baraset	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,648 8 0	5,648 8 0	For 1 year, therefore not included in the average
	Hooghly	63,881 12 0	64,117 4 0	63,534 8 0	66,102 14 0	71,012 4 0	65,129 11 9	
	Bardwan	64,354 0 0	65,864 11 0	67,640 0 0	66,378 4 0	64,983 8 0	65,844 1 5	
	Rancoorah	29 816 0 0	23,380 2 0	26 942 12 0	24,710 8 0	20,356 4 0	25,041 2 0	
Behar Province	Patna	77,722 8 0	1,00,011 8 0	88,692 4 0	83,141 12 0	93,872 0 0	88,693 12 9	
Patna	Behar	80,685 2 0	87,875 8 0	94,905 8	96,050 0 0	98,960 0 0	91,695 3 7	
	Shahabad	81,308 12 0	73,956 11 0	84,812 8 0	82,503 0 0	91,687 0 0	83,460 9 5	
	Sarun	1,01,112 0 0	99,450 0 0	97,852 15 0	1,00,419 0 0	1,17.881 0 0	1,03,342 15 9	
Monghyr	Monghyr	37,757 6 0	37,759 14 0	39,773 6 0	36,131 14 0	36,938 12 0	37,672 4 0	
	Bhaugulpore	54,393 0 0	81,308 0 0	69,511 8 0	68,079 12 0	62,958 4 0	67,250 1 7	
	Tirhoot	1,37,590 4 0	1,27,009 1 0	1,44,620 1 0	1,45,595 0 0	1,54,163 4 0	1,41,796 8 5	
Orissa Province	Midnapore	49,194 0 0	60,612 8 0	57,487 8 0	58,241 8 0	54,525 0 0	56,012 1 7	
Cuttack Province.	Cuttack	30,779 0 0	33 340 8 0	30,043 10 0	33,908 8 0	33,093 12 0	32,233 1 3	
	N. D. D. Balasore	13,634 6 0	13,687 8 0	12,043 12 0	10,950 0 0	11,525 0 0	12,368 2 0	
	S D. Pooree	10,088 8 0	10,475 0 0	10,133 12 0	10,583 0 0	11,362 8 0	10,528 8 9	
Burmese	Arracan	6,339 0 0	7,227 0 0	6 729 8 0	7,765 14 0	8,495 0 0	7,311 4 5	
	Ramree	2,085 14 0	2,060 2 0	2,090 15 0	2,007 1 0	2,137 3 0	2,076 3 9	
	Sandoway	1,053 8 0	829 8 0	694 0 0	665 0 0	600 0 0	768 6 5	
	Singbhoom	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	534 0 0	534 0 0	1 year ditto.
	Aeng	1,117 8 0	994 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,056 0 0	Averages of 2 years.
	Hazareebaugh Reg. XIII. of 1833	11,780 14 0	13,491 12 0	12.632 8 0	12,161 4 0	15,039 0 0	13,021 1 2	
	Lohardugga	13,317 8 0	13,915 4 0	15,384 2 0	15,475 12 0	16,618 4 0	14,942 2 9	
	Maunbhoom	16,409 10 0	16,032 12 0	21,652 14 0	19,275 0 0	17,453 10 0	18,164 12 5	
	Darjeeling	694 5 0	787 1 0	621 3 0	963 0 0	1,062 11 0	825 10 5	
	Total Rupees	20,16,909 8 0	20,55,585 1 0	20,59,666 2 0	20,79,179 5 0	21,80,197 15 0		
	DEDUCT.—Those districts for which the returns have been made for one and two years only	1,117 8 0	994 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,182 8 0	7,238 8 0	
		20,15,792 0 0	20,54,590 9 0	20,59,666 2 0	20,79,179 5 0	21,74,015 7 0	20,76,648 11 0	

Board of Revenue,
Fort William, the 20th July, 1856.

E. T. TREVOR,
Officiating Secretary.

Sanders, Cones and Co., Typs., No. 23, Loll Bazar.

1371

1302

APPENDIX N° 306

Magistrates of Bengal.

Statement showing the number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrate and his subordinates in each district, for five years, and the average.

Districts.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	Average.
Behar	2,718	2,848	2,704	2,557	2,544	13,371	2,674
Patna	4,050	3,915	3,992	3,183	3,500	18,640	3,728
Sarun	3,451	3,127	3,303	3,316	2,826	16,023	3,205
Chumparun	1,859	1,303	1,388	1,164	1,101	6,815	1,363
Shahabad	3,567	3,189	2,716	2,561	1,921	13,954	2,791
Bhaugulpore	3,390	4,021	4,249	2,786	3,533	17,979	3,596
Moonghyr	2,272	2,549	3,009	2,515	2,169	12,514	2,503
Tirhoot	2,835	3,303	3,100	2,349	2,022	13,609	2,722
Purneah	2,683	2,637	2,132	3,004	2,652	13,108	2,622
Dinagepore	1,842	2,440	2,095	1,684	1,843	9,904	1,981
Maldah	928	658	632	476	516	3,210	642
Rajshahye	3,136	2,769	4,360	2,913	2,133	15,311	3,062
Pubna	1,550	1,760	2,023	1,796	1,905	9,034	1,007
Rungpore	1,757	1,996	2,012	1,886	1,810	9,461	1,892
Bograh	1,599	1,614	1,576	1,501	1,155	7,445	1,489
Sylhet	2,910	2,682	2,571	2,757	2,203	13,123	2,625
Mymensingh	2,570	2,390	1,822	1,662	1,903	10,347	2,069
Tipperah	1,900	1,901	2,142	2,088	1,828	9,859	1,972
Noacolly	2,045	2,125	1,841	1,211	1,314	8,536	1,707
Dacca	2,894	2,073	2,713	3,402	3,340	14,422	2,884
Furreedpore	2,835	2,657	1,569	1,265	1,086	9,412	1,882
Chittagong	1,841	1,823	1,435	1,705	1,615	8,419	1,684
Backergunge	2,124	1,992	2,131	2,793	2,768	11,803	2,361
Jessore	2,385	2,638	2,427	2,180	1,945	11,575	2,315
Nuddea	2,507	2,207	2,658	2,394	3,055	12,821	2,564
24-Pergunnahs	4,335	4,668	5,104	4,747	5,202	24,056	4,811
Baraset	1,258	997	1,370	1,326	1,170	6,121	1,224
Howrah	1,830	1,709	1,436	1,721	1,775	8,471	1,694
Hooghly	3,597	3,627	4,219	3,926	3,489	18,858	3,772
East Burdwan	3,986	3,037	3,221	3,269	3,330	16,843	3,369
West Burdwan	3,021	2,636	2,123	2,596	2,211	12,587	2,518
Beerbhoom	3,331	2,742	2,461	2,261	2,521	13,316	2,663
Moorshedabad	2,520	2,851	2,260	2,165	2,496	12,292	2,458
Midnapore	3,678	3,258	3,838	3,579	4,484	18,837	3,767
Cuttack	1,249	1,181	1,494	1,312	1,035	6,271	1,254
Pooree	771	752	754	948	815	4,040	808
Balasore	1,071	1,034	763	693	667	4,228	846
Hazareebagh	2,933	3,601	3,016	3,099	3,000	15,649	3,120
Assam	6,419	5,392	4,525	5,323	5,178	26,837	5,367
Cossya Hills	180	116	116	108	103	623	125
Arracan	2,578	3,426	3,764	3,223	2,756	15,747	3,149
Tenasserim	2,990	2,645	2,537	3,090	3,099	14,361	2,872
Cachar	323	185	209	234	206	1,157	231

A. W. RUSSELL,
Offg. Register.

Sanders, Cones and Co., Typs., No. 23, Loll Bazar.

1304

APPENDIX NO. 387.

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal.

FROM No. 1209,

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO

J. P. GRANT, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, *Dated Fort William, the 23rd December,* 1852.

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 654, of the 3rd September last, enquiring into the practical result of the working of the rule for promoting Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors from grade to grade after fixed periods of service, without reference to the numbers in each grade, and requesting to be favored with his Lordship's "views upon the general question of the advantages or disadvantages "of the present system of promotion among the Uncovenanted servants in the "Revenue department, compared with that which obtains in the subordinate "branch of the Judicial service, in which a certain proportion of the whole "body is employed in each class, and in which there is no regulated promotion "after periods of service."

2. The Board of Revenue were accordingly called upon to report on the subject, and their reply No. 367, dated the 8th October last, with enclosure, is herewith submitted for the information of the Government of India.

3. The Deputy Collectors were appointed in great numbers for a temporary purpose, namely, the settlement of resumed estates, and when that purpose was accomplished many of them were discharged. Of the rest, those who survive are now employed in assisting the Collectors in their miscellaneous duties, and some of them are in the survey and on the railroad. But there is reason to think that the number still entertained (63) is greater than there is any necessity for, and it is certain that the presence of a Deputy Collector in a district, where he is not required, is frequently productive of mischief, by relieving the Covenanted Assistants of work, which they would otherwise have to do, and which it is necessary that they should do, in order to become acquainted with their duty.

4. This evil consequence of employing native Deputy Collectors attracted the attention of Government in 1850, and orders were issued that the Assistants should be regularly instructed and exercised in settlement. duties, and every other branch of a Collector's business. These orders gave rise to the present system of examining Assistants in Revenue and Judicial law and practice, and in the vernacular languages, before they can obtain promotion.

APPENDIX NO. 387

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal.

5. With increased efficiency in the junior branches of the Civil service, the usefulness of so large a body of Deputy Collectors will be still further diminished, and though there are no doubt some districts where one or two of them may be constantly required, yet in many cases His Lordship believes that their employment, in that capacity alone, entails a needless expense on the State; seven of the Deputy Collectors have been vested with Magisterial powers, and more of them might be usefully employed, in the same way.

6. The system by which Deputy Collectors have been promoted from one grade to another, though perhaps well adapted to stimulate them to the energetic performance of a temporary duty, appears quite inapplicable to a service which partakes at all of a permanent character. A strong proof of this is the fact that, out of 63 Deputy Collectors at present employed, 51 are in the first class, and only 12 in the two lower classes.

7. The Board of Revenue are of opinion that the Deputy Collectors are not so efficient as they used to be, and they describe this want of efficiency, in a great measure, to the absence of all hope of future advancement. This His Lordship considers is very likely to be the case, but it is entirely the fault of the system under which they have been almost indiscriminately promoted after certain periods of service. The salary of a first grade Deputy Collector, His Lordship is of opinion, is quite high enough to command the honest services of a native of excellent ability, and under a different system a much higher degree of efficiency could be secured at less expense.

8. As a remedy for this state of things, Mr. Ricketts proposed that there should be a higher grade of Deputy Collectors to consist of not more than 20 officers, into which, on vacancies occurring, officers should be promoted on grounds of merit alone, and the other members of the Board, though they decline to join in any recommendation involving increase of expense, agreed that the number of officers in each grade should be limited, as in the Judicial service. His Lordship, concurring in the view taken by the Board, is further of opinion that a similar mistake has been made in regard to the Deputy Magistrates, who after qualifying themselves for the exercise of a Magistrate's powers, and for the independent charge of a sub-division, are at once remunerated by a salary of Rupees 350, beyond which *there is no rise.* It can hardly be expected that such a system would work well.

9. There are at present 63 Deputy Collectors employed, as noted in the margin; and as those of the second and third grades may be promoted after fixed periods of service, the maximum annual cost of the present establishment may be put down at Rupees 3,43,200.

1st Grade,	1 on 700	...	Commissioner of the Soonderbuns,	700	0	0
	50 on 450	...	...	22,500	0	0
2nd „	9 on 350	...	...	3,150	0	0
3rd „	3 on 250	...	...	750	0	0
			per month Rs.	27,100	0	0
			or per annum Rs.	3,25,200	0	0

APPENDIX NO. 387

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal.

They are thus distributed:—

	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.
Commissioner of Soonderbuns, ...	1	0	0	1
Under Collectors for land revenue purposes alone,	31	7	3	41
——— ——— for Abkaree, ...	1	0	0	1
As Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates, ...	7	0	0	7
In the survey,...	9	0	0	9
On the Railway, ...	2	2	0	4
	51	9	3	63

10. There are 26 Deputy Magistrates.—

8 on 400	3,200	0	0
11 on 350	3,850	0	0
7 on 200	1,400	0	0
	8,450	0	0
			12
	1,01,400	0	0

The 7 on Rupees 200 will, on being qualified for the charge of a subdivision, be immediately raised to Rupees 350, and the 8 on Rupees 400 will, agreeably to the orders of the Honorable Court, be reduced as vacancies occur to Rupees 350, the eventual expense may therefore be taken at Rupees 1,09,200 per annum. (26×350=9,100×12=1,09,200.)

11. In addition to the force of Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrates above stated, there are in the Bengal districts 20 Abkaree Superintendents, who on the abolition of the Abkarre Commissionerships will be made Deputy Collectors, and placed under the Collectors, to be employed on any duty there may be for them to do. This has been done as respects the Dacca division.

4 at 400	1,600	0	0
1 „ 350	350	0	0
9 „ 300	2,700	0	0
1 „ 250	250	0	0
5 „ 200	1,000	0	0
20	5,900	0	0
			12
	70,800	0	0

12. Taking therefore the 3 clases of officers above mentioned, there are altogether 109 persons, entertained at a maximum annual expense of Rupees 5,23,200, giving an average of Rupees 4,800 a year, or Rupees 400 a month to each. It appears to His Lordship that a more effective service, though numerically weaker, and one available for all purposes of revenue, or police, might by a regular system of promotion be organized at a much smaller cost.

Deputy Collectors, ...	3,25,200	...	...	3,43,200
Deputy Magistrates, ...	1,01,400	...	...	1,09,200
Abkaree Superintendent,...	70,800	...	...	70,800
	4,97,400			5,23,200

13. In the Judicial service there are 270 persons, employed at an aggregate annual expense of Rupees 5,50,800, giving an average of Rupees 2,040 a year, or Rupees 170 a month to each person, and though this is doubtless too low, yet it seems probable that the average pay of the other classes of public officers is higher than necessary. The Judicial officers are arranged as follows:—

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal.

				Per cent. of the whole number.
1st year's,	Principal Sudder Ameen,	at 600	...	... 3 33
25 2nd	Ditto ditto,	„ 400	...	.. 9 26
29 Sudder Ameens,		„ 250	..	... 10 74
51 1st Grade Moonsiffs,		„ 150	...	... 18 89
156 2nd	Ditto,	„ 100	...	.. 57 78
				100

14. Supposing, as His Lordship believes to be the case, that 100 Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors and Magistrates are sufficient for the discharge of all revenue and police functions in these provinces, (excluding Assam and Arrakan) they might be arranged as follows :—

1 at 700	...	...	...	...	..	700
9 „ 600	...	...	....	...	...	5,400
15 „ 500	...	...	...	..	...	7,500
20 „ 400	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
25 „ 300	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
30 „ 200	...	...	...	..	...	6,000
100						35,100
						12
						4,21,200

This would give a monthly average salary of Rupees 351 to each officer, and with increased efficiency would effect a saving of Rupees 76,200 per aunum in the present actual, and Rupees 1,02,000 per annum in the maximum cost of existing establishments. On the occurrence of a vacancy in any grade, the best man in the next lower grade, whether employed in revenue or magisterial duties might be promoted. Even if it should be necessary to employ for sometime to come the full strength of 109 officers now entertained, the extra men could all be employed in the lowest grade, and would only increase the proposed cost by Rupees 21,601, leaving still a considerable saving on the present plan. On the other hand, it is not unlikely that a better organization of the service may render it practicable to reduce its numbers still further.

15. His Lordship is aware that it would be sometime before such a scheme, as that now proposed, could be brought fully into operation; but he is of opinion that a commencement might at once be made by throwing all the Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Collectors and Abkaree Superintendents together into one graduated list, and separating them into six classes, according to merit and service, leaving the salaries of the higher ranks to be augmented as vacancies occur.

16. His Lordship therefore desires to recommend the plan above detailed to the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

I have &c.,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX NO. 388.

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal.

No. 753.

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

The 26th February, 1853.

OBSERVATION.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council observes that this is a scheme submitted by the Government of Bengal for the amalgamation, on a new system, of the salaries of the Deputy Collectors, Deputy Magistrates, and Abkaree* Superintendents under its control, with a view to placing them under a better system of promotion in order to secure higher efficiency.

The present number of these officers amounts to 109, drawing Rupees 41,450 per month, and the Deputy Collectors are promoted after certain fixed periods of service. The Government of Bengal reports that this plan works badly, and proposes to reduce the number of appointments in the Revenue, Magisterial, and Abkaree departments to 100, and to divide them into 6 classes, with a graduated scale of salary, servants rising from the lower to the higher grades, not after a fixed period of service, but as vacancies occur in the higher grades and according to merit. The cost to the state, according to the new scheme, will be Rupees 35,100 per month, shewing a considerable saving as per margin.

Present.					*Proposed.*				
1	at	700,	...	...	700	1	at	700,	 700
50	„	450,	..	..	22,500	9	„	600,	 5,400
12	„	400,	...	...	4,800	15	„	500,	 7,500
21	„	350,	..	...	7,350	20	„	400,	 8,000
9	„	300,	...	...	2,700	25	„	300,	 7,500
4	„	250,	...	.	1,000	30	„	200,	... 6,000
12	„	200,	...	...	2,400				
109					41,450	100			35,100
					12				12
Per Annum, Rs.					4,97,400	Per Annum, Rs.			4,21,200
Saving on the present actual cost,						...	...		... 76,200
Ditto, Maximum cost,						...	..		...1,02,000

Concurring with the views of the Government of Bengal, in regard to the principle of promotion, His Lordship in Council fully approves of the scheme submitted, and is pleased to sanction its immediate introduction by—(1) classifying the present incumbents according to the proposed ultimate arrangements; (2) retaining those in excess of the ultimate numbers as supernumeraries to be gradually absorbed, and (3) making up their present salaries to all incumbents, by giving each as a personal allowance the difference between his present salary, and that fixed for his grade, to cease in whole, or in part, as the case may be, on promotion to a higher grade.

* These officers, on the abolition of the Abkaree Commissionerships, will be made Deputy Collectors, and placed under the Collectors, to be employed on any duty there may be for them o do.

APPENDIX NO. 388.

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Home department for communication to the Government of Bengal with a request, that this Government may be furnished with a tabular statement of the financial result of the arrangement now sanctioned, taking into account the personal allowances to be granted, and the amount to be drawn as a temporary increase by the servants retained, in excess of the fixed ultimate number, as supernumeraries.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, the Civil Auditor, and the Sub-Treasurer.

(Signed) C. ALLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX NO. 389.

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal.

No. 193.

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated Fort William, the 13th March, 1854.

SIR,

With reference to the memos. from your office of the Nos. and dates noted in the margin, I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to forward the required tabular statement, shewing the following as the financial result of the arrangement for amalgamating the salaries of the Deputy Collectors, Abkaree Superintendents, and Deputy Magistrates, under this government on the new system sanctioned by the Government of India in the Financial department, on the 26th February, 1853 :—

No. 282 of 28th March, 1853.
" 761 of 8th August, "

	Rs.
Present pay of 100 officers, of all ranks, ...	39,220
Ditto of 3 Supernumeraries, 1 at 350 and 2 at 200 each, .	750
Proposed immediate pay, ...	34,700
Immediate reduction on fixed allowances, ...	5,270
Personal allowances, in lieu of reduced pay, ...	7,070
Increased allowance, payable until absorbed by promotion or otherwise,	1,800

2. The ultimate financial result will be as follows, when the scheme comes into full operation, and all personal allowances cease to be drawn :—

	Rs.
Present pay of 103 officers, as above, ...	39,970
Less, the allowance of the 3 Supernumeraries, ...	750
	39,220
Ultimate pay of 100 officers, of all ranks, ...	35,100
Saving per mensem, ..	4,120
or per annum Co.'s Rs	49,440

APPENDIX NO. 389.

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal.

3. It will be observed, that when the new scheme was sanctioned in February, last year, there were 109 officers of all ranks, as specified in the margin, employed at an annual cost of Rupees 4,98,000, inclusive of 2 Deputy Collectors temporarily appointed. There are now 103 officers, inclusive of 3 Supernumeraries, employed at an annual cost of Rupees 4,79,640. From the available difference between these two sums, the salaries of all the officers placed in the 2nd and 3rd classes have been raised to Rupees 500 a month, and that of Mr. Pontet, in the 2nd class, to Rupees 600. It has also afforded the means of raising the salary of one officer in the last class, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, from Rupees 150 to the minimum of Rupees 200 a month.

		Rs.
*1	Deputy Collector and Commissioner in the Sunderbuns, ...	750
50	Ditto, at 450 each, ...	22,500
9	Ditto, „ 350 „	3,150
3	Ditto, „ 250 „	750
63		27,150
4	Abkaree Superintendents, at 400 each, ...	1,600
1	Ditto, ...	350
9	Ditto, at 300 each, ...	2,700
1	Ditto, ...	250
5	Ditto, at 200 each, ...	1,000
20		5,900
8	Deputy Magistrates, at 400 each, ...	3,200
11	Ditto, „ 350 „	3,850
7	Ditto, „ 200 „	1,400
26		8,450
	Rupees	41,500

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) W. GREY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

* The salary of this officer was by an oversight mentioned in letter No. 1209, of the 23rd December, 1852, to be Rupees 700 instead of Rupees 750.

APPENDIX NO. 390.

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal

No 2242

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated Fort William, the 2nd October, 1854.

SIR,

With reference to the application, which was made in April last, for sanction to the appointment of a supernumerary Deputy Magistrate, and to the similar application which is preferred in my letter, No 2241, of this date, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to represent, for the consideration of the Supreme Government, the general want at present of subordinate officers in this Presidency, for the charge of Magisterial sub-divisions.

2 It is, no doubt, very desirable, that the number of these sub-divisions should be increased, but, at the present time, it is quite impracticable to do so, unless some addition be sanctioned to the Uncovenanted branch of the Judicial and Revenue establishments.

3 The Lieutenant Governor would request attention to the letter * addressed by the Government of Bengal in 1845, to the Supreme Government, in which it was stated that to carry out, as fully as was desirable, the reduction of the immense extent of the Magisterial jurisdictions, as then existing, it would be necessary to appoint full fifty Deputy Magistrates, and the necessity of this number was not apparently questioned, either by the Supreme Government, or by the Court of Directors, the latter authority having indeed, in noticing † the correspondence, ordered a reduction in the salary fixed for Deputy Magistrates, with express reference to the "magnitude of the establishment" of these officers proposed to be employed

4. Up to the present time only twenty-seven Deputy Magistrates appear ever to have been appointed, namely, twelve originally appointed on the passing of the Act in 1843, eleven out of the twelve who were specially sanctioned in 1845 in the correspondence above referred to, three more in 1852, sanctioned with special reference to the formation of a new Police on the Grand Trunk Road, and one specially sanctioned by the Government of India, last June, in your letter No 549

5 There are, however, at present, only twenty-six Deputy Magistrates, originally so appointed, one of the number having been recently promoted to

* No 250, dated the 5th February, 1845
† Despatch to India, No 13, of 1845

the office of Junior Magistrate of Calcutta, and his place not having been filled up in consequence of the amalgamation of the Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates, by which measure the whole number of those two classes was fixed at 100, to which number they have not yet been reduced.

6. Of the twenty-six Deputy Magistrates, twenty-one are in charge of sub-divisions, three are absent on leave, one is located at a sudder station, and one is employed on special duty, under the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

7. Up to the present time, thirty-six sub-divisions have been formed, of which (as above mentioned) twenty-one are in charge of deputy Magistrates originally so appointed; four are in charge of Uncovenanted officers, originally appointed as Deputy Collectors, and exercising both Revenue and Magisterial functions within their sub-divisions; nine are in charge of Covenanted assistants; one is in charge of a Serishtadar of a Magistrate's court, who has been appointed to act as a temporary arrangement; and one has been for some months past vacant, on account of the difficulty of finding an officer, either Covenanted or Uncovenanted, to send to it.

8. There are thus, it will be seen, already two sub-divisions without either Deputy Magistrates or Covenanted Assistants; there is a third on account of which application is made, in my separate letter of this date, for sanction to the special appointment of a Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate; there is a fourth, regarding which a report was called for some months ago, by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, in consequence of Mr. Welby Jackson's report on the district of Nuddea, and the early formation of which has been most earnestly recommended by the local authorities; there is a fifth, which the Lieutenant Governor would much desire to constitute at once, and which must certainly be established before very long, comprising the eastern quarters of Bhaugulpore, with the head quarters at Rajmehal, which place is upwards of sixty miles distant from its sudder station, Bhaugulpore; and there are, of course, many other parts of the country, where the Magistrate's jurisdictions being still of "overweening extent," it is very desirable to construct sub-divisions.*

9. In the correspondence, relating to the recent amalgamation, into one body, of the Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, and Abkaree Superintendents, noticed above, it appears to have been contemplated that the Deputy Collectors would be more extensively employed as Deputy Magistrates than they had formerly been; but the Lieutenant Governor does not see the possibility, at present, of effecting much more in that way than has been already done, so far as regards the posting of Deputy Collectors to sub-divisions. It

* Since this letter was drafted, a communication has been received from the Commissioner of the Rajshahye division, strongly recommending the formation of a sub-division to comprise the south-east corner of the Rungpore, and the north east corner of the Bogra district.

is possible that eventually the number of Deputy Collectors, required specially as such, may be susceptible of reduction, but, at the present time, there are two great measures in progress in Bengal, which engage the services of no fewer than fourteen Deputy Collectors These are the Revenue survey, and the making over land to the Railway Company. There are ten Deputy Collectors attached to the four divisions of the survey, and four attached to the office of Railway Commissioner, and an augmentation is urgently called for from both these departments, and the call must, the Lieutenant Governor believes, in both instances, be complied with.

10 While, therefore, so large a number of officers are drawn away, from the ordinary duties of the Revenue and Judicial departments, it seems to the Lieutenant Governor to be absolutely necessary, that an increase to the number of those officers should be permitted And the specific proposal, which the Lieutenant Governor would wish to submit for the favorable consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, is, that he may be allowed to appoint, from time to time, beyond the fixed number of one hundred, so many Supernumerary officers on the lowest salary fixed for the Uncovenanted, Judicial and Revenue officers, as may appear to be really needed, not, however, on any account exceeding the number specially employed in the survey, and under the Railway Commissioner There being already 102 officers employed—14 of whom, as above mentioned, are attached to the Survey and the Railway departments, the authority which is asked for would permit of the appointment of twelve more Supernumerary officers on salaries of 200 Rupees a month, but at present the Lieutenant Governor is not aware, that it would be necessary to appoint more than four or five.

I have, &c,

(Signed) W. GREY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal

1316.

APPENDIX NO. 391.

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal.

No. 1122.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TO

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Dated Fort William, the 20th October, 1854.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,242 of the 2nd Instant, bringing to the notice of the Supreme Government the general want, at present, of subordinate officers in this Presidency for the charge of Magisterial sub-divisions, and in reply to state that in accordance with the recommendation by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council authorizes the appointment from time to time of as many supernumerary officers on the lowest salary fixed for the Uncovenanted Judicial and Revenue officers, namely, Rupees 200 per mensem, as may appear to be absolutely necessary, not however on any account exceeding the number specially employed in the Survey, and under the Railway Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1318.

APPENDIX NO. 392

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal, and the North W. Provinces.
and Extra Assistants in the Punjab.

No. 5393.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Financial Department, under date the 19*th December*, 1854.

"Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial department, No. 42 of 1854, dated 11th October."

Letter from in Revenue Department, dated 25th May, 1853, *No.* 7.

Paras. 7 and 16 submit report from the Government of Bengal and Agra, upon the present system of promotion from grade to grade after fixed period of service, among the Uncovenanted servants, in the Revenue department, compared with that obtaining in the subordinate branch of the judicial service, in which a certain proportion of the whole body is employed in each grade, without any portion regulated by fixed periods of service. The proposal to apply to the Revenue department, the system in force in the Judicial department has been approved by the Government, and referred to the Financial department for report and adoption.

Letter from in Foreign Department, dated 4th March, 1854, *No.* 25.

Transmit copies of correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, respecting the employment of extra assistants and solicit the Court's sanction to the extension to the Punjab, of the system of promotion in the subordinate service, which has been adopted in Bengal.

2. The principle of the alteration, which you have introduced in the organization of the Uncovenanted Revenue service, is the substitution of promotion by merit, for promotion by seniority. This is entirely in accordance with our sentiments, and we have little doubt that the Public service will derive benefit from the change. We understand, that the Government of Bengal propose to classify the Revenue establishment, as stated in the margin, and that financially there is reason to anticipate from the new system a considerable saving, the ultimate annual decrease being stated for Bengal alone, at Rupees 76,200,* as compared with the present actual cost, and at Rupees 10,2,000,† as compared with the maximum cost of existing establishments, *i. e*; after allowing for the eventual promotion of those now employed.

3. Your proceedings have our cordial approval, and we desire that, unless special reasons to the contrary exist, the same rules of promotion be introduced in the extra-Regulation Provinces. We sanction the introduction of the new system in the Punjab, as well as in Bengal, and the North Western Provinces, agreeably to your recommendation, but considering the scale of salaries, which agreeably to your recommendation, but considering the scale of salaries, which the class of servants referred to, have hitherto received in the Punjab, and the standard, which we have approved in our letter to your address, of the 28th of June last, we are opinion that the following scale will be more suitable for that branch of the service :—

		Per Mensem.
1	Extra Assistant at Rupees,	600
18	Ditto „ „	400
25	Ditto „ „	250
48		

					Rs.
* 1	at 700,	...	...	...	700
9	„ 600,	...	.	.	5,400
15	„ 500,	..	..		7,500
20	„ 400,			..	8,000
25	„ 300,	...		...	7,500
30	„ 200,	.	..	.	6,000
100				Per month	35,100
				Per Annum	4,21,200

	Rs.
† Present actual cost per annum,	4,97,400
Cost of proposed system per annum,	4,21,200
Saving Rupees	76,200
Ultimate maximum cost of the present system per annum Rupees,	5,23,200
Cost of proposed system per annum,	4,21,200
Saving Rupees,	1,02,000

APPENDIX NO. 392

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal, and the North W Provinces and other Assistants in the Punjab.

The establishment is to be brought to this standard as vacancies occur The number, we must observe, is large as compared with the number of districts, (27), and we trust that attention will be paid to the duty of diminishing the establishment, as early and to such extent as the public service will admit of

ORDER —Ordered, that a copy of these paras. be transmitted respectively to the Home and Foreign departments with advertence to the papers noted in the margin, having reference to paras 7 to 16 of Home (Revenue) Letter to the Honorable Court, No 7, dated the 25th May, 1853, and to letter, No 25, from the Foreign department to the same authority, dated the 4th March, 1854, the attention of the Foreign department being drawn particularly to the remarks of the Honorable Court in para. 3, that unless special reasons to the contrary exist the same rules of promotion be introduced in the extra-Regulation Provinces, in respect to Uncovenanted servants in the Revenue department, as these now sanctioned by the Honorable Court in the Punjab, as well as in Bengal, and the North Western Provinces

(A True Extract)

(Signed) C ALLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India

APPENDIX NO. 393.

District Police of Bengal.

No. 774.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO

The Secretary to the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated Fort William, 30th April, 1855.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to submit for the consideration of the Supreme Government, the following propositions, for the improvement of the mofussil Police in these provinces.

2. Two considerable defects in the Police of Bengal are, 1*st.*—The unsatisfactory footing on which the village watchmen are now maintained, and 2*nd.*—The deficient number and inadequate pay of the regular Police.

3. With regard to the village watch, local investigations have been in progress during the past cold weather, the results of which will be communicated hereafter to the Supreme Government.

4. With regard to the regular Police, I am now desired to submit the following statements and suggestions.

5. Up to the year 1843, the Police darogahs, throughout the Lower Provinces, received salaries varying from Rupees 100 to Rupees 15 a month; out of 508 officers of this class, 490 drew salaries of Rupees 30 a month and under, and of these no less than 375 received only Rupees 25 a month.

6. In 1843, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, Mr. W. W. Bird, proposed to the Government of India to raise the salaries of the darogahs in the following manner, namely, 25 to receive Rupees 100 a month each, 50 to receive Rupees 75, 100 to receive Rupees 50, and the remaining 333 to receive Rupees 25. This proposal was calculated to involve an additional annual cost of Rupees 74,371, and thus it was observed: "a commencement would be made "at comparatively little expense to supply those incentives to good conduct "in the Police, without which any improvement in the existing system has "been found to be utterly unattainable."

7. The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India, and its immediate introduction authorized. It was at the same time observed that while the President in Council "admits* the inadequacy of the existing rate of "pay of darogahs, and the necessity for removing, as much as possible, so

* Mr. Secretary Davidson's letter of the 31st May, 1843.

"evident a cause of corruption amongst this class of Police officers, by render-
"ing their remuneration equal to their decent support, and by opening to
"them the reward of good service in advancement or promotion, he is very
"desirous that the principle of the arrangement should *be carried still further,*
"*not only in respect to darogahs, but to other classes of Police officers,* and the
"Government will be prepared to approve the extension of the measure, if in due
"time it is found that the arrangement now sanctioned has tended to raise the
"character, and insure the usefulness, of those whom it is intended to effect."

8. The Hon'ble Court fully approved of the principle of increasing the pay of the Police darogahs, and desired that it might be at once carried out to the full extent previously recommended by the Police Committee in their report of 1838, namely, that there should be 50 darogahs on Rupees 100, 100 on Rupees 75, and the whole of the remainder on Rupees 50 each.

9. This extended measure, providing for 527 darogahs as shewn in the margin, was accordingly carried out at an increased annual expense of Rupees 2,13,871-9, and the establishment as then revised has been in force ever since.

On Rupees	100	75	50	Total
Regulation Provinces	44	88	337	469
Arrakan, ...	1	2	10	13
Assam, ...	3	6	15	24
S. W. Frontier,	2	4	12	18
Cachar, ...	0	0	3	3
	50	100	377	527

10. As regards the "other classes of Police officers," referred to in the despatch of the Supreme Government of 1843, no steps have up to this time been taken to improve their position. Of such officers, the most important are these termed respectively *mohurrirs* and *jemadars,* one or more of whom is attached to each thannah in addition to the darogah. The pay of the mohurrir is rarely more than 8 Rupees a month, and often less, and that of the jemadar is about the same, though sometimes as low as 4 Rupees. These officers are employed to assist the darogah, and are vested by law with the same powers as that officer, exercising them either in the darogah's absence from the thannah, or when deputed by the darogah on special duty, or when placed by the Magistrate in charge of an independent jurisdiction.

11. It cannot fail to be perceived, that if a salary of Rupees 25 was insufficient to secure the services of respectable and honest men as darogahs, a salary of Rupees 8 a month (which is somewhat above the average) must be still more insufficient to secure the services of honest men as mohurrirs and jemadars.

12. The position of these officers was brought specially to the notice of Government in 1853, in connection with a very striking case in which 3 persons who had been sentenced for dacoity by the Sudder Court in 1851 to 12 years' imprisonment, were subsequently proved to be altogether innocent of the charge. When the innocence of the convicted men was brought to the notice of Government, the case was referred to the Sudder Court for report, and the following is

an extract from Mr. J. R. Colvin's minute, from which it will be seen that the cruel injustice which was inflicted upon these innocent men, and from the full measure of which they were saved only by the merest accident was believed to be mainly, owing to the misconduct of the jemadar employed to conduct the enquiry.

13. "The best security," Mr. Colvin observed, "we can have for the correct "and safe administration of justice, is in the doing all that gives reasonable "hope of success towards employing an *honest Police* for the instituting of "enquiries, and collecting evidence, in regard to crimes committed. It cannot "be too often or too earnestly impressed upon the Government that it is not "only the pay of the darogah of a thannah that should be made sufficient "for respectability. The mohurrirs and jemadars, who are, and must be daily "employed (as in this case) with independent powers, are *excessively* under "paid. Mr. Wauchope notices that the investigation in the present instance "was held by a jemadar receiving 6 Rupees per mensem. It cannot be matter "of surprise that parties so paid, and exercising such great authority, under "very little practical check, should be found to be open to temptation, and to "lend themselves, as there is every ground to fear has been done here, to the "gratification of private malice."

14. The above extract was forwarded by order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to the late Superintendent of Police, with a view to his reporting as to what measures he would recommend, so that the investigation of all heinous crimes might invariably be conducted by an officer of the rank and pay of a darogah.

15. Mr. Dampier's answer was briefly as follows, and the correctness of it cannot be impugned:—"I know of no method," he said, "which can be devised "by which the investigation of heinous crimes may not, under any circum-"stances, be entrusted to an officer below the rank and pay of a darogah, "excepting by a very great addition to the number of those officers."

16. Mr. Dampier, it is to be observed, has on other occasions expressed his opinion as to the necessity of raising the pay of the mohurrirs and jemadars, both as a measure of policy and of justice. Appended to this letter will be found extracts from his reports on this subject. Mr. Mills likewise, than whom there is no one whose opinion on the subject is entitled to greater consideration and respect, has thus referred to the matter in one of his circuit reports:—"The whole Police system needs a change, but to remodel it effec-"tually a considerable outlay and increase of expenditure must first be assented "to by Government, and until that be done, it is useless to occupy space "with a description of the reforms which should be introduced. In the "present system there is one great and striking anomaly:—The pay of a "darogah ranges from Rupees 100 to Rupees 50, and that of a mohurrir, who "holds almost as many local investigations into crimes as the darogah does,

"and performs other equally responsible duties, is only Rupees 8 per month. "I think that the Police mohurrirs' pay should be raised at once to Rupees 20, "and the jemadars to Rupees 12 per month.

17. In addition to what is urged above, the Lieutenant Governor desires me to observe, that another consideration has arisen of late years to which almost every officer who has been connected with the Police administration has called the attention of Government.

18. The expediency of selecting an increased number of our native officials from among persons educated in English schools and colleges, is now recognized, and to a certain extent acted on.

19 As regards the Police department, Mr. Dampier issued a circular in May and June, 1850, calling upon the Magistrates of Bengal proper, to encourage men of education to come forward as candidates for Police employ, and to address the heads of the different colleges and schools for the purpose of obtaining the names of candidates. In the course of last year, a return was called for of the results of the above circular, and the replies of several Commissioners on the subject have been received.

20. These officers are unanimous in opinion as to the result of the attempt, namely, that although the Magistrates would be very glad uniformly to employ educated natives as darogahs, from the greatly increased degree of confidence which they would have in their integrity, as compared with the old class of darogahs, and, eventually also in their ability and competence, as they should have gained sufficient experience, yet that it is impossible, except in very rare and special cases, to appoint men to darogahships, who have had no previous training at all in Police duties, in the lower and less responsible grades; and that they cannot find educated men who are willing to accept the appointments of mohurrir or jemadar, even with a specific promise of early promotion to darogahships, so long as the pay of those appointments is what it is at present.

21 It certainly seems to the Lieutenant Governor, that it is impossible to expect that young men, who have passed several years in acquiring, frequently at considerable expense, the high class education given at our English schools and colleges, should accept the position of mohurrirs and jemadars, as these appointments are paid at present, not only because the allowance is inadequate to provide them with the merest necessaries, but because these appointments will not be held in respect by their countrymen, whatever the character of the incumbents, so long as the low pay must perpetually give rise to the suspicion of its being eked out by dishonesty and corruption.

22. The other alternative, that of appointing educated men at once to the post of darogah has, it appears from the Commissioner's reports on this

subject, been frequently tried, but even under the ablest Magistrates has been found not to answer, except in very rare cases of remarkable ability.

23. The majority of the Commissioners have recommended that a salary of Rupees 30 a month should be paid to the thannah mohurrir, a somewhat lower rate being paid to the jemadars.

24. With a view to determine the lowest rate of pay, which it is proper to assign to the class whose services it is desired to obtain for these important duties, an estimate is annexed in the margin of the actual expenses which it is believed that a native officer of the class and position referred to must absolutely incur. This estimate, it will be observed, leaves out of a salary of Rupees 30 a month little or nothing for the support of his family, and as some of the items specified are *below* what would be necessary in many localities, it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that the salary of a Police mohurrir should not at all events fall below, and probably ought in some cases to exceed Rupees 30 a month. The Lieutenant Governor would recommend, that there should be three rates of pay for mohurrirs, namely, Rupees 30, 35 and 40 a month.

Food for himself and 2 servants at the very lowest scale, ...	10	0	0
A cook, ...	3	0	0
A man to fetch the bazar, look after his clothes, &c., ...	2	0	0
Cothes, &c., ...	2	0	0
Washing, barber, pâns, &c., ...	1	12	0
Rent (average) of lodgings, ...	1	4	0
Travelling expenses in moving about the interior of his thannah jurisdiction (for which he receives no allowance)	5	0	0
Total	25	0	0

*This is based on an actual estimate of the cost of the several items of expense on this head incurred by natives of the class referred to.

25. The number of mohurrirs now employed on each grade of salary in the regulation and non-regulation provinces under this Government is given in the margin. It will be seen that out of the 522 officers of this class in the regulation provinces, no fewer than 485, or nearly 93 per cent., draw salaries of Rupees 8 a month and under.

MOHURRIRS.

Regulation Provinces.

1	at 20	20	0	0
6	„ 18	108	0	0
1	„ 16	16	0	0
6	„ 15	90	0	0
3	„ 12-5-4	37	0	0
2	„ 12	24	0	0
16	„ 10	160	0	0
2	„ 8-5-9	16	11	6
193	„ 8	1,544	0	0
20	„ 7-8	150	0	0
2	„ 7-5	14	10	0
267	„ 7	1,869	0	0
2	„ 6	12	0	0
1	„ 5	5	0	0
522		4,066	5	6

Non-Regulation Provinces.

10	at 20	200	0	0
1	„ 16	16	0	0
7	„ 15	105	0	0
19	„ 12	228	0	0
29	„ 10	290	0	0
5	„ 8	40	0	0
8	„ 7	56	0	0
21	„ 6	126	0	0
5	„ 5	25	0	0
105		1,086	0	0
627	persons monthly, ...	5,152	5	6
				12
	Annual Rupees	61,828	2	0

26. The present annual expenditure on account of salaries of these officers for the regulation provinces only is Rupees 48,796. To raise their pay in the following manner, namely, one-fourth to 40 Rupees a month, one-fourth to 35 Rupees a month, and the remaining two-fourths to Rupees 30 a month, would involve an annual increase of Rupees 1,62,524, or total expenditure of Rupees 2,11,320. To raise the pay of these officers in the same manner in *both* regulation and non-regulation provinces would increase the annual expenditure from Rupees 61,828 to Rupees 2,53,800, being an increase of Rupees 1,91,971.

27. The number of jemadars now employed in each grade of salary is shewn in the margin, out of 783 officers of this class 702 draw salaries of Rupees 8 and under. The annual cost of this force is Rupees 74,420.

JEMADARS.

Regulation Provinces.

1	at 14	14	0	0
4	„ 12	48	0	0
7	„ 10	70	0	0
15	„ 8-5-9	125	6	3
2	„ 8-5-8	16	11	4
1	„ 8-5	8	5	0
534	„ 8	4,280	0	0
1	„ 7-8	7	8	0
39	„ 7	273	0	0
2	„ 6-4-4	12	8	8
73	„ 6	438	0	0
1	„ 5	5	0	0
1	„ 4	4	0	0
682		5,302	7	3

Non-Regulation Provinces.

2	at 15	30	0	0
13	„ 12	156	0	0
36	„ 10	360	0	0
26	„ 8	208	0	0
1	„ 7	7	0	0
18	„ 6	108	0	0
1	„ 5-3-7	5	3	7
5	„ 5	25	0	0
102		899	3	7
784	persons monthly,	6,201	10	10
				12
	Annual Rupees, ...	74,420	2	0

28. The extent to which the pay of Police jemadars should be raised, must depend upon the settlement of the following questions: 1*st.*—From what class are they to be appointed, and 2*ndly.*—What are to be their duties.

29. The Commissioner of Rajshahye has recommended that the officers from whom it is desired to recruit the body of darogahs, should all in the first instance be appointed to the grade of jemadars, and subsequently promoted to the grades of mohurrir and darogah. The Lieutenant Governor, however, thinks that this proposal is unadvisable, as it would deprive the *burkundauze* class, as a rule, of all hopes of bettering their position, and therefore of that incentive to integrity and exertion which is at present so much needed. If the burkundauzes have promotion to look forward to, they will be efficient instead of inefficient, and will be well content while waiting for it, to receive a lower rate of pay than they otherwise would be satisfied with, and will be less likely to resort to corrupt sources of gain.

30. The mohurrirships will, I am to observe, form a sufficiently large school for the darogahs; and the only material question is whether darogahs and mohurrirs, without the aid of the jemadars, will be sufficient for the higher and more responsible duty of holding investigations.

31. The Lieutenant Governor considers that they will be amply sufficient for the investigation of all cases of a serious character, and that as regards cases of secondary importance, jemadars drawn from the burkundauze class, and receiving a salary of 10 to 20 Rupees a month, may safely be trusted to conduct the necessary enquiries. The jemadar's duty, however, as a general rule, ought not to be of this description, and his position requires rather the possession of a natural sagacity, conjoined with bodily energy and courage, than an education of any higher order.

32. The Lieutenant Governor would recommend that the jemadars should likewise be divided into three ranks, in the same proportions as that proposed for the mohurrirs; salaries of 10 Rupees, 15 Rupees, 20 Rupees a month being assigned to each rank. The Lieutenant Governor does not consider 20 Rupees a month to be too high a rate of salary to assign to a small number of

this class of officers, because it is obvious that if the increase to the salaries of the mohurrirs shall receive the effect of inducing a superior class of persons to take office in that grade, it will become a thing of almost impossible occurrence that a jemadar, originally a burkundauze, should ever rise to be a darogah. If the proposed increase should be extended to both the regulation and the non-regulation provinces, the annual expenditure on this account would be Rupees 1,29,060, being an increase of Rupees 54,639-14.

33. But however great the importance of the measures above recommended, the Lieutenant Governor attaches little less importance to the improvement of the character of the ordinary constabulary, the Police burkundauzes. The presence of the jemadars and mohurrirs in the interior of their Police jurisdiction is at most exceptional, but the burkundauzes are *every where* constantly moving over the whole of their thannah circle, so that acts of oppression or extortion on their part are felt in every homestead. Their power for evil, though on a smaller scale than that of the higher grades, is more extended in its range.

34. With the stimulus to good conduct which the hope of promotion to properly paid jemadarships will open to them, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that it will be sufficient to raise one-half of the whole number of burkundauzes above 4 Rupees a month but he would have none under that amount. He would propose to pay one-fourth of the whole number at the rate of 6 Rupees a month, and one-fourth at the rate of 5 Rupees a month, the remainder receiving 4 Rupees a month.

35. This rate of pay will be enough to enable a man of honest intentions to be honest. And there are no doubt certain emoluments which these men will always receive in addition to their pay, and which involve no actual corruption or dishonesty, such as presents at marriages, festivals, and the like, which may be reasonably taken into account in estimating the pay which they should receive.

BURKUNDAUZES.

Regulation Provinces.

58	at	5	290	0	0
24	"	4-8	108	0	0
7421	"	4	29,684	0	0
298	"	3-8	1,043	0	0
51	"	3	153	0	0
7852			31,278	0	0

Non-Regulation Provinces.

5	at	6	30	0	0
354	"	5-8	1,947	0	0
160	"	5	800	0	0
325	"	4	1,300	0	0
298	"	3	894	0	0
67	"	2-8	167	8	0
16	"	2	32	0	0
1225			5,170	8	0
9077		Total, ...	36,448	8	0
		Annual Rs.	4,37,382	0	0

36. The total number of Police burkundauzes and their present scale of pay is shewn in the margin. The annual cost of maintaining these 9,077 persons is now 4,37,382. If one-fourth of the whole number be paid at the rate of 6 Rupees a month, one-fourth at the rate of 5 Rupees and the remaining two-fourths at 4 Rupees a month, the total annual increase of expense in both the regulation and non-regulation provinces will be Rupees 91,998 per annum.

APPENDIX NO. 393

District Police of Bengal.

37. The following table exhibits the financial result of the different changes proposed —

	Present scale per Annum.			Proposed scale per Annum.			Increase per Annum		
MOHURRIRS.									
In the Regulation Provinces, .	48,796	2	0	2,11,320	0	0	1,62,523	2	0
„ Non-Regulation Provinces,	13,032	0	0	42,480	0	0	29,448	0	0
Total, ...	61,828	2	0	2,53,800	0	0	1,91,971	2	0
JEMADARS.									
In the Regulation Provinces, ..	63,627	7	0	1,12,320	0	0	48,690	9	0
„ Non-Regulation Provinces,	10,790	11	0	16,740	0	0	5,949	5	0
Total, ..	74,420	2	0	1,29,060	0	0	54,639	14	0
BURKUNDAUZES									
In the Regulation Provinces,	3,75,336	0	0	4,59,564	0	0	84,228	0	0
„ Non-Regulation Provinces,	62,046	0	0	69,816	0	0	7,770	0	0
Total, ..	4,37,382	0	0	5,29,380	0	0	91,998	0	0
Grand Total,	5,73,630	4	0	9,12,240	0	0	3,38,609	0	0

38. The outlay involved in these changes is doubtless considerable, and it is not to be concealed that it cannot be looked upon as a final outlay, for our Police establishment in the Lower Provinces is not only ill paid, but it is also even now numerically weaker than it should be, and it cannot but be supposed that, as trade and civilization expand themselves throughout these provinces, covering them with lines of communication, and giving birth to a busy, energetic race of people, larger measures will be needed for the protection of property and the preservation of good order, than now exist. Already this has been practically illustrated in the Police establishments, which it was found necessary to place upon the great trunk road.

39. The immediate object of the outlay now proposed is to remove what has hitherto been a standing reproach of Indian administration in Bengal, and the Lieutenant Governor would urge the matter upon the attention of the Supreme Government, with an expression of earnest hope that a public measure, which is, in his opinion, surpassed by *no other* in importance, may be recommended to the Honorable Court. The inadequate payment of the subordinate officers of Police was one of the matters, it may be remarked, which formed the subject of investigation before the late Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the Charter Act of 1834.

I have, &c,

W. GREY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX N° 394

Magistrates and Collectors in the North-West Provinces.

No. 100.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

Dated Fort-William, the 4th December, 1854.

HONORABLE SIRS,

In recently considering the proposed re-adjustment of the salaries received by District Officers in the Punjab, which formed the subject of our letter to your Hon'ble Court, No. 93, dated 18th October last, the question of reducing and equalizing the allowances of the Magistrates and Collectors in the Upper and Lower Provinces forced itself on our attention, and the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces was solicited on the subject.

Letter to Secretary, North Western Provinces, dated 1st September 1854, No 3,901
From Ditto, dated 21st October, 1854, No 2,141 A.

2. We transmit herewith a copy of the reply received from the Secretary, North-Western Provinces, communicating His Honor's concurrence in the propriety of the proposed change, and we, accordingly, beg to recommend that the allowances of the Magistrate and Collector in the North-West Provinces be reduced prospectively to 24,000 rupees per annum. The amount at which it has been proposed to fix the salary of the same office in Bengal.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

DALHOUSIE,
J. DORIN,
J. LOW,
J. P. GRANT,
B. PEACOCK.

Sanders, Cones and Co, Types, No. 23, Loll Bazar

1330

APPENDIX No.....395.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Joint Magistrates in N. W. Provinces.

No. 464 A. of 1856.

From WILLIAM MUIR, *Esquire,*

Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces.

To HENRY RICKETTS, *Esquire,*

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

Dated, Head Quarters, Nynee Tal, the 13th May, 1856.

Judicial Revenue

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 69, dated the 3rd Instant, requesting information relative to the location of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates in the Mofussil, and to state in reply, that there are no discussions on the subject on the records of this Government.

2. A scheme for posting Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at Stations in the interior of their Districts, was declared and partly carried into effect, while the Government of these Provinces was administered by Lord Ellenborough, and, subsequently, for a short period, by Mr. Clerk.

3. But, on Mr. Thomason's assumption of the Government, the Officers so deputed were re called to the Sudder Stations. It was thought by Mr. Thomason, and the present Lieutenant Governor coincides in the view, that unity of control, and vigour of administration, are best secured by the concentration of all the Covenanted Officers, as well as of the Deputy Collectors, appointed under Regulation IX 1833, at the Sudder Station. The Services of Tehseeldars in the Interior, are an important aid available to this Government, for every purpose of local inquiry and administration. The Tehseeldars are every where vested with powers as Officers of Police, or Chief Thannadars, under the provisions of Regulation XI 1831, and Act XVI 1854. And I am desired to annex, copy of a letter to the Legislative Member of Council for these Provinces, on the subject of enabling the Government to vest both Tehseeldars and Moonsiffs with the ordinary Criminal powers of Assistant Magistrates.

4. There are a few exceptional cases where local circumstances require the location of a presiding Officer in the interior of the District. Thus Mr. Hogg, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Banda, is at present Stationed at Firohan, where Sudder Khan, the Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, had for some time before been posted.

5. A Joint Magistrate, and a Deputy Collector is also posted at Pilibheet, in the Bareilly District.

APPENDIX No 395

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Joint Magistrates, in N. W. Provinces.

Joint Magistrates, N W Provinces.

6. A Joint Magistrate and a Deputy Collector, is Stationed at Etah, with a jurisdiction consisting of parts of Budaon, Furruckabad, and Mynpoory But this will shortly be constituted a separate District, as it has, in fact, for some time, been.

7. Under these circumstances, it is presumed that the Memo., referred to in your 2nd para·, will not be required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

W. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces

Head Quarters,
Nynee Tal,
The 13th May, 1856.

APPENDIX No..... 396.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Joint Magistrates in N. W. Provinces.

No. 522 A of 1856.

From C. B. THORNHILL, *Esquire,*

Officiating Secretary to the Government of the N. W. P.

To HENRY RICKETTS, *Esquire,*

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments, Nynee Tal.

Dated, Head Quarters, Nynee Tal, the 23rd May, 1856.

General Department.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 127, of the 15th Instant, I am directed to inform you, that hath grades of Joint Magistrate are vested with the full powers of Magistrate and Collector, which they exercise in Subordination to the Magistrate and Collector of the District in which they are employed, upon the principles enjoined in the Circular of the 25th May, 1854, No. 745 A.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

C. B. THORNHILL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government, N. W. P.

Head Quarters, Nynee Tal, The 23rd May, 1856.

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APPENDIX No. 396.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Joint Magistrates, in N. W. Provinces.

Joint Magistrates, N. W. Provinces.

(Copy.)

No. 745 A of 1854.

CIRCULAR

From WILLIAM MUIR, *Esquire*,

Secretary to Government of the N. W. Provinces.

To COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

Dated, Nynee Tal, the 25th May, 1854.

Judicial Department.

SIR,

All the replies to the Circular Order No. 155 A, dated 29th November 1853, having now been received, and laid before the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, I am directed, with reference to the information contained in them, to communicate the following observations.

2. The returns do not uniformly show, in a distinct manner, what it was the main object of the Circular Order to learn, viz. how the Magistrate and Collector in each District, distributes the various duties of his Office among the several Officers Subordinate to him, and the amount of duty performed respectively by himself, and them.

3. The practice, in regard to the distribution of the duties, appears to vary in different Districts, according to the particular veiws, or preference for particular portions of business, on the part of the superior Officer.

4. In some cases, he arranges the District into Sub-Divisions, placing each of his Subordinate Officers in immediate control of one such Sub-Division, including the performance of all duties, whether in the Criminal or Revenue Department, connected with it, and retaining in his own hands one of the Sub-Divisions, together with the nomination and removal of the higher Native Officers, and the general supervision and control, of the business of all kinds, transacted throughout the District

5. In other cases, the Magistrate and Collector keeps the whole District in his own hands, referring only individual cases as they arise, and, as he thinks fit, to his Subordinate Officers.

6. In others, again, he reserves to himself almost exclusively the Revenue business of his Office, and makes over, practically, the charge of the Police, and of the duties connected with it, to his Joint Magistrate.

7. The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion, that the system of administration, in so important a respect as that now under consideration, should be regulated on an authorized and consistent plan; and that, which he would desire to be followed in all Districts, is the first of those above mentioned, which, while it admits and requires an effective responsibility on the part

Joint Magistrates, N. W. Provinces

of the Superior Officer, provides also, for the whole time and attention of one Subordinate Officer being given to a Sub-Division of convenient extent, in the administration of which, he will have the best training for the performance of every class of duty arising in the management of a District, in whatever department.

8. On a plan of administration and control, such as is above approved and enjoined, His Honor is especially desirous that it should be understood, that the personal responsibility of the Magistrate, in regard to the general direction of the Police, to the tracing the perpetrators of every serious crime, and to the exact and complete preparation of commitments for trial, will be held to be as strong, as that for the due discharge of the Revenue duties of the Joint Office of Magistrate and Collector.

9. In every important Police case, the Magistrate should follow closely, the course of enquiry held by his Subordinate Officers—in all the Sub-Divisions, and before the commitment is submitted for trial, he should carefully examine the proceedings, and see that all necessary parts of the evidence have been thoroughly sifted, and are regularly and clearly exhibited for the determination of the Sessions Court.

10. You are requested to forward the accompanying printed copies of these Orders, for the information and guidance of the Magistrates and Collectors within your Division.

I have &c.

(Signed.) W. MUIR,

Secretary to Government of the N. W. Provinces.

Nynee Tal,
The 25th May 1854.

APPENDIX NO. 397.

Deputy Collectors in the North Western Provinces.

No. 1064.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Financial Department, under date the 22nd April, 1853

Home Department to Government of North Western Porvinces, No 706 dated 3rd Sept 1852 Government of North Western Provinces to Home Department, No 300 A dated 22nd February, 1852, with enclosures.

Read an Extract from the Proceedings of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, No. 273, dated the 18th ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders copy of the correspondence, noted in the margin* relative to the introduction of a better system of promotion than that which has hitherto existed among the Deputy Collectors, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the North Western Provinces.

RESOLUTION.—In September 1852, this Government requested the Government of the North Western Provinces, to report on the advantages, or otherwise, of the system of promotion of Deputy Collectors, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in those provinces from grade to grade, after fixed periods of service, compared with that which obtains in the subordinate branch of the Judicial service, in which a certain proportion of the whole body is employed in each class, and in which there is no regulated promotion after fixed periods of service.

In reply the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor recommended† the assimilation of the Revenue, Civil and Judicial departments, to give effect to which he proposes for adoption the scheme noted in the margin, under the three following rules:—*1st.* To place the two Deputy Collectors, who now draw Rupees 450 salary, and 200 personal allowance, in the first class of 600, the extra 50 being considered personal.—*2nd.* Present incumbents in the 2nd and 3rd grades to be governed by the existing rule of promotion, and to receive no higher salaries than those therein prescribed till the total charge, exclusive of personal allowance, is reduced to the ultimate estimate of Rupees 17,050 per mensem.—*3rd.* The new system to have full and immediate force in respect to appointments prospectively made.

Deputy Collectors Present scale.	Deputy Collectors Proposed scale.	Judicial scale.
27 at 150	8 at 600	6 Principal Sudder Ameens, at .. 600
10 „ ... 350	20 „ .. 400	15 (2nd do) „ 400
8 „ 250	17 „ .. . 250	13 Sudder Ameens, at 250
45 Total, 18,050	45 Total,.. 17,050	34
Average (with personal allowance of 400) 401 1 10	Average, 378 8 0	Average, 377 15 0

* Home Department to Government of North Western Provinces, 3rd September, 1852

† Government of North Western Provinces to Home Department, 22nd February 1853.

APPENDIX NO. 397.

Deputy Collectors in the North Western Provinces.

On this report, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council in the Home department, observes *—"The proposal of the Honorable the Lieutenant "Governor in effect provides for the introduction into the North Western Pro-"vinces of a similar system of gradation and salaries of Deputy Collectors, to "that which has already been adopted in Bengal. There seems, therefore, to "His Lordship in Council no objection to the approval of this part of the pro-"ject in the same manner as the Bengal proposal has already been approved. "But as the strict operation of these rules would make promotion to the salary "proposed for the new 1st grade Rupees 600, almost hopeless to those now in "the existing 1st grade, of which the salary is Rupees 450, the Lieutenant "Governor proposes, that authority should be given to relax the rules, by allow-"ing occasional recommendations being made for the promotion of deserving "officers to the higher salary of Rupees 600 after completing fifteen years' service "as Deputy Collectors, and five years in the 1st grade; the excess, or Rupees 150, "being considered personal, till the total is reduced to the required amount."

"The orders† of the Honorable the Court of Directors on the subject of "the grant of personal allowances are most stringent, and in a case lately "referred to them by the Bengal Government, the Court distinctly recorded "their objection to the increase of the salaries of even admittedly meritorious "officers, beyond the usual pay of the class to which they belong. Under these "circumstances the Governor General in Council considers that this part of "the Lieutenant Governor's proposal is inadmissible."

Reviewing the proposition in the Financial Department, His Lordship in Council observes that there can be no doubt of the superiority of the revised system, now submitted over the existing one, and that the scale of salaries is reasonable.

The cases of old and deserving servants, whose promotion may be delayed very long under the new system, can be treated specially as they occur.

A True Extract.

(Signed) C. ALLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

* Home Department, 18th March, 1853.

† Financial Despatch, No. 7 of 1850, dated 20th February.

APPENDIX No. 398.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

(Copy.)

No. 687.

From R. TEMPLE, *Esquire,*

Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

To G. F. EDMONSTONE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Department,

Fort William,

Dated Lahore, 1*st August,* 1854.

General Department.

SIR,

I am directed to submit various proposals, relating to the adjustment of Salaries of Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners, serving in the Punjab, to which the Chief Commissioner would solicit the favorable consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council. Before detailing the scheme itself, I am instructed to offer the following reasons, which have actuated the Chief Commissioner in proposing it.

2. Perhaps no class of Officers in India have to perform duties more diverse, and complicated, than those which devolve on the Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners, in the Punjab. Besides superintending, or administering, all those branches of Civil work, which in older Provinces are allotted to two or more Departments, they must carry out numerous important, and interesting, experiments, relating to the improvement of the country, which demand varied acquirements, and discursive energies. To be successful, these administrators must, in their several grades, exhibit not only force of character, but they should also possess, if possible, a ripe experience. Indeed, that practice which can alone give the requisite facility of despatching affairs, is specially necessary for Officers who have so many things to do, that they must know their work throughout, if they are to avoid arrears; for they can have but little time for reflection, and none whatever for study. It is, therefore, of importance, to obtain, in the first instance, such men as may make good Officers, and when these Officers become accomplished in their duties, then, to retain them in their respective spheres, by reasonable and adequate inducements.

Now, of the two elements in the Punjab Service, it may be presumed, (the field of selection being wide,) that the Military Officers do fairly represent the talent of the army. And, owing to the superiority of Civil, over Regimental emoluments, the Services of a Military Officer can generally be retained in the Punjab, until he either rises to a Commissionership, or obtains the command of his Regiment.

4. But the case appears to stand differently in regard to the Civilians. With them too, the hope of advancement in a new Province, incites many promising young men to apply for appointments in the Punjab. This circumstance, and also the pains taken in selection, doubtless attract a fair proportion of the rising merit of the Service. But when such Officers are promoted to the charge of Districts, when after several years they begin to add judgment to zeal, and knowledge to ability,—then furlough time comes round, and they leave the Punjab, perhaps not to rejoin it. Upon their return from furlough, they are usually re-attached to their respective Presidencies. Several Officers, ornaments of the Punjab Service, might be named, who have left the Province in this manner, and others who are leaving, or will leave, unless, in the meantime, some change be effected. Thus it is, that the supervising authorities from the loss of their finished workmen, must always be operating with raw material. At one time, the Agra Presidency was supposed to serve as a training School for new countries like the Punjab. In a few years the case will be in some measure reversed. For Officers will be bringing to the administration of Hindoostan, the habits of business, and the valuable experience, which they had acquired in the Punjab.

5. The cause of this lies in the inadequacy of the Salaries after a certain period of Service. For the first ten years, the Punjab offers advantages more than equal to those enjoyed elsewhere. Within this period, men rapidly rise to 700, 1,000, 1,200, and even 1,500 Rupees per mensem. But this last step gained, advancement appears to cease for several years. Commissionerships do not often fall vacant for Civilians, as two, or even three, out of the seven Divisions, are generally entrusted to Military Officers—and, under the present system, many Deputy Commissioners on 1,500 Rupees, might wait perhaps for ten years, before they could obtain their Commissionerships. While, in the meantime, their contemporaries in the N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, might be drawing 2,250, or 2,500 Rupees, per mensem.

6. On the other hand, while a Civilian, returning to the Punjab after ten years' Service, and three years furlough, and with a standing of 13 years, has no prospect beyond a District on 1,500 Rupees; yet a Civilian, under similar circumstances, returning to the N. W. Provinces, may hope to become a Magistrate and Collector within two years, on Rs. 2250, then a Judge on 2,500 Rupees, and, after that, a Commissioner on 3,166 Rs. or perhaps a Member of the Sudder Board, or Judge of the Sudder Court, on still higher allowances. Several able Punjab Civilians have recently been re-attached after furlough to the N. W. Provinces, and appointed Magistrates, and Collectors, who, if they had returned to the Punjab, would only have become Deputy Commissioners on 1,500 Rupees.

7. Again, the number of Districts in the Punjab being 27, is nearly equal to that of the N. W. Province Districts, being 30. The superior appointments in the Punjab, are, about 11 Deputy Commissionerships on 1,500 Rs. per

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

mensem each, 7 Commissionerships on 2,750 Rs. each, 2 Principal Commissionerships on 3,500 Rs. each, and one Secretariat on 2,500 Rupees, or less. For comparison's take the superior appointments in the N. W. Provinces may be thus enumerated (see Civil Auditor's Manual). There are 30 Magistrate and Collectorships on 2,250 Rupees each, 20 Judgeships on Rs. 2,500 each, 6 Commissionerships on Rs. 3,166 each, 2 seats in the Sudder Board at 4,350 Rs. each, 3 seats on the Sudder Bench at 3,750 each, in the Secretariat one appointment of 2,500 Rs. and 2 of 2,000 Rs. each. Besides these there are several extra Departmental appointments (altogether unknown in the Punjab,) such as the Accountantship, the Civil Auditorship, and Post-Master Generalship. There are also other appointments, which, although their counterparts exist in the Punjab, have yet superior Salaries attached to them, such as the Inspectorship of Prisons, and the Collectorship of Customs. A glance will shew, that the comparison tells most favorably for the N. W. Provinces, and against the Punjab. The Service prospects, the openings for talent, and the rewards for merit, are at least three times better in the former, than in the latter. In short, the only encouragement, ordinarily, for Civilians serving in the Punjab, is the hope that they may gain valuable experience, and thereby qualify themselves for better appointments in the N. W. Provinces. The prevalence of such sentiments cannot tend to the ultimate efficiency of the Punjab Service.

8. If then the Punjab is to command its fair share of the skilled labor, which the Civil Service can afford; if it is to keep the men it has trained, and to reap the fruits of its own system; if a hopeful and stirring spirit is to be kept alive in the minds of the Officers; some re-arrangement of the scale of Salaries would appear necessary. Now that the Government aim at amalgamating the two Services of the N. W. Provinces and of the Punjab, and now that each young Civilian is posted to both these Divisions of the Presidency simultaneously, a fitting season would seem to present itself for an attempt to assimilate the Salaries of the two Provinces.

On the above considerations then, the Chief Commissioner would desire to propose, that the Salaries of the Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab be re-arranged, according to the scale given below;—

Class	Number of Deputy Commissioners.	Salary per mensem.	Actual monthly cost Rs.
I	5	2,000	10,000
II	10	1,500	15,000
III	5	1,200	6,000
IV	7	1,000	7,000
	Total 27		Rupees 38,000

in lieu of the existing scale, sanctioned by the Government, as below ;—

I	11		16,500
II	6	1,500	7,200
III	10	1,200	10,000
		1,000	
	Total 27		Rupees 33,700

Thus, the increase in the total of the proposed, over that of the present, Salaries, would be Rs. 4,300 per mensem, or Rs. 51,600 per annum.

10. In this manner, the experienced District Officers of the Punjab, would, on their return from furlough, be induced to rejoin their former appointments, and would remain content with those posts, until their promotion to Commissionerships, and thus the existing standard of Official qualifications would be raised. Even with this addition, the Punjab Service would scarcely be on a par with that of the N. W. Provinces, and still, valuable Servants might occasionally be drawn away. The existing disparity, however, would be greatly mitigated.

11. It will further be apparent, that the scale above proposed, admits of many degrees, between the highest and lowest Deputy Commissionerships. The Chief Commissioner believes that such a graduation would possess special advantages. There will be many Officers who would fully earn the best of the Salaries named, there will be others also, who without doing any act that would justify their removal, are yet known to be unequal to their duties, and might therefore be fairly kept on the smaller allowances. From the qualities of a really capable and effective administration, to mediocrity, and again, from mediocrity, to a degree short of incapacity, there are numerous shades and gradations. There is, in short, a great variety of cases, which a graduated or sliding scale of Salaries, is calculated to meet.

12. Again, the extreme difference in the advantages enjoyable at the several Stations of the Punjab, is a circumstance much affecting the Service. There are some Districts, from climate ond other causes, in the highest degree attractive, such as Simla, Kargia, and Huzara. There are other Districts which, though inferior to those just named, are yet highly desirable, such as Umballah, Illundur, Hooshiarpore, Umritsur, Sealkote, Ihelum, Rawul Pindee. There are some also, such as Jhung, Gogaria, Shahpoor, Dehra Ghozee Khan, Leiah, Rhangurh, which Officers usually endeavor to avoid. Now these latter Districts often present peculiar administrative difficulties, and their good management is, at least, as important as that of the neighbouring Districts. If the worst Officers be posted to them, or even if they are administered by a succession of mediocre men, their just interests will greatly suffer. Yet highly efficient Officers are not content to serve there, unless they derive some compensating advantages in regard to emoluments,—and such advantages are rendered practicable by a graduated scale of Salaries.

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

13. In reference also to the substance of the foregoing Para :, the Chief Commissioner would suggest, that, for the future, a rule be fixed to the effect that the Districts of Simla, Kargia, and Huzara, be held only, by Officers on 1,200 Rs. per mensem. The inferiority of Salary will be more than counterbalanced by the advantage of a residence in a Hill climate.

14. In regard to Commissionerships, there is no doubt, but that the duties of a Commissioner are more onerous and important, in the Punjab, than in the N. W. Provinces, although in the former the Salary is inferior. Still, three of the Punjab Divisions, namely, those of Ihelum, Iullundur and Umballa, offer the decided advantage of a Hill residence during the worst months in the year, which may fairly compensate for deficiency of Salary. In these Divisions also, with the exception of the Cis-Sutlej States, the work, though by no means light, is not severe. The business in the Mooltan and Leiah Divisions is comparatively light, the Peshawur Division, though highly important, will not prove heavy when once set in order. On grounds of economy, the Chief Commissioner would not recommend any increase of Salary for the above named Commissionerships.

15. But the Chief Commissioner would urge the necessity of some alteration in regard to the Lahore Commissionership. The business of this Office is excessive. For the year 1852, the following figures may give some idea of the preponderance of Judicial work, in this Division, over the others.

Division.	Suits under trial.	Crimes reported.
Lahore.	16,033	9,552
Cis-Sutlej States.	10,913	6,974
Trans Sutlej States.	8,334	4,956
Ihelum.	8,279	3,660
Mooltan.	7,776	3,972
Leiah.	5,134	6,856

16. But such figures, although they shew the Lahore Division to be double or treble the others,—excepting the Cis-Sutlej States, cannot fairly represent the work, the Superintendence of which falls to the Lahore Commissioner. This Division is the richest and most densely peopled portion of the Province. It is traversed by great roads, demanding much Police arrangement. It boasts of the two Capitals, Umritsur and Lahore, with large Mercantile Communities, and requiring incessant supervision. As regards conservancy and Municipal arrangements,—the charge of the two Cities alone, being equal to that of an ordinary District. It contains the first Class contonments at Meean Meer and Sealkote. It presents a mass of Miscellaneous business owing to the presence of the Head Quarters of the Punjab administration. The Lahore Commissioner is generally so overwhelmed by current duties, that he

cannot possibly have leisure for introducing improvements, or for effecting the reforms, which must constantly be required in all branches, and, unless the administration is thus supervised, it will not prosper.

17. These duties, so onerous both in respect of amount and nature, can only be discharged by an Officer of the utmost efficiency. Such an Officer can enjoy no advantage in regard to climate; after some years work his health might possibly fail. At all events he must become entitled to a change, when any of the other Commissionerships having a Hill residence, may fall vacant. He will always be seeking for relief from his burdensome charge. And when a man of this stamp quits the Division, it then becomes difficult to find a successor of adequate qualifications.

18. The best remedy for this difficulty, would be the formation of another Commissionership—a measure which the Chief Commissioner would strongly recommend. The Districts of Lahore and Umritsur might be separated off, and to them might be added, the adjacent District of Ferozepoor from the Cis-Sutlej States, and the three placed under a Commissioner resident at Lahore. By this means also the Cis-Sutlej States would be relieved, this Division being second only to Lahore, and far exceeding the other Divisions—and Ferozepoor also, though adjacent to Umritsur and Lahore, forms a distant outskirt to the remainder of the Cis-Sutlej Territory. Then the remaining three Districts of the Lahore Division, namely, Sealkote, Goojranwalla and Goordaspoor, might be placed under a Commissioner residing at Sealkote. The Total number of Commissioners then, for the 27 Districts of the Punjab would be eight. Such a number would not be excessive, either as regards Districts themselves, or the Territorial extent of the Province. In the N. W. Provinces, there are 6 Commissioners and 20 Judges, to 30 Districts, or one supervising authority to every $1\frac{1}{4}$ Districts. In the Punjab, even with eight Commissioners, and 27 Districts, there would be one supervising authority to every $3\frac{3}{8}$ Districts. There will be ample work for each of the two new Divisions thus formed. But if this plan should be not acceded to, then the Chief Commissioner would suggest, that the Salary of the Lahore Commissionership be raised from 2,750 to 3,000 Rupees per mensem, in order that the hardworked Commissioner may have some strong inducement to stand by his Division.

19. It remains to consider the total expense involved in the several propositions, and the means by which it may be met. The re-adjustment of the Salaries of Deputy Commissioners, as described in para: 9, would entail an increase of 4,300 per mensem, or 51,600 per annum. The extra Commissionership, recommended in para: 18th, would cost as follows. Commissioner's Salary 2,750 Rs, Office ditto 1,000 Rs, total 3,750 per mensem, or 45,000 Rupees per annum. If this latter proposal should be disallowed, then the second recommendation, to the effect that the Lahore Commissioner's Salary be

raised to 3,000, would involve 250 Rupees per mensem, or 3,000 Rupees per annum. But the total of the two Chief items, viz. Rs. 51,600, and 45,000 Rs., would amount to Rs. 96,600 annually. As a set off against this, the Chief Commissioner would suggest, that young Assistants on joining the Punjab, should, for the future, receive the same Salary as in the N. W. Provinces, namely 400 Rs. per mensem, instead of 500 Rs as at present. There are now 200 Assistants of this grade, as at present sanctioned on 500 Rs. each. A saving of 100 Rs. in each case, would amount in total to 2,000 Rs. per mensem, or 24,000 Rs. per annum. Now that Assistants are posted to the N. W. Provinces *and* the Punjab, and now that the Punjab, having become settled, and houses built at the various Stations, there appears to be no longer reason for maintaining a difference as regards Salary. Then 24,000 Rs. deducted from 96,600, would leave 72,600 Rupees per annum, net extra outlay, that is, in round numbers, about three quarters of a Lakh, or a fraction per Cent. on the Revenues of the Punjab. The Chief Commissioner believes, that advantages more than commensurate with the cost, would be hereby purchased. He is also disposed to hope, that the Government might consider the financial State and prospects of the Punjab to be such, as to warrant a moderate increase, redounding to the good of the administration.

20. But if the additional expenditure should be deemed undesirable, then, with a view to the equalization of emoluments, the Chief Commissioner would suggest, that a slight diminution be made from some of the N. W. Province Salaries, and that the amount thus saved be assigned to the Punjab. If the Salary of a Senior Deputy Commissioner be raised to 2,000 Rupees, still he would be receiving less than his cotemporary in the N. W. Provinces, who would be performing less onerous duties on 2,250 Rs. as Magistrate and Collector. A deduction of 150 from the Salary of a Magistrate and Collector in the 30 Districts of the N. W. Provinces, would give a sum of 4,500 Rs. per mensem, or Rs 54,000 per annum, which would cover the Rs. 51,600 (see preceding paras : 9 and 19th), required for the re-adjustment of Deputy Commissioners Salaries. The Salary of a Magistrate and Collector would then stand at 2,100 Rs. Again, a deduction of 250 Rs. would in the same manner give Rs. 7,500 per mensem, or 90,000 Rupees per annum, which would nearly make up the 96,000 Rupees, the total outlay described in the preceding para :, both for the enhancement of Deputy Commissioner's Salaries, and the creation of an extra Commissionership. In this event, the Salary of a Magistrate and Collector, would be 2,000 Rupees, exactly equal to that of a first Class Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab. The reduction would, of course, not apply to present incumbents, but would take effect prospectively, as the appointments from time to time fall vacant. In the same manner, the proposed increase in the Deputy Commissionerships, would not operate imme-

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

diately, but by degrees, according as the standing and Services of individual Officers might render expedient. The re-trenchments now suggested in the N. W. Provinces, would from their trifling amount, be almost imperceptible, and would, therefore, not be calculated to excite discontent. While the amelioration afforded in the Punjab, and so much needed, would be gratefully felt by the Service there.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed.) R. TEMPLE,

Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Lahore,
1*st August*, 1854.

(A True Copy.)

FRED: SHAW,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX No.... 399

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab

ENCLOSURE

(Copy.)

No. 3900.

From G. F. EDMONSTONE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

To J. LAWRENCE, *Esquire,*

Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Dated Fort William, 1*st September,* 1854.

Foreign Department.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the Most Noble the Governor General in Council your Secretary's letter, No 687, dated 1st Ultimo, submitting certain proposals for the adjustment of Official Salaries in the Punjab.

2. His Lordship in Council having given due consideration to the important subjects discussed in the despatch now acknowledged, is prepared to recognize fully the justice of your representations respecting the position of Civil Officers in the Punjab, and to concur, with one or two reservations, in the scheme which you have proposed for improving it.

3. But before addressing the Hon'ble the Court of Directors on the subject, the Governor General in Council desires me to enquire whether in your opinion in the classification of the several Deputy Commissionerships, it might not be advisable to adopt the following scale, in preference to that, which is recommended in the 9th para: of your Secretary's letter.

No. of Deputy Commissioners.	Salary.	Total.
6	2,000	12,000
7	1,500	10,500
7	1,200	8,400
7	1,000	7,000
		37,900

His Lordship in Council is inclined to prefer this as a simpler and more natural arrangement than that which you have proposed, and which would seem to have been determined rather with reference to personal considerations of the day, than with a view to having permanently a well balanced scale.

The aggregate, you will observe, of the scale above suggested is within Rs. 100 of your aggregate, and the equalization of the number in each rank,

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

seems to His Lordship in Council, advantageous as a permanent arrangement.

4. There is another point in regard to which the Governor General in Council is unable to concur with you, and invites any further remarks that you may desire to offer. His Lordship in Council cannot assent to your recommendation that another should be added to the number of the Commissioners. The labors of the Lahore Commissioner are undoubtedly heavy, much heavier than those of any other Commissioner, but this inequality, I am desired to remark, may best be corrected, either by allotting to him a Personal Assistant, as was done temporarily in the case of the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States in 1850-51, & 1851-52 ; or, by re-adjusting the limits of Divisions, so as to relieve the Commissioner of Lahore.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
The 1st September, 1854.

(A True Copy.)

FRED : SHAW,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX No.....: 400

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

ENCLOSURE.

No. 2118.

From R. TEMPLE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

To G. F. EDMONSTONE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Department,

Fort William,

Dated Lahore, 22nd September, 1854.

General Department

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 3900, dated 1st Instant, conveying the sentiments of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council on the scheme for the re-arrangement of Punjab Salaries, I am directed to submit the further observations, invited on the points adverted to by you. I am to express the satisfaction with which the Chief Commissioner has learned, that the Supreme Authority has been pleased to bestow a favorable consideration on the general features of the scheme itself.

2nd. In regard to your 3rd Para ; the Chief Commissioner believes, that the amended scale, therein suggested, will be preferable to that previously framed.

3rd. With respect to the two measures offered, in lieu of the formation of a new Commissionership, namely, the addition of a Personal Assistant to the Lahore Commissioner's Office, or the re-adjustment of the limits of the several Divisions, so as to relieve that of Lahore ; the Chief Cmmissioner would desire to observe as follows :

4th. The Chief Commissioner connot believe, that a Personal Assistant would be of material use to the Lahore Commissioner. The executive functions of that Office being comparatively inconsiderable, the onerous duty is chiefly that of supervising, testing and instructing. Such duty must be performed by the Commissioner himself, with his own eye and hand—even in all its details. For it is the scrutiny of details which gives value to the supervision. A Personal Assistant might no doubt be useful in composing letters. But the writing of letters forms but a part, (and that not an important part,) of the Commissioner's work. His work mainly consists of the mass of trials and causes ; all which he must himself hear throughout, in the presence of the parties ; of the examination of his five Districts, their record Offices, their returns and Papers, their Cities, Roads and Stations ; of the systematizing operations in all Departments, by constant and searching directions. In all this

no assistance can be properly rendered to the Commissioner. For all the purely ministerial work, the Commissioner already has competent men, in the heads of his Persian and English Offices respectively. In short, the Chief Commissioner would not recommend the appointment of a Personal Assistant ; because, if such an Officer does *little*, then the Commissioner is not relieved ; if on the other hand, he does *much*, then the Commissioner may be relieved, but the administration will suffer in consequence. The Chief Commissioner further would observe, that the case of the Cis-Sutlej Division was peculiar. In it, there existed an immense mass of arrears in 1851, and in the questions which from time to time came forward, voluminous records, often containing conflicting decisions and precedents had to be consulted. Under such circumstances a competent and well trained Assistant was of considerable aid to the Commissioner.

5th. Adverting to the adjustment of Divisions, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to doubt whether the Districts can be well re-allotted, so as to relieve the Lahore Division, unless a new Commissionership be erected. It may indeed be admitted, that the aggregate of Revenue and population in the Punjab, is not such as would *apparently* necessitate an additional Commissionership. But the country is sparsely peopled ; and the chief places, and the inhabited tracts, are widely segregated. It is this peculiarity which causes the Staff of Civil Officers to be greater than would otherwise be the case, and which is worthy of remembrance in the framing of all administrative measures for the Punjab. The difficulty is especially felt in the distribution of Districts, among a given number of Divisions. The peoples localities, rarely or never, lie in compact proximity ; the Districts are often widely and distinctly separated, some by Hills, some by Deserts, some by Rivers.

6th. The above objection will be found applicable to the Lahore Division and its adjacent Districts. This Division touches the borders of four other Divisions, namely the Mooltan Division, the Ihelum Division, the Trans Sutlej States, and the Cis-Sutlej States, the last but slightly. Now, no District of the Lahore Division could be transferred to that of Mooltan, inasmuch as the former is cut off from the inhabited portions of the latter by a vast wilderness, perhaps a hundred miles broad. Besides this, the two adjoining Districts would be Lahore itself and Goojeranwalla ; neither of which could possibly be transferred. Then the Ihelum Division, though not heavy in amount of work, is yet already too extensive in area. It embraces all the Sindh Sagur Doab North of the Salt Range, a difficult tract to manage, and also the whole Chuch Doab. In one direction, it stretches from the Chenab to the Indus, and in another, from the limits of Huzara to the confluence of the Chenab and the Ihelum. The two adjoining Districts of the Lahore Division, namely Goojeranwalla, and Sealkote, could neither of them be transferred to the Ihelum Division. As regards the Cis-Sutlej States, this Division is touched by that of Lahore in only one point, namely that of Ferozepore, and the adjoining portion is the District of Lahore itself, which could not of course be transferred. Moreover, Ferozepore already forms a corner separate from the rest of the Cis-Sutlej States ; an addition therefore, in that quarter, would be only an ex-

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab

tension of an extremity. Lastly, there are two Districts of the Lahore Division adjoining the Trans Sutlej States—namely Umritsur and Goordaspoor. Of these the Umritsur District must always remain in the Lahore Division, the two capitals lying close together. The Goordaspoor District might possibly be transferred to the Trans Sutlej States. But nearly one third of this District lies on the right bank of the Ranee, that is, on the opposite side from the Trans Sutlej States; and the distance to which the limits extend in the North West direction, would render the District an undesirable appendage to the Trans Sutlej States. Moreover, the transfer of this District would not materially relieve the Lahore Commissionership; which would still be far too heavy. In a word then. although the present Lahore Division might well be converted into two Commissionerships, yet none of its Districts could be transferred to the adjoining Divisions—except the District of Goordaspoor. But then the transfer of this District would still leave the Lahore Division too large, while it would injure the topographical symmetry, and the administrative compactness of the Trans Sutlej States.

7th. But, independent of these considerations, the Chief Commissioner does not consider that any one of the Commissioners of the three Divisions above mentioned, is equal to the supervision or management of another District, in addition to his present charge. Mooltan is decidedly the smallest and least important, but the state of its Police will alone tax the best energies of its Commissioner. The Trans Sutlej contains but three Districts, but its population exceeds 2½ Millions of people, and it is yearly increasing in wealth and general prosperity. The Division is an ample charge for a Commissioner of the average administrative capacity. Any addition to it would almost of a certainly cause arrears, and lessen the efficiency of the general arrangements. Ihelum comprizes four Districts, and the Commissioner already finds its control an arduous duty.

8th. On the grounds therefore previously adduced, in my letter No. 687, namely the excessive amount of work, the multifarious administrative details, the intrinsic importance of the Districts concerned, the difficulty first of finding, and then of retaining qualified Officers for so arduous a post; the Chief Commissioner would again, respectfully but earnestly, urge on the attention of the Government, the advisability of constituting two Commissionerships, in lieu of the present Lahore Division, in the manner described in my 18th Paragraph.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed.) R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

Lahore,
The 22nd September, 1854.

(True Copy.)

FRED: SHAW,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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APPENDIX No..... 401.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

ENCLOSURE.

(Copy.)

No. 4423.

From G. F. EDMONSTONE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

To JOHN LAWRENCE, *Esquire,*

Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Dated Fort William, the 13*th October*, 1854.

Foreign Department.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the Governor General in Council your Secretary's despatch, dated the 22nd Ultimo, No. 836, submitting your further observations on the scheme for the adjustment of Salaries in the Punjab.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you, that His Lordship in Council, having carefully weighed the arguments advanced by you for giving an additional Commissionership in the Punjab, is not convinced of the necessity of the measure.

3. His Lordship in Council is of opinion, that either by the transfer of a District, or the appointment of a personal Assistant, the duties of the Commissioner of Lahore might be lightened, for this latter measure however, the Honorable Court's previous sanction must be obtained.

4. In proposing even this, His Lordship in Council feels some hesitation, for he cannot quite see why the Lahore Commissionership, which has been conducted by one Officer during the five first years of our occupation, when every thing required to be organized or created, should require the services of two Officers now, when all that most heavy work has been completed.

5. The whole subject will be referred for the orders of the Honorable Court, and the final instructions of Government will be communicated to you after their receipt.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India

Fort William,
The 13*th October*, 1854.

(True Copy.)

(Signed.) FRED : SHAW,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

1354

APPENDIX No 402

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

ENCLOSURE.

(Copy.)

No. 93.

Fort William, Foreign Department, the 18th October, 1854.

TO THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

HONORABLE SIRS,

We have the honor to transmit a copy of a correspondence with the Chief Commissioner on the subject of a scheme submitted by him for the adjustment of Official Salaries in the Punjab, which it will be observed we have concurred in generally.

From Secy. to Chief Commissioner, dated 1st Aug. 1854.
Minute by the Governor General, dated 16th do „
Ditto by the Hon'ble J. P. Grant, dated 28th do „
To Chief Commissioner, dated 1st September. „
From Secretary to do., do. 22nd do „
Note by the Secretary, do. 3rd October „
Minute by the Gov. Genl, do. 7th do. „

2. We have to solicit your Hon'ble Courts' sanction to the amended scale of Salaries proposed for the Deputy Commissioners, involving an expenditure of Rupees 4,200 per mensem above the present cost, and also to the appointment of a personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, with a view of lightening his labors, should that measure ultimately be found preferable to the transfer of one of his five Districts to another Division.

We have the honor to be &c.

(Signed.) DALHOUSIE.

(Signed.) J. A. DORIN.

(Signed.) J. LOW.

(Signed.) J. P. GRANT.

Fort William,
The 18th October, 1854.

(True Copy.)

FRED: SHAW,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

1356

APPENDIX No.... 403

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

ENCLOSURE

Financial Department.

No. 65 of 1855.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Letter from in Foreign Department dated 18th October, 1854, No 93. Transmit a copy of correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, on the subject of a scheme submitted by him for the adjustment of Official Salaries in the Punjab.

1. In your present letter and its accompaniments, our attention is again drawn to the subject of Salaries in the Punjab and the classification of the various grades of the Deputy Commissioners.

2. It is affirmed that some further inducement is necessary in view to retaining in the Punjab those Civil Servants who have worked their way through the several grades of Deputy Commissioners, but who may be unwilling to continue upon Rs. 1,500 per month the highest rate of Salary which a Deputy Commissioner can at present receive, and who will therefore seek for employment in the N. W. Provinces, where Officers performing somewhat analogous duties are stated to be more highly remunerated. Your Government accordingly propose that the Deputy Commissioners (27 in number) should be re-classified in four instead of three Classes, the highest Class receiving Rupees 2,000 per month, instead of Rs. 1,500 per month as at present.

3. The following is the proposed re-distribution of the Classes, viz.

Class.	Number of Deputy Commissioners.	Salary per month.	Total per month.
I	6	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 12,000
II	7	1,500	10,500
III	7	1,200	8,400
IV	7	1,000	7,000
			Rs. 37,900

4. The additional expense involved in this proposal is Rupees 4,*200 per month. A portion of the increase would however be ultimately met by the reduction from Rupees 500 to Rs. 400 per month of the Salaries of young Assistants on their first joining the Punjab Service, it being admitted by the Chief Commissioner that the Punjab having become settled and houses built at the various Stations, there is no longer any reason for maintaining a difference, as regards Salary, between Assistants in the Punjab and in the N. W. Provinces, on their first appointment.

* Salaries of Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab, on the proposed scale (in 4 Classes) Rs. 37,900 per month.
Do do on present. scale (in 3 Classes) Rs. 33,700 per month.
Increase Rs. 4,200

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

5. The question of the propriety of reducing to the level of Rs. 2,000 per month, the Salaries of the Collectors and Magistrates in the N. W. Provinces, is incidentally touched in the Papers before us. It was alluded to by the Chief Commissioner in his zealous advocacy of the claims of the Punjab Service, and with a view of indicating the source from which the extra charge of his proposition might be defrayed; but you have not made any specific recommendation in accordance with Mr. Lawrence's suggestion, and, we presume, would hardly be disposed to do so, without previous communication with the Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces.

6. The circumstances of the Punjab Service were doubtless exceptional on our first occupation of the Territory, and we readily sanctioned the scale of allowances deliberately proposed by our Governor General. The work has been well done and we are fully sensible of the merits of those through whose Agency it has been effected. The difficulties of administration are however becoming daily less complex. The Machine of Govt., once set in order, may be worked with comparative facility according to the Rules laid down for its guidance, and with each successive year the exceptional circumstances well operate with diminished effect. There would on this ground appear to be less reason now than at any previous period in support of the proposition for increasing Salaries.

7. With reference to the comparison drawn by Mr. Lawrence between the Collector and Magistrates in the N. W. Provinces and the Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab, we would observe that such comparison are imperfect unless the whole position and circumstances of the two Classes of Servants be taken into the account ; Mr. Grant, in his minute of the 28th August, 1854, shews clearly, that the duties of either Class are not analogous, and that the Districts, so far as essentials are concerned, are " much smaller in the Punjab than in the N. W. Provinces," moreover, the relative standing of the Servants composing the two Classes in question cannot be altogether overlooked, and we believe it will be found on this point, that of the 30 Magistrates and Collectors in the N. W. Provinces 25 are of higher standing in the Civil Service than any of the Covenanted Civil Servants employed as Deputy Commissioners of the 1st Class in the Punjab. The other Deputy Commissioners of the 1st Class are Military Officers, with the exception of Mr. VanCortlands of the Uncovenanted Service. One Office was vacant by the last returns.

Season of appointment.	
Mr. W. J R. Carnac	1839-40.
,, I. F. D. Inglis	do
Lord W. M. Hay	1844 45.

8. There is another view of the question. A few years of experience in the Punjab will increase an Officers usefulness in any other Department of the Indian Service, and we cannot think it desirable that his Official career should be confined to the Punjab. The measure which you propose would however have a tendency to keep him there and to give an exclusive character to the Punjab Service.

9. After full consideration of the subject in all its bearings we are not prepared at present to alter the position of the Deputy Commissioners.

10. Simultaneously with the proposition which we have just considered, the Chief Commissioner submitted a further proposal for the appointment of an addi-

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

tional Commissioner to the Punjab, with the object of relieving the Commissioner of the Lahore Division from some parts of his laborious duty. Your Government do not concur in the necessity of this measure, but you request our sanction to the appointment of a personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Lahore.

11. We should have supposed that there was less necessity now than at any former time since the annexation, for the appointment of a second Officer to assist the Commissioner of Lahore. The Governor General appears to entertain the same opinion, for His Lordship remarks, in his minute of the 7th October 1854. "In advising even this I feel some hesitation, for I "cannot quite "see, why the Lahore Commissionership, which has been directed by one "Officer during the five first years of our occupation, when every "thing required to be organized or created, should require the "Services of two Officers now, when all that most heavy work, "has been completed." The appointment of a Personal Assistant to Mr. C. Raikes (the Commissioner of Lahore) is nevertheless recommended by your Government.

12. Referring to previous correspondence we find, that in para 39 of your Foreign letter, dated so recently as 18th March 1854, you reported that you had declined to permit Mr. Wakefield to be attached to the Commissioner of Lahore as *personal assistant.* We approved that decision.

13. Your present recommendation is therefore not in accordance with your recent decision, and scarcely consistent with the opinion of the Governor General. The Chief Commissioner (Mr. Lawrence) warmly "recommending the Establishment of another Commissionership" cannot believe that a per-"sonal Assistant would be of material use to the Lahore Commis-"sioner." On the other hand, the Foreign Secretary to your Government, (Mr. Edmonstone, formerly Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States and therefore a competent authority), urges several practical objections to the Chief Commissioner's proposal, independently of the expense of it which we should certainly consider a very serious objection, and he suggests that a personal Assistant to the Lahore Commissioner might be appointed experimentally for one year, subject to report at the close of that period.

14. If assistance is absolutely required by the Lahore Commissioner, we consider Mr. Edmonstone's suggestion to be, upon the whole, the most desirable, and therefore, if upon further consideration you should continue of opinion that it is a necessary arrangement, we shall not withhold our sanction to a Personal Assistant being attached to that Officer as a temporary measure for twelve months, after which, both your Government and the local authorities will be better able to decide upon the utility of the appointment and the necessity for continuing it.

15. As it is the opinion of all the authorities, for reasons that were not before us when we last revised the Punjab Salaries, that the difference of Rs. 100 a month allowed to the Class of Junior Assistants in the Punjab, as compared with those

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

in the North West Provinces is no longer needed, we direct that, in all future appointments the Salary be fixed at Rupees 400 per mensem.

16. Since the foregoing paras were written, we have received your Foreign letter dated 4th December, 1854, relative to the proposed reduction of the Salaries of the Magistrates and Collectors in the N. W. Provinces. The subject of this reference will be noticed in a separate Despatch in the Public Department.

We are &c.

(Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN,

(Signed.) W. H. SYKES,

and eleven others.

London,
18*th July*, 1855.

(A True Copy.)

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX No. 404

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

ENCLOSURE.

(Copies.)

From H. MONCKTON, *Esquire,*

Deputy Commissioner Jhung.

To R. TEMPLE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

Dated Jhung, 22nd December, 1855.

SIR,

The very favorable manner in which the Chief Commissioner forwarded for the consideration of the Supreme Government the claims urged by the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, Mr. Melvill, in his own individual case, induced me, while on leave, to draw up a memorial, setting forth the present position of the members of the Bengal and Agra Civil Establishments transferred to the Punjab, and I now beg to transmit this memorial, with the hope that the Chief Commissioner may be pleased to transmit it, with his own favorable recommendation, for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General.

2nd. Since the memorial was drafted, and while in circulation for signature, the memorialists have been made aware of the reference made by the Head of the Supreme Government in their favor, but they are still anxious that this expression of their feelings, as regards their present position and future prospects, may be laid before His Lordship, while still in a position to further their interests.

3rd. It may be as well for me to add here, that the calculations of the average pay of the respective Services, as regards civilians, are taken from Witherill's Civil List, dated 13th July last, forwarded herewith, and that of the Punjab Service generally, from the 2nd Punjab Report, page 4.

I have &c.

(Signed.) H. MONCKTON,

Deputy Commissioner and settlement Officer.

Jhung,
The 22nd *December,* 1855.

(True Copy.)

(Signed.) R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

APPENDIX No 404

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

We the undersigned, beg most respectfully, on the occasion of your Lordship's approaching departure for Europe, to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble Court, what we consider to be the hardship of our position, compared with our brethren who have not volunteered for employment in the Punjab, with a full confidence that your Lordship's well known justice will be satisfied with the merits of the claim we put forward, to be placed on an equality, as regards pay and advancement, with our contemporaries in the older Provinces.

We beg first to submit for your Lordship's consideration, a few points explanatory of our position. When we were first invited, as Members of the Civil Establishments of the Bengal and Agra Presidencies, to tender our Services for the administration of the newly acquired Provinces of the Punjab, we fully felt that we were about to enter on a sphere of duty, not only fraught with arduous labours, privations, and increased expenditure, but one involving heavy personal exertion and responsibility. We are satisfied that your Lordship will enter into our feelings, when we say that we felt gratified at our nomination for a task, offering so noble a career of usefulness, and, as we imagined, opening a path for honorable distinction and advancement as the guerdon of our success. We regarded our selection for this duty as a mark of confidence on the part of Government, and of yourself as the Head of that Government. We feel assured that your Lordship will appreciate this sentiment, and we believe indeed, that we, in this, only echo your Lordship's recorded opinion on several occasions. It would be superfluous to urge as an argument in our favour, the success of the Lahore administration —a distracted and hostile nation changed into loyal and happy subjects, a fiscal aid to the imperial revenues created from what had been only a source of expense and danger; for the conquest, and settlement of the Punjab will soon be matters of recorded fact in the history of your Lordship's long and prosperous rule.

We can also refer to the commendations of the local authorities and the thanks of the Supreme Government, with a just satisfaction as to the share of most of our Members in obtaining these results, but, gratifying as we feel to be the approbation of our superiors, we are beginning to apprehend, that the prospects of substantial reward and advancement are worse for us, than for our more fortunate brethren who have remained in the Regulation Provinces of Agra and Bengal, and indeed we see, that our present position contrasts unfavorably with theirs. A first Class Assistant in the Punjab on 700 Rs, per mensem, sees his contemporary a first grade Joint Magistrate on 1,000 Rs, and a first Class Deputy Commissioner on 1,500 Rs, sees his contemporary a Magistrate and Collector on 2,250 Rs. In many instances the disparity is still greater, but, not to trouble your Lordship with any general observations, we

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab

beg to draw your attention to the case of the Deputy Commissioners of Leia and Umballa, as compared with that of the Director of Public Intruction, North Western Provinces, and the Magistrate and Collector of Banda; being all of the same term at College, the two former being on the receipt of 1,200 Rs. and 1000 Rs. respectively, and the two latter of 2,250 Rs. The present Deputy Commissioner and settlement Officer of Jhung, and the Offg: Magistrate and Collector of Azimghur, offer even a still more striking illustration, as the former had been Officiating as Joint Magistrate on 500 Rs. per mensem for above a year at Azimghur itself, when selected for Punjab Service, and was succeeded in that appointment by the latter, his Junior in the Service, and then an Assistant on 400 Rs. Now their relative positions have been reversed, the one drawing 1000 Rs. for charge of the settlement, in addition to that of a District, and the latter Rs. 1,425, for charge of a District only.

We would also urge on your Lordship's consideration, that it is not only in the regular branches that the comparative rates of promotion are so unfavorable for the Punjab, but that there are no appointments on pay similar to that enjoyed in Bengal, viz. by the Director General of Post Offices, the Chief Magistrate, the Remembrancer of Legal affairs, the Inspector of Prisons, the Directors and the Inspector of Public Instruction, Commissioner for the suppression of Dacoity, Controller of Salt Chokies, the Magistrate 24 Pergumahs, Government Agents, Sub-Treasurer, Civil Auditor, Accountant, Superintendent Stamps Collections, and Deputy Collector Customs and Opium Agents; and in Secretaryships there is but one, against the many at Agra and Calcutta.

We admit on taking an average of Salaries the discrepancy is not so apparent, but even here we find that the 42 Civilians in the Punjab, draw on an average 1194 Rs. per mensem, and the 147 Civilians in the Agra Presidency, draw 1631 Rs. and in Bengal proper, 193 Civilians Rs. 1,767.

We submit that this inequality, great as it is, has been further aggravated by the knowledge that men similar to ourselves, who did not accept Punjab appointments, are now, by the rule of selection instead of promotion by seniority, in receipt, for their standing, of even higher Salaries in comparison to our own than the above averages would imply. It may be urged against our Petition, that the promotion in the North West has been exceptional, and caused principally by our own removal to another Service, but this argument can afford us, who have suffered by the removal, but little consolation, nor do we think that under any circumstances, the promotion can be as rapid in a newly formed and comparatively young Service, with an average salary of 1130 Rs. per mensem, as in long established ones where the average pay is half as much again, and where there is a large proportion of Senior Members who afford opportunity for vacancies. We would

further remind your Lordship, that the majority of our number on appointment to the Punjab, entered at first on somewhat increased Salaries to what they had previously enjoyed, with a view to meeting the enhanced expences of living, incidental to new Stations and a distant country, but not only has this advantage ceased, but an opposite state of things has been now shown already to exist.

We feel assured that if it was in your Lordship's power to grant our prayer, there would have been no necessity to enter into these lengthened details, from your Lordship's own knowledge of the facts. But as a further reference is necessary, we think it advisable to state our case, with the expression of our earnest hope, that your Lordship will use your powerful influence, to obtain from the Honorablè Court, such an amelioration of our position, as may place as on an equality with the Services we have quitted.

We remain &c.

(Signed.) J. F. D. INGLIS Dy. Commr. Sealkote.
" H. BRESTON M. LAHORE.
" C. B. DENISON.
" H. B. HENDERSON.
Dy. Commr. Mooltan.
" D. SIMSON Dy. Commr. Leia.
" P. S. MELVILL.
" HENRY MONCKTON.
Dy. Commr. Settlt. Officer, Jhung.
" R. SIMSON Offg. Dy. Commr. Lahore.
" W. A. FORBES.
Offg. Dy. Commr. Goojrat.
" F. COOPER Offg. Dy. Commr. Umritsur.
" J. H. MORRIS—Settlt. Officer, Goojranwalla.
" EDWD. PRINSEP—Settlt. Officer of Sealkote and Goojrat.
" JAS. MACSMYTH.
Assistt. Commr. Loodiana.
" R. E. EGERTON Settlt. Officer, Lahore District.
" A. LEVIEN Assistant Commr.
" J. W. MACNABB Assistt. Commr. Rawulpindee.
" W. C. COPPER Assistt. Commr. Goojrat.
" R. JENKINS—Assistt. Commr. Ihelum.

(True Copy.)

(Signed.) H. MONCKTON,
Deputy Commissioner, Jhung.

APPENDIX No 405

Miscellaneous Papers respecting the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, Dated 19th January, 1856.

Civil Service in the Punjab.

1. The Memorial from Members of the Civil Service who are serving in the Punjab, is a Document deserving of all attention.

2. In the course of the year 1854, the case of the Civil Officers in that Service was brought under the notice of the Court of Directors, and an augmentation of Salaries was requested, in order to place the Officers on an equally favorable footing with their brother Officers serving in the North Western Provinces.

3. The Hon'ble Court wholly refused to act on the recommendation of the Government of India.

The Court's Orders were peremptory, and this Government had only to give effect to them.

4. As was anticipated by every one who knows the circumstances of the case, discontent, not general, but universal, has been the consequence. There is not a Civil Officer in the Punjab who does not desire to get away from a Province, in which he is either at a dis-advantage already, or where his prospects are now become unfavorable. There is not one who will not escape as soon as he can, or who will ever go back if he can help it.

5. I respectfully submit to the Hon'ble Court the justice and expediency of re-considering their determination in this case.

6. The Salaries in the Punjab were originally fixed low from motives of public economy. The condition of the Civil Service, was at that time, such as to induce men readily to accept the appointment. Its condition has since changed, and the Officers in the Punjab, infinitely harder worked than those in the regulation Provinces, are behind them in position, promotion, and pay.

No Officer will now go to the Punjab except by order, and reluctantly. Frequent change of men is bad in itself; but when that change results only in substituting unwilling Service, the evil effects of the policy which has created that feeling will soon be apparent.

7. I feel deeply the condition of the Punjab Officers, who, under my own eyes, have served the Hon'ble Court so laboriously and well;—and as one of my last acts, I entreat the Hon'ble Court, for its own interest and credit, to reconsider the depressing and disheartening order it has given, and, while there is yet time, to save the Punjab from its most injurious effects.

8. The Memorialists must be told, that the Governor General in Council deeply regrets, that the orders received from the Hon'ble Court, in reply to representations which were transmitted to it in 1854, puts it beyond his power

to improve their position at present. But that the Hon'ble Court will again be addressed by the Governor General in Council, in relation to the representations they have now made.

(Signed.) DALHOUSIE,

19th January, 1856.

I would commend the Punjab allowances to the re-consideration of the Hon'ble Court—either they must be increased, or those elsewhere must be diminished, if the administration of the Punjab is to be continued in the hands of the Covenanted Civil Service, and I am not prepared to advocate any general reduction of Civil emoluments, throughout the older Provinces.

(Signed.) J. DORIN,

24th January, 1856.

I entirely concur with the Most Noble the Governor General.

(Signed.) J. P. GRANT,

25th January, 1856.

(Signed.) B. PEACOCK,

28th January, 1856.

(True Copy.)

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX. No..... 406

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Tehseeldars, N. W. Provinces.

No. 1332 A of 1856.

N. W Provinces, Tehseeldars, C B Thornhill, Esq.

FROM

C. B THORNHILL, ESQ,

Offg. Secy. to Government, N. W. Provinces.

To

H RICKETTS, ESQ,

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries.

Dated, Head Quarters, Nynee Tal,

The 12th August, 1856.

Revenue Department.

SIR,

I am desired to forward for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, No 998, dated 22nd Ultimo, with its enclosures in original, relative to the introduction of an uniform scale of appointments and salaries to Tehseeldars, in the 6 Divisions of these Provinces which are subject to the Regulations, and to state that the revision of the Salaries of Tehseeldars and Tehseel Peishkars in these Provinces, proposed by the Board, is in strict conformity with the principles which appear to the Lieutenant Governor to be judicious and suitable, and that the details of arrangements in the different Districts having now been well considered, they are forwarded for your final examination and report, with a general expression of the concurrence of this Government.

2nd. The return of the original enclosures forwarded is requested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

C. B. THORNHILL,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N W. P.

HEAD QUARTERS, NYNEE TAL,
The 12th August, 1856.

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APPENDIX. No..... 406

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Tehseeldars, N. W. Provinces.

COPY.

N. W. Provinces, Tehseeldars, C. B Thornhill, Esq

FROM No. 998 of 1856.

E. G. FRASER, Esq.

Assistant Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces.

To *In charge.*

C. B. THORNHILL, Esq.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt., N. W. Provinces, Revenue.

SIR, *Dated, Agra, 22d of July,* 1856.

PRESENT.
W. Muir, Esq.
Offg. Member.

In reply to the orders of Government, No. 641 A, dated 2d June, I am desired by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to forward, for the consideration of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, the following proposed scheme for the introduction of a uniform scale of appointments and salaries of Tehseeldars.

2. The Board proposed to state their views as to the scheme of Tehseeldars salaries, which appears to them the most advisable. They have also ventured to add a suggestion, for placing the establishment of Peishkars upon a satisfactory footing, with due advertence to the views of Messrs. Reade and Dick, as submitted with Mr. Hammond's letter, of the 16th February 1855, and the orders of Government, No. 663 A, dated 22nd March, received in reply. They trust that those proposals, will be found sufficiently matured for submission to the Commissioner of Civil Salaries.

3. The Board have procured lists of the Tehseeldaree and Peishkar Establishments, as they now stand, from the Civil Auditor. These are herewith submitted, and they form the basis of the following calculations.

4. First as to Tehseeldars; since the preparation of the note by the Secretary to Government, received with your predecessor's letter, No. 146 A, dated 9th February 1854, several changes have occurred in the salaries of the Tehseeldars.

5. There were then 191 Tehseeldars, drawing Rupees 32,820 per mensem. There are now 191 Tehseeldars, drawing Rupees 33,170 per mensem. An Abstract statement, by districts, of the existing stations, is given in Appendix A.

See orders of Government, No. 1747, dated 11th April, 1854.

6. In paragraph 8 of the Secretary's note above alluded to, it was shown that a sum of Rupees 275, had lapsed from the retrenchment of salaries above 200 Rupees per mensem, and that of this amount only 25 Rupees had been devoted, under sanction of the Government of India, to raising the salary of the Dera Tehseeldar. There was therefore a sum of Rupees 250 per mensem, which might fairly be taken into account in the general adjustment.

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting Tehseeldars, N. W. Provinces.

N. W. Provinces, Tehseeldars, C. B. Thornhill, Esq.

* Moozuffurnuggur	1	Tehseeldar	reduced from	225 to 200	25	Saving.
Ally Ghur.....	1	.....	do.	..... 250 to 200	50	do.
Bareilly.....	1	.....	do.	..... 250 to 200	50	do.
Banda.....	1	.....	do.	..... 250 to 200	50	do.
Total Saving per mensem Rupees.....					175	

7. To this has now to be added the amount of 175 Rupees* since retrenched, as noted in the margin.

8. There are thus Rupees 425, which may fairly be added to the salary of the existing Tehseeldaree establishment, viz., 33,170 Rupees, making in all Rs. 33,595, which may be taken as the sum of the available funds in the future calculation.

Rupees 250 former retrenchment.
Rupees 175 present retrenchment.
Total. 425

9. After reviewing the changes proposed, or actually carried out in the several districts, the following appears to be the footing upon which the establishment should stand.

District.	Number of Tehseeldars.			
	At 200 Rs.	At 175 Rs.	At 150 Rs.	Total Number.
Paneeput.	1	1	1	3
Hissar.	1	2	2	5
Delhie.	1	1	1	3
Rohtuck.	1	1	2	4
Goorgaon.	2	2	3	7
Saharanpoor.	1	1	2	4
Moozuffurnuggur.	1	2	2	5
Meerut.	1	2	3	6
Boolundohuhur.	1	1	2	4
Ally Ghur.	2	3	3	8
Bejnour.	1	2	2	5
Moradabad.	1	2	3	6
Budaon.	1	2	2	5
Bareilly.	2	3	3	8
Shahjehanpoor.	1	1	2	4
Muttra.	2	2	3	7
Agra.	2	3	4	9
Furruckabad.	1	2	3	6
Mynpoory.	1	2	2	5
Eta.	1	1	1	3
Etawah.	1	2	2	5
Cawnpore.	2	3	4	9
Futtehpore.	1	2	3	6
Humeerpoor.	1	2	3	6
Banda.	2	3	4	9
Allahabad.	2	3	4	9
Goruckpore.	2	2	3	7
Azimgurh.	1	2	3	6
Jounpoor.	1	2	2	5
Mirzapoor.	1	1	1	3
Benares.	1	1	0	2
Ghazeepoor.	1	2	3	6
Total.	41	61	78	180

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Miscellaneous Papers respecting Tehseeldars, N. W. Provinces.

N. W. Provinces, Tehseeldars, C. B. Thornhill, Esq.

10. It will be observed, that the proposal involves the reduction of eleven Tehseeldars. The following remarks will explain the details.

MORADABAD.
G. O. 8th April, 1856, No. 128.

11. The Tehseelee of Kasheepore will probably be reduced.

Budaon. One Tehseeldaree transferred to Etah.

MUTTRA.
Bd to Govt. No. 454, dated 4th April 1856, Govt to Bd No. 303 A, dated 26th April, 1856.

12. Two Tehseeldars (Nohjheel and Hezoor Tehseel) reduced, but a Peishkar, probably at 50 Rupees, will be required at the Sudder Station.

FURRUCKABAD.
Bd to Govt. No. 805, dated 20th June, 1856, Govt. to Bd. No. 1095 A., dated 18th July, 1856.

13. One Tehseeldar transferred to Etah. One Tehseeldar reduced. But a Peishkar at 50 Rs. will probably be required at the Sudder Station.

MYNPOORY.
Bd. to Govt. No. 101, dated 18th January, 1856. Govt. order No. 141 R., dated 9th April, 1856.

14. One Tehseeldar is transferred to Etah. But an additional Tehseelee will be necessary, owing to the annexation of the greater part of Beebamow from Etawah.

ETAWAH.

15. It is understood that two Tehseeldarees will be reduced by Mr. Hume.

CAWNPOOR.

16. There are at present eleven Tehseeldars, but of these, two receive only 100 Rupees per mensem, and their Tehseelees (Sheolee, Sheorajpore, and Sekundra) are small. The Board propose therefore to maintain these two charges on the present footing, and to include only nine full Tehseeldars, in the scheme upon the ordinary footing.

HUMEERPOOR.
Bd to Govt. No. 299, dated 30th March 1855, G. O. No. 845 A, dated 24th April, 1855.

17. Jeitpoor should be absorbed into Punwary. The number of Tehseeldars has accordingly been assumed at six only.

AZIMGURH.

18. Nine Tehseeldars are too large a proportion for this district, of which the revenue is under 15 lakhs. Three at present receive only 100 Rs. It is proposed to continue these, as in the case of Cawnpoor, at that salary, and to reckon the number of full Tehseeldars at only six. It will be for future consideration, whether these cannot be hereafter doubled up, so as to give one or more Tehseeldars at a salary of 200 Rupees.

19. Thus of the 11 Tehseeldars reduced, five are still retained as lower class Tehseeldars on 100 Rs., and two Sudder Peishkars will probably be needed, (Furruckabad and Muttra) or, in all, an additional expense of Rs. 600 per mensem.

20. The Board have retained the scale of salaries proposed in the Secretary's note above referred to. They are strongly of opinion, that for the responsible and laborious duties required from a Tehseeldar, the remuneration should not in any case be less than

N. W. Provinces, Tehseeldars, C. B. Thornhill, Esq.

Rs. 150. They desire me to refer to the decided and valuable sentiments expressed by Mr. Dick in his minute on this subject.

21. The total expense, then, of the regular establishment will be—

41	Tehseeldars	at 200 Rs.	per mensem	.....	8,200
61	Do.	175 Rs.	do.	.....	10,675
78	Do.	150 Rs.	do.	.....	11,700
At an aggregate salary of Rs.				.....	30,575
To which must be added the salaries of the five Tehseeldars and two Peishkars as in Para · 19.				... ...	600
Grand Total Rupees				.....	31,175

22. Comparing this, now with the available sum of Rs. 33,595, as computed in Para : 8 of this letter, we find a net saving of Rupees 2,420 per mensem.

23. This saving it is proposed to devote towards placing the establishment of the Peishkars or Naib Tehseeldars, on an efficient and satisfactory footing.

24. Abstract B. exhibits the present establishment as shown by the Civil Auditor. The total is 204 Peishkars, at a monthly salary of Rupees 7,045.

25. It will be observed, that this differs from the return given by Mr. Reade, which shows only 185 existing Peishkars.

26. The truth is, that, from the various manner in which returns of this description are prepared, in different offices and at different times, it is a matter of much labor and time, to draw up a correctly classified statement of the number and salary of the Officers employed in any single branch or Department of business, in all the districts throughout the provinces.

27. The Board have strongly experienced this difficulty in compiling, as directed by the Government, a list of Officers employed in the Record Office of Collectors. For, although their Secretary has been indefatigable in demi-official correspondence on the subject with the various district Officers for several months, the materials for a correct list are not yet compiled.

28. The present statement further illustrates the difficulty. Mr. Reade, who is not likely to be mistaken regarding establishments in Goruckpore, has entered 7 Peishkars at 30 Rs. as at present entertained in that district. The Civil Auditor's return of Peishkars is blank for Goruckpore, and in turning to his "Comparative Tables" we find

APPENDIX. No..... 406.

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Tehseeldars, N. W. Provinces.

no entry whatever of "Peishkars." But under the Magistrates Establishment, there are noted "7 Naib Darogahs at 30 Rs.," which the Board conclude, are the 7 Peishkars at Rs 30, recognized by Mr. Reade, from his local knowledge, as employed in the duties of Tehseelee Peishkars.

29. As a further example, the Board desire me to extract* in the margin, the Civil Auditor's present entries of Peishkars and Naib Tehseeldars in Mynpoory. They amount to no fewer than 20, two of whom are paid at 10 Rupees a month, and two at only 5 Rs. The Board have assumed that only 15 of these are really Peishkars, and even that number is unaccountably numerous.

* 5 at 30 each	150
7 at 25 each	175
1 at	20
1 at	10
1 at	25
1 at	20
1 at	15
1 at	10
2 at 5 each.	10
Total ..	435

30. A similar remark applies to Furruckabad.

31. The Board have not thought it advisable to delay the submission of the report, in order to the procuring of a more carefully tested return. The aggregate existing expenditure of Rupees 7,065 will probably be accepted by His Honor, and by the Commissioner of Civil Salaries, as sufficiently close for the purposes of this report, which only professes to give approximate calculations.

32. The Board do not feel that they are now called upon to prove the great importance of the Office of Peishkar; both as involving the frequent discharge of the duties of the Tehseeldar himself, when he happens to be absent, and as a training appointment and stepping stone to the full post of Tehseeldar. These considerations have been dwelt upon in the enclosures of the Board's address, dated the 16th February 1855, and have been fully recognized by the Lieutenant Governor in the orders, No. 663 A., dated 22nd March 1855, issued in reply.

33. The scale of salaries which the Board think the lowest that can properly be adopted, with a due advertence to a fair prospect of promotion in the lower grades, is as follows.

A little less than one half at Rupees 40 per mensem.

One third at 55.

One fourth at 70.

34. Or following the same proportions as are allotted to the three grades of Tehseeldars is.—

41	Peishkars at 70 or	2,870
61	Peishkars at 55 or	3,355
78	Peishkars at 40 or	3,120
180	Peishkars at Rs.	9,345

N. W Provinces, Tehseeldars, C. B Thornhill, Esq

35. The existing Establishment, as has been shown in para. 24, costs Rs. 7,045, and there is an available surplus from the adjustment of Tehseeldaree salaries, as stated above, para. 22, amounting to Rs. 2,420. These two sums give Rs. 9,465, or a slightly larger fund than is required to provide for the proposed Establishment of Peishkar.

	Rs.
Available surplus from Tehseeldaree account.....	2,420
Existing Peishkar Establishment.	7,045
	9,465
Proposed Establishment of Peishkar.....	9,345
Savings Rupees.....	120

36. These proposals are founded in the presumption, that a Peishkar is required at every Tehseeldaree. This is no doubt the general rule, and no instances at once occur to the Board of an exception to it. But it is possible, there may be exceptional instances, where a Peishkar may not be required, which would still further economize the charge. It is not improbable that Peishkars will also be required at the 5 Sub Tehseeldarships, specified in the 19th para:, which will involve a cost of above 200 Rupees.

37. But from a separate address under despatch regarding the absorption of two Tehseeldarships in Muttra, it will be found that there is a saving of above 600 Rupees per mensem, or, omitting salary of the two Tehseeldars reduced, (which has been taken into account on the foregoing calculations,) of above 400 Rupees. This will form an ample margin for any additional Peishkars that may be required. The absorption having been made on the principle of providing large Tehseelee charges, to be remunerated at an appropriately high rate, the retrenchment may fairly be counted on in the present revision of salaries.

There will also be some considerable saving from similar reductions in Furruckabad and Etawah, but to what exact extent, the Board are not at present in a position to say. But these will go to meet any possible errors in the calculation of the assets available from the present Peishkaree establishment, of the nature alluded to in paras: 28, 29, and 30.

38. The Board trust that the computations made in this address, may prove sufficient to warrant His Honor in adopting the schedules of salary proposed, and in communicating them, with the stamp of the approval of Government, to the Commissioner of Civil Salaries. It is evident that they can be introduced without loss to Government, and the Board are persuaded, that a lower scale of remuneration would not consist with the efficiency of the Revenue administration of the Country.

I have, &c.

SUD. BD. OF REV., N. W. P.,
AGRA,
The 22d July, 1856.

(Signed) E. G. FRASER,
Assistant Secretary in Charge.

(True Copy)

C. B. THORNHILL,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

APPENDIX. No. 407

Miscellaneous Papers respecting Tehseeldars, N. W. Provinces.

N. W Provinces. Tehseeldars, C. B Thornhill, Esq

(COPY.)

No. 1232 of 1856.

FROM

W. H. LOWE, ESQ.,

Offg. Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces.

To

C. B. THORNHILL, ESQ.,

Offg. Secretary to Govt., N. W. Provinces.

Revenue. *Dated, Agra, the 9th September,* 1856.

SIR,

PRESENT.
W Muir, Esq.
Offg. Member.

I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to acknowledge the receipt of Government Order, No. 1492 A., dated 28th August, with annexures, and to make the following observations for the consideration and orders of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, relative to the position and allowance of Tehseeldaree Peishkars.

2. The Board do not think, that any thing material can be added to the views intimated by His Honor to the Commissioner of Salaries.

3. The Peishkar is, strictly speaking, the Deputy of the Tehseeldar, and resembles only in name the ministerial Peishkar, with whom alone Mr. Ricketts evidently is familiar. The name *Naib* Tehseeldar is as commonly in use as that of Peishkar, and more correctly denotes the responsibilities of the office.

4. In the continually occurring absence of the Tehseeldar, the Peishkar occupies his place in the Tehseelee, and performs all duties which the Tehseeldar would, if present, have performed, excepting certain specified Offices, as investigating and reporting upon summary suits, and the functions of a Police Officer.

5. It is of very material importance to the efficiency of our Revenue administration, that the Peishkars should be men of high responsibility, and of the same general stamp of qualification as is required in the Tehseeldars themselves ; and the Board do not think, that this can be fairly expected on a lower standard of salary than that proposed by the Board in Mr. Fraser's address, No. 998, of 1856, dated 22nd July.

1376.

N. W. Provinces, Tehseeldars, C. B. Thornhill, Esq.

6. As noticed by His Honor, the grade of Peishkar is looked to as a training School for candidates for the post of Tehseeldar.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. LOWE,

Offg. Secretary.

SUD. BD. OF REVENUE, N.W.P., AGRA,
The 9th September, 1856.

No. 1753 A. of 1856.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The 24th September, 1856.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be forwarded for information, to the Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India, in continuation of No. 1332 A., dated 12th August, 1856.

C. B. THORNHILL,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

APPENDIX No. 408.

Collectors of Madras.

No. 620—948.

F. J. HALLIDAY, Esquire,
Junior Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

1. With reference to Mr. Officiating Secretary Grant's letter of the 4th November last, No. 259, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to transmit for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, copies of the papers noted in the Margin relative to the recent orders of the Honorable Court of Directors for the prospective reduction of the allowances of Collectors and Head Assistant Collectors under this Presidency.

1. Minute by the Honorable Mr. Sullivan, dated 20th March 1840.
2. Letter to the Secretary at the India House, 1st April 1840.
3. Extract of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th May 1840.
4. Do. Do. 25th June 1840.
5. Letter from the Secretary to Do. 6th Aug. 1840.

2. The Honorable Mr. Sullivan in his Minute of the 20th March last, and the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings of the 4th May following, have fully and clearly shewn that the reduction of the allowance of the Collectors as ordered by the Honorable Court, will militate against the best interests both of the People and the State. His Lordship in Council would, in consequence, beg leave to recommend that a strong representation be made by the Government of India to that Authority, to permit the present scale of allowances under this Presidency to remain in force, with the distinction of two classes of Collectors as they now exist.

3. A copy of the Honorable Mr. Sullivan's Minute, it will be observed, was forwarded direct to the Honorable Court on the 1st April last, with an intimation that a further communication on the subject under circulation, would be made through the channel of the Government of India.

4. In their Proceedings of the 25th June last, the Board of Revenue submit the information called for by the Honorable Court on the subject of the salary of Head Assistant Collectors under this Presidency, and His Lordship in Council considers the proposal contained in their Secretary's letter of the 6th instant, for the future regulation of the allowances of these officers, to be just and proper.

5. In conclusion, I am directed to submit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council an Extract* from the orders passed on Mr. Officiating Secretary Grant's letter under reply, from which it will be seen that, agreeably to the suggestions of the Government of India, His Lordship in Council resolved, under date the 23rd November last, that, pending further instructions on the subject, no officer should be promoted to the grade of *Principal* Collector under this Presidency, and that all officers newly appointed to the office of Collector, should not draw each a higher salary than Rupees 28,000 per annum.

Neilgherries,
Ootacamund,
28*th August*, 1840.

(Signed) H. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

*Extract Minutes Consultation, 28th November 1839, No. 1458, Paragraph 2nd.

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Collectors of Madras.

No. 183.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 4th May 1840.

Paragraph. 1. Read Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department, under date the 5th November 1829, No. 1391, transmitting for repeat copy of a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors relative to the allowances of Collectors under this Presidency. Read also Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 23rd November 1830,* with copy of a letter from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India communicating the intentions of the Supreme Government in reference to that communication.

2. In laying before Government their sentiments on the subject referred to in the Papers now under observation, the Board, believing that it is one of the last importance to the interest and efficiency of the Department under their supervision, will deem it their duty, before proceeding to offer their suggestions on the points to which their attention has been more immediately called, to bring under notice as clearly and succinctly as practicable, the Rules and principles by which the emoluments of the Revenue Officers have, heretofore, been fixed under the Madras Government.

3. It seems unnecessary for this purpose that reference be made to a more remote period than the year 1821. In a Minute recorded, under date the 22nd January of that year, by the late Sir Thomas Munro, it is seen that the great disparity of emolument that then existed between the Revenue and Judical Departments of the services had forcibly attracted the attention of that Statesman, and that the disadvantages which had resulted therefrom, in withdrawing gentlemen of experience and talents from the Revenue to the Judicial Branch of the service, were such as in the opinion of the Government at that time called for urgent consideration and amendment.

4. Impressed with these considerations, and in reference to the express desire of the Honorable the Court of Directors, that the higher Offices at the Presidency should in future be filled with men who had acquired a competent knowledge of Revenue in the Provinces, it was proposed that two classes of Collectors should be appointed, a Principal and an Ordinary Collector. Districts were proposed to be consolidated with a view to confer more extensive duties and a more important charge to the superior appointment, and Subordinate Collectorates were suggested with a view to train up a better and a more experienced class of servants in the Revenue administration of the country. While to meet the additional expense entailed by these arrangements, Zillah Courts and Establishments found to be in excess of the wants of the country, were recommended to be discontinued. In accordance with these suggestions the Collectorates under the Madras Presidency were ultimately fixed at ten Principal Collectorates, with a fixed salary of 30,450 Rupees per annum, five Collectorates at Rupees 26,250 per annum, four districts perma-

* In Consultation 23rd December, 1839

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nently settled were administered by Officers having only a fixed allowance of Rupees 16,800 per annum. In 1831, the District of Salem was created a Principal Collectorate, making the number of Principal Collectorates eleven.

5. This arrangement continued in force till the year 1836, but it will at the same time be borne in mind that these Officers were permitted to draw, in the Unsettled* Districts, Commission on the Extra Sources of Collection, and in the Settled Districts in the Northern Circars, in addition to these, the Revenue Officers likewise received Commission on the Net Revenues of private and Government Estates under their management. The emoluments derived from those sources in the Unsettled Districts amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 95,000 a year, and made the Official emoluments of a Principal Collector, on an average Rupees 37,090, and of a simple Collector, Rupees 31,739. The income derived from Estates under management in the 5 settled Districts, fluctuates so much that no just estimate of the probable emoluments of an Officer in charge can now be formed. In some seasons it exceeded the maximum the Collector could draw; in other years, when Estates reverted to the proprietors, or in adverse seasons, the Commission amounted to little or nothing.

Salary of Principal Collector per annum	30,450
Average Commission	6,640
	37,090
Salary of Collector per annum	26,250
Average Commission	5,489
	31,739

6. It was under these circumstances that the defective state of the Revenue Administration in the Northern Circars, as shewn in detail in the President's Minute, bearing date the 30th June 1835, was forcibly pressed upon the attention of the Board of Revenue, and one of the first measures that suggested itself for remedying the evils of the present system, was the necessity of securing the best talents available in the service, by raising the emoluments of the Officers employed. From accidents of Famine and Pestilence it had occurred that in some of these Collectorates large tracts had fallen permanently into the hands of Government, and still larger private Estates had temporarily come under management, imposing arduous duties and great responsibility upon the Officers in charge with very inadequate Establishments. The Board observed that it was unreasonable and inexpedient to continue the allowances to gentlemen employed in these Districts on a lower scale than those of other Districts, when from the calamity of season there was little likelihood to anticipate in several of them, that any Commission from Land Revenue would be available for some years.

7. The Board would have had no hesitation in recommending at once a scale of increased remuneration to the four Collectors in the Northern Circars, commensurate with the increased labors and responsibility of their Office entailed by the altered circumstances of the country, and apart from other considerations of the salaries of other Revenue Officers in the Madras territories, but for the instructions they had so frequently received to abstain from pressing on the consideration of Government arrangements which would add to the financial charges of the Government. Adverting to these orders, it occurred to the Board that the object sought for would best be attained by remodelling the allowances throughout the Districts, by equalizing the salaries of all Collectors, and carrying all Commission to the credit of Government.

8. The result of these deliberations was contained in the Extract from the Board's Proceedings of the 21st January 1836. It was proposed to abolish one Principal Collectorate, and to fix the number, as it originally stood, at ten; to remove the distinction between the Collectors of settled and unsettled Districts; and to raise the pay of the former from 16,800 Rupees to Rupees 26,250, carrying to the credit of Government the Commission on private as well as Government Estates.

9. It was farther proposed to abolish the Commission on all Extra Branches of Revenue, and to apportion the average amount among all the Collectors, fixing the consolidated allowance

*In some of the Unsettled Districts in which there are Estates and Jagheers permanently settled, Collectors were allowed to draw Commission on the revenue of these lands while under their management on account of arrears or other causes.

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of a Principal Collector either at Rupees 36,000, or Rupees 34,200 per annum, and of a Collector at Rupees 21,800, or Rupees 30,000 per annum, as Government might determine. In either case it was shewn that from the reduction made, and the Commission Government would receive, a saving would accrue to the state from the arrangement.

10. One more suggestion was added, viz., to abolish the Rule which restricted the appointment of a Principal Collector to particular Districts, and to confer the office on the individual, and not upon the situation. This, with the other propositions, was sanctioned; and ultimately the fixed allowance of 36,000 Rupees for a Principal Collector, and Rupees 30,000 for an ordinary Collector, received the approval of the authorities in India.*

11. In the Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 10th July 1839, no objection has been urged to the principle of carrying to account of Government the Commission on Government or private Estates, nor to the abolition of Commission on the Extra sources of Revenue, with a reasonable addition to the salaries of incumbents in Office, whose salaries would be reduced by the new arrangement. It is to the mode of apportioning the remuneration that objections are chiefly urged, and more specially to that portion of the scheme which left it to the discretion of Government to confer the higher rate of allowance on the individual Officer, without reference to the district in which he might happen to serve. To this portion of the plan the Honorable Court have signified their entire disapproval, and the Board, although they feel assured that the discretion with which it was intended to vest the local Government would have been only exercised for the public good, will not advocate the adoption of the measure, although much might still be urged in its support.

12. The Honorable the Court proceed to observe that the emoluments of Collectors at the Madras Presidency appear to be fixed at a much higher rate than in any other part of the Territories under their administration, and as they see no reason for maintaining this rate on the majority of cases, they have been pleased to direct that the salary of a Collector shall not exceed 28,000 Rupees per annum. They have observed that should there be any Officers, though styled Collectors, who perform duties equal in responsibility to those of Revenue Commissioners in Bengal, that these will form exceptions to the general rule, that they will not object to such officers receiving a sum not exceeding Rupees 34,200 per annum, but that they will on no account sanction the continuance of more than four or five such appointments.

13. These orders will, if carried into effect, at once reduce the emoluments of all Collectors under the Madras Government to Rupees 28,000 per annum; for it is well known that there are no Collectors under this Presidency vested with powers equivalent to those of Revenue Commissioners in Bengal. Each Officer is Collector and Magistrate in his own District, and all exercise the same functions, perform the same duties, and possess like authority within the limits of their several Jurisdictions. The only difference consists in the difficulties arising from different systems of management, from the variety of superficial extent in the various provinces, and in the peaceful or predatory habits of the people and races resident therein. Such being the case, under the orders conveyed in the present despatch, the emoluments of all future Officers appointed under this Government to the Revenue Department, will be reduced to Rupees 28,000 per annum.

14. The Board trust it will not be considered that they have exceeded the proper limits of their duties in respectfully stating their opinion that the tendency of these orders will be, in their judgment, extremely detrimental to the best interests of the Government and the Public service. Their effect will be at once to place the entire Revenue Department, in regard to rank and allowance, far below the Judicial Branch of the service, to revert in fact nearly to that state of depression in which Sir Thomas Munro found it in 1821, and from which he labored to raise it. Every Zillah Judge has now a fixed salary of Rupees 28,000 per annum, and in the Judicial

*From Government 21st March in consultation 4th April 1836
From Do. 12th " in consultation 21st April 1836.

Department, there are in the Provinces not less than 12 Provincial Judges with salaries varying from Rupees 35,000 to 42,000 each. It is obvious, therefore, that to the higher Judicial situations all the Civil servants possessing talents or interest will look for distinction and promotion hereafter. The Revenue appointments will be in some measure regarded only as a stepping stone to the higher Judicial situations, for the appointment even of a Zillah Judge will, from the smaller expense to which the holder is exposed, be preferred by many to the Revenue charge of a District.

15. Reference has been made to the fact that the emoluments of Collectors under the Madras Presidency are higher than those which obtain in Bengal. On this the Board would observe that the duties and labours of these functionaries as exercised in Madras and in the provinces under the Bengal Government, are widely different. In the lower provinces of Bengal, the permanent settlement still exists, and in the upper provinces where the permanent settlement does not prevail, it is understood that a system of Village Leases for the long period of 30 years has been recently introduced, which, if it succeeds, will leave little or no detail to the Officer superintending. The duties required of a Revenue Officer under such circumstances admit of no comparison with those performed by most Collectors under the Madras Government, under whose superintendence a direct settlement is made with every individual cultivator in his District. There are besides, the Board believe, many sources of Revenue managed directly by the Officers in charge of Districts under the Madras Presidency, that either do not exist in Bengal, or that, where they do exist, are superintended by Civil servants having distinct and separate functions, and fixed emoluments. In Madras, the Collectors in all Districts superintend the Sea-Customs Collections, the Salt Department, the Abkarry, the Stamps, the Sayer and Tobacco Monopoly, and control the Establishments required in these Departments in addition to their ordinary Revenue and Magisterial duties. In Bengal, on the other hand, the transit duties have been abolished, and where frontier duties still exist, their Collection is looked after by Officers specially deputed for that purpose. In the same way, in Bengal there are distinct appointments of Salt Agents, and Superintendents of Salt Chowkies, the duties appertaining to these appointments being, as already stated, discharged in this Presidency by the Collectors in each District.

16. The Board have already shewn that, until 1836, the fixed pay of Collectors under this Presidency was, for a Principal Collector Rupees 30,450, and for simple Collectors 26,250 per annum. The only difference since made has been the assumption by Government of the Commission heretofore drawn under authorized rules by all Collectors on Extra sources Revenue, and on Estates under management, and a distribution of the proceeds calculated on the ascertained amount of the sums derived from these sources in a series of years, equally amongst the Officers of Government entitled to receive them. The fairness of this principle is admitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors in their Despatch, and while these sources of Revenue exist, and the duties are performed by the ordinary Revenue Officers in the Provinces, the Commission derivable therefrom seems a legitimate source for increasing the emoluments of Collectors beyond their fixed and immediate salaries. The duties for which the Commission was given not being, it is believed, performed by the same Officers in other portions of the Indian Possessions.

17. The Board need not, they believe, enlarge on the important influence that a Collector exercises for good or evil as regards the welfare of the people in his District, in proportion as he is acquainted or otherwise with the details of his management and of the system he administers. It has well been observed by Sir Thomas Munro, that whoever regulates the assessment of the land really holds the main spring of the Country; and that an equal and moderate assessment has more effect in preventing litigation and crimes than all our Civil and Criminal Regulations. If this be admitted to be the case in the Revenue system as administered in the Madras Presidency, and the Board think it can hardly be denied, the necessity of securing the highest talents and respectability in the Revenue Department is clear, and the ill effect of any measure calculated to depress that branch of the service apparent.

18. Believing that the measure ordered in the Papers now under Review will militate against the best interests of the people and the state, the Board have stated their sentiments fully and explicitly in these Proceedings, in the hope that if the Right Honorable the Governor in Council should concur with the views they have adopted, a strong representation may be made to the Honorable the Court of Directors to permit the present scale of allowances to remain in force, with the distinction of two classes of Collectors as they now exist.

19. The Court of Directors having disapproved of the proposal to confer the higher scale of allowances on the individual, at the discretion of Government, and not upon the situation, it only remains for the Board to submit that in their judgment it would be expedient to grant the highest rates of pay to the Officers in charge of the Districts noted in the margin.* These having for many years existed as Principal Collectorates, and been thought to confer from their size and importance a more responsible charge than the other and smaller Districts under the Madras Presidency.

20. With reference to the 3rd Paragraph of the Minutes of Consultation of Government of the 5th November last, the Board will submit in a separate Report, the information called for on the subject of the salary of Head Assistant Collectors.

21. It is proper to add that one member of the Board dissented from the opinions expressed in these Proceedings respecting the allowances of Ordinary Collectors.

Ordered that a Copy of these Proceedings be submitted to Government.

(A true Extract)
(Signed) P. B. SMOLLET,
Secretary.

North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary, Cuddapah, Canara, Coimbatore, Madura, Malabar, Nellore, Tanjore.

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APPENDIX No. 409.

Collectors of Madras.

No. 146.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE.
FORT ST. GEORGE, *23rd March* 1843.

From

E. C. LOVELL, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

J. F. THOMAS, ESQUIRE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

1. The Honorable the Court of Directors in their Despatch of 30th November 1842, having authorized the equalization of the salary of the Principal Collector of Cuddapah with that of a Commissioner under the Bengal Presidency, or Rupees 34,200 per annum, for the purpose of securing the continuance of the same officer in the District, and in their letter of 21st June 1842, an increase of the allowances of the Collector of Guntoor for a similar reason, the Board of Revenue deem this a proper opportunity most respectfully to solicit the attention of the most Honorable the Governor in Council to the letter from England of July 10th 1839, transmitted to the Board in the Minutes of Consultation of November 5th 1839,* and commented on by them in their proceedings of 4th May 1840.

2. From these it will be perceived that when the salaries of all Collectors to be in future appointed were reduced by the Court to Rupees 28,000 per annum, they were at the same time pleased to declare that "should there be any cases in which officers, though styled Collectors, perform duties equal in responsibility to those of Revenue Commissioners under the Presidency of Bengal, these will form proper exceptions to the present rule; but of this class there cannot be a necessity for the *continuance* of more than four or five, and that in the few cases in which it will be justified to *retain* officers of this description, they shall not object to an addition of salary not to exceed Rupees 34,200 per annum, to be annexed to the station, and not bestowed as a personal allowance on the officer." On receipt of this communication, reference was made by Government, minutes of consultation 5th November 1839, to the Board of Revenue, requesting them to name the five Collectorates to which, from the magnitude of the duties annexed to them, it would be proper to attach the higher rate of salary sanctioned by the Honorable Court. In reply, the Board being strongly impressed with the claims of all those then termed Principal Collectorates, were induced to recommend them all (being 10 in number) as deserving the higher rate of remuneration. It has been understood that this application was strongly supported by the local Government as deserving the favorable consideration of the Court of Directors, and, pending this reference, (to which the Board are not aware that any reply has been received), the five most important collectorates which will be subsequently noticed, in place of being "continued" on the higher scale of remuneration which the Court's orders had permitted them to "retain," have, on vacancies occurring, been redu-

*In consultation 23rd December, 1839

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ed to the same rate of salary which is annexed to the smallest and least arduous Districts under this Presidency.

3. The despatch from England of 30th November, has again forcibly attracted the attention of the Board to this subject. They may here remark that if doubt could be before entertained as to the parity of one of the large Districts under this Presidency with a Commissionership in Bengal, that question, in the instance of Cuddapah, has been set at rest by the Home authorities themselves, who have treated the one situation as commensurate in responsibility and deserving of like remuneration with the other. But the Districts noted in the margin* are certainly not inferior to Cuddapah in extent, population, the magnitude of the interests which their management involves, or the weight of labor which it imposes. The case of Bellary has been argued in a letter lately received from the Collector† and herewith forwarded, in which the labors and duties of his office though forcibly described, are not in the opinion of the Board overstated. Not less cogent are the claims of Canara and Malabar with their extensive range of sea coast, varied products, valuable trade, and large population differing in character, language, habits, and feelings from the inhabitants of any other part of India, not inferior to those of Tanjore, the largest, wealthiest, and most densely peopled of all the Madras Provinces, indebted for its fertility to works of irrigation constructed at a vast expense, and demanding the most vigilant and constant superintendence on the part of the local authorities. The importance of these four Districts will be best estimated when it is remembered that of the total Revenues of the 20 Districts composing the Madras Presidency, for Fusly 1250, these Provinces contributed 1,42,15,767 Rupees‡ or nearly one third of the whole, an amount which in Bengal would require the supervision of at least ten Collectors and three Commissioners.

4. The Board would further beg to bring to the attention of Government, that for the purpose of augmenting the salaries attached to the five Collectorates above mentioned, no further reference is required either to Bengal or to the authorities in England. In the despatch of 10th July 1839, already alluded to, the Court, while ordering the salaries of other Collectors to be reduced as vacancies might occur to Rupees 28,000 a year, expressly sanctioned to Districts such as those before given, not exceeding five, the "continuance" of the higher rate of remuneration which, within that limit, they will be permitted to "retain;" the words marked are those used on the occasion, and in the same spirit the Board were called upon by Government to particularize the five Districts to which the higher salaries should be attached. It is perhaps to be regretted that the Board did not confine themselves more strictly to the terms of this requisition by specifying the five Districts above mentioned, of the paramount importance of which no question could have been entertained, and to which, without doubt, the higher scale of salary would thenceforth have been "continued," and reserved the claims of other Collectorates to form the subject of a separate communication. In this point of view therefore, and in direct reply to Paragraph 2, Minutes of Consultation November 5th, 1839, the Board beg to recommend the five Districts, viz. Tanjore, Malabar, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Canara, as those to which the higher allowance of Rupees 34,200 (which is still below the former pay of those appointments) should originally have been continued, and on which it should now be conferred; the three first immediately, the two last when vacated by the present incumbents.

5. Having thus conformed to the letter both of the Despatch from the Court of Directors, 10th July 1839, and of the requisition conveyed in the Minutes of Consultation, 5th November 1839, the Board would, in reference to Paragraph 19 of their Proceedings of 4th May 1840, once more solicit the favorable advocacy of the Government, in behalf of the four Districts noted in the margin§ which if not altogether of equal importance with those already mentioned, have each strong

* Bellary. Malabar. Canara. Tanjore.

† From the Collector of Bellary, 15th February, in consultation 2nd March, 1843.

‡ Fusly 1250

Canara	31,55,798
Malabar	32,06,220
Bellary	31,79,130
Tanjore	46,74,619
	1,42,15,767

§ Revenue for 1250

North Arcot	26,03,711	4	1
South Arcot	26,65,350	8	4
Nellore	24,67,836	4	7
Coimbatore	25,62,567	0	10

being only 12 lacs less than ⅓ of the revenue of the whole Presidency which in 1250, amounted to 4,62,79,120.

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claims for consideration. In each, the revenue and population are considerable; in each the settlement is conducted on the Ryotwarree system with its minute and multifarious details. Two of these Districts (North Arcot and Nellore) contain Zemindarree Estates which, from minority or arrears, are liable to fall under the Superintendence of the Collector, and demand careful and assiduous management; while in South Arcot, independently of the important works of irrigation connected with its Southern Talooks, the Collector has to perform the duty of Special Agent with foreign settlements, an office requiring much tact and judgment, and at one time forming the sole charge of one of the most able officers on the Madras Establishment, (Major General Frazer,) and held by him on allowances greater than those now enjoyed by the gentleman who unites those duties with the care of an extensive and populous district. The Board still venture to cherish the hope that the Court of Directors may see reason to relax their restriction as to number, in favor of these Districts, and admit them to the same rate of allowances sanctioned for the Provinces recommended in the preceding paragraph.

6. The period which has elapsed since the orders of the Court of Directors for the reduction of the salaries of Collectors have been brought into operation, has been scarcely sufficient to test the justice of the apprehensions expressed by the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings of 4th May 1840, as to the results to be feared from annexing equal emoluments to places of unequal trust and labour. Of the four Districts mentioned, paragraph 2, two (Canara and Cuddapah) are still held upon the old allowances. Another, (Tanjore,) held on similar terms, has been vacated within the last few days; but the Board would press on the most serious consideration of Government, the fact mentioned in the letter from the Collector of Bellary, viz. that on the last occasion of that appointment becoming vacant, it was declined by several gentlemen in the service, who can indeed hardly be censured for their unwillingness to undertake the labours and fatigues of so arduous an office in a climate so exhausting, for emoluments which they could obtain on easier terms elsewhere. The Board would carefully abstain from drawing contrasts which might be deemed invidious, between the labor exacted by the revenue, in comparison of that of the Judicial branch of the Service. Each department has its respective duties, the zealous discharge of which is alike indispensable to the prosperity of the Government and people of India. It must, however, be conceded that in point of expense, personal fatigue and exposure, the disadvantage is greatly on the side of the revenue servant. It should be remembered, that independently of the purchase and repair of tents, to which his Tent allowance is barely adequate, the Collector has at all times, to maintain an extra, if he have a family, it may be said a double establishment; that for a considerable part, and that the hottest portion of the year, he is engaged under canvas in the laborious details of a Revenue Settlement, during which time he is in a great measure debarred from intercourse with society and from the pleasures of domestic life. If, the labors of both branches of the service being equal, additional expense, fatigue and seclusion without an equivalent, are to be the lot of the Collector, the result cannot be doubtful, nor can it be questioned, that in a short time, those important situations, to which revenue servants were once accustomed to look forward as objects of honorable ambition, will be accepted only by the least competent and experienced members of the service.

7. The Board learn with pleasure that the Court of Directors have sanctioned an increase of allowance to Mr. Stokes, for the purpose of retaining his service in Guntoor during the present critical condition of that district. When, indeed, as will occasionally happen, districts of which the admininstration under ordinary circumstances presents no difficulties, fall from whatever causes into a state of confusion and embarrassment, or when important reforms are to be effected, it is most desirable that the local officer originally charged with the introduction of the required arrangements, should be induced to remain in the district until these have been fully and effectually carried out. For this purpose, it would, in the opinion of the Board, be productive of great advantage to the Public service, if the local Government were invested with discretionary power, by an adequate increase of allowances, to ensure the continuance of the administrative officer in the district until its affairs were finally arranged.

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8. In recapitulation, the Board beg most respectfully to solicit, that the salary attached to the Districts of Tanjore, Malabar, Bellary, Cuddapah and Canara, be fixed at the standard of Rupees 34,200 per annum, the three first immediately, the two last when vacated by the present incumbents. They would further hope for the favorable support of Government, in recommending to the Court of Directors that a similar increase be awarded to the Collectorates of North Arcot, South Arcot, Nellore and Coimbatore, and that a discretionary power be vested in the Local Government to secure, by a temporary augmentation of allowances, the continued services of efficient Revenue officers in other Districts, when as in the case of Guntoor, these shall become of difficult and delicate management.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
23rd March, 1843.

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 410.

Collectors of Madras.

No. 1488.

To

G. D. DRURY, Esquire,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in the Revenue Department No. 1055, dated the 26th Ultimo, with its enclosures, submitting, for the consideration of the Government of India, proceedings and correspondence on the subject of an increase to the allowances of certain collectorates under the Madras Presidency.

2. His Lordship in Council has paid careful attention to these papers, and has had under review as well the judicial as the revenue charges of the Presidency of Madras.

3. He observes that under the operation of Act VII of 1843, which abolishes the Provincial Courts of Appeal, the position of the Judicial branch of the Madras service will be materially altered, and its emoluments curtailed, while, on the other hand, the duties of the Revenue Department must necessarily be in some degree lightened in consequence of the proposed abolition of the transit duties.

4. Under these circumstances, if the suggestions of the Board of Revenue were carried into effect, the Revenue would have a very decided advantage in point of allowances over the Judicial branch of the service, a distinction which it is not the policy of the Government of India to encourage.

5. But apart from these considerations, the Financial position of India does not admit that increased expenditure shall be sanctioned in any Department of the Public service, excepting on grounds of the gravest necessity.

6. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council, this necessity does not exist in the present instance, and he must accordingly decline to give his sanction to any increase to the allowances of Collectors of Revenue in the Madras Presidency beyond the limit of 28,000 Rupees per annum, which was originally fixed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and has since been enforced on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Madras Government.

7. In the particular case of the Collectorship of Guntoor, it is urged that the peculiar position of that District requires that the uninterrupted services of an intelligent officer shall be secured to carry out the important reforms rendered necessary by its critical condition, and the expediency of this measure the Governor General in Council does not desire to question. It does not appear however why Mr. H. Stokes, the present Collector of Guntoor, should necessarily wish or be permitted to leave his district on the score of insufficient allowances. From the latest return in the possession of the Government of India, being the Madras Civil List of the 1st of May last, it appears that Mr. Stokes draws a salary, as Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor, of Rupees 28,000, and that he was appointed to the office on the 1st July 1842, and had consequently held the fixed appointment for just ten months at the date of the return. It is further shewn that up to the

same date, Mr. Stokes had resided in India 13 years 4 Months and 9 days, and the Governor General in Council cannot admit that for so short a tenure of office and not very protracted residence in the country, the annual salary of 28,000 Rupees is so inadequate as to call for an increase of 2,000 Rupees per annum, in order to secure to the district of Guntoor a continuance of the benefit of efficient management.

8. Unless, therefore, on further grounds than have yet been shewn, the Governor General in Council is not prepared to authorize any addition to the salary at present held by the Collector of Guntoor.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th October 1843.

(Signed) J. DORINE,
Secretary to the Government of India

411.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS
Dated 21st June 1842, *No.* 14.

Paragraph 11. Before quitting the subject, we are led to notice further one of the reasons assigned both by Mr. Sullivan and by Mr. Goldingham* for the depressed condition of this district, viz. the frequent change of Collectors, which, says Mr. Goldingham, "has had the effect "of leaving the District to take care of itself, to which Mr. Sullivan adds, "there can be no doubt "that the remark applies with equal truth to other districts;" and with respect to the arrangements which may be necessary for carrying into effect our present instructions, we authorize you to assign to the Collector of Guntoor such allowances as may induce the officer entrusted with the re-settlement of the country, to remain in the District until the completion of the Settlement.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF CONSULTATION UNDER DATE THE 11TH OCTOBER 1842, No. 1218

Paragraph 7. The Board will state with reference to the nature of the duties which will devolve on the Collector of Guntoor, the extent of extra remuneration it will be necessary to grant as an inducement to him to remain until the completion of the proposed arrangements.

11. Notice the frequent change of Collectors as one of the reasons assigned for the depressed condition of the District, and with respect to the arrangements now ordered, direct that such allowances be granted to the Collector of Guntoor, as will induce him to remain in the District until the completion of those arrangements.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Dated 30th November 1842, *No.* 17.

Paragraph 2. With reference to the arduous duties which must attach to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah both in his revenue and magisterial capacity, we shall not object to your assigning to that office the higher scale of allowances authorized by the 6th Paragraph of our Financial Despatch to the Government of India, under date the 10th July 1839, if you will thereby be enabled to retain more permanently the services of a gentleman possessing the requisite qualifications.

* Paragraph 59 and 74.

APPENDIX No. 411

Collectors of Madras.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF CONSULTATION UNDER DATE THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1843, No. 77.

Paragraph 3. These instructions will be attended to when an opportunity occurs of carrying them into effect.

2. Referring to the arduous duties which must attach to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, the Honorable Court will not object to that officer being allowed the higher scale of allowances authorized in their Financial Despatch of the 10th July 1839, if by that means the services of a gentleman possessing the requisite qualifications be more permanently retained.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS,
Dated 5th November 1839, *No.* 8.

Paragraph 6. Should there be any cases in which officers, though styled Collectors, perform duties equal in responsibility to those of Revenue Commissioner under the Presidency of Bengal, these will form proper exceptions to the general rule of this class. However, there cannot be a necessity for more than four or five nor shall we sanction the continuance of a greater number. In the few cases where it will be justifiable to retain officers of this description, we shall not object to a reasonable addition of salary, in consideration of the extraordinary labor or responsibility attached to them. But in any case in which such addition is made, which must in no instance exceed the sum of 34,200 Rupees per annum, the increased salary must be attached to the station, and not be bestowed as a personal allowance on the officer.

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APPENDIX No. 412
Collectors of Madras.

No. 45.

GUNTOOR DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
BANPETTAH, 31*st March* 1857.

From

H. NEWILL, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector of Guntoor.

To

HENRY RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th instant on the subject of the personal allowance of Rupees 2,000 to the Collector of this District after six years' residence, and to forward you, as requested, copy of the correspondence on the subject.

2. In reply to your question as to whether the necessity for this extra allowance still exists, I may venture to observe that the circumstances under which it was made remain unaltered.

3. This District, as stated in my reply* to a circular from the Board of Revenue, dated 19th May 1856, consequent upon your circular letter No. 1 of 28th March 1856 to the Madras Government, has been and continues to be held in great disrepute by civilians generally. The Court of Directors in their order alluded to by you, thought it expedient to offer the inducement of the extra allowance in order to secure the continued experience of the same officers in the District, which at the time had passed under the control of no less than sixteen Collectors in fourteen years, besides occasionally being in charge of the Head Assistant. Mr. Stokes availed himself of the allowance, which he drew from 22d April 1848, to 31st December 1852.

4. The Collectorate has since been under the charge of three officers, including myself as a locum tenens, and I believe also that the permanent Collector for whom I am acting, is desirous to change to another District on his return from England. Two recent changes in the late Judges permanently appointed here, viz. Mr. Irvine to Bellary, and his successor Mr. Story to Tellichery, within the period of a few months, would seem to indicate that the aversion to Guntoor extends to the Judicial as well as Revenue line, though I am not prepared to say that the bad character attached to the District is not somewhat exaggerated. But whether this be the case or not, the evil of constant changes in the appointments, which is more particularly felt in the revenue administration, remains.

5. My present connection with the District does not perhaps admit of my being considered altogether in a disinterested position with reference to offering an opinion on the question of this extra allowance, but the late Commissioner of Northern Circars,† under whose charge this District along with the other Northern Circars, has been for some time, may afford you more independent information on the subject.

*Dated 9th July 1856. †J. Goldingham Esquire, 1st Member of the Board of Revenue.

6. I may take this opportunity of stating also that this is one of the few Districts of the Presidency in which no covenanted Sub Collector is employed. It has, since the original organization of its covenanted officers, reverted, with the exception of two Talooks, from Zemindarree tenure to individual or ryotwarree settlement, which is now universal; and while provision has been made for the additional duty in some Districts which have passed through this change of tenure to a smaller extent than this, and which do not yield so high a revenue, by the appointment of covenanted officers exercising the powers of Sub Collector &c., no similar step has been taken in Guntoor.

A correspondence has, however, passed on this subject with the Board of Revenue and the late Commissioner Northern Circars, but the subject seems to have been waived, pending your enquiries.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. NEWILL,
Acting Collector.

GUNTOOR DISTRICT.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BANPETTA,
31*st* *March* 1857.

APPENDIX No. 413
Collectors of Madras.

No. 240.

From

M. MURRAY, Esquire,
Collector of Cuddapah.

To

H. RICKETTS, Esquire,
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries, &c.
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th Instant, No. 848, and beg to state in reply, that the correspondence therein alluded to, is not in the records of my office, except the sanction of Government authorizing the payment of Extra allowance to my predecessor and myself.

2. The necessity for the extra allowance exists at present as much as it did before, as the climate has no ways changed for the better, and the Collectors object to remain in the District when they can possibly obtain another Collectorate. Eleven or twelve different Collectors have been in the province within the last 20 years.

The idea of increasing the rate of allowance to the Collectors of Cuddapah and Guntoor originated, I believe, with the Madras Government; but I am not aware what correspondence took place on the subject, nor have I been favored with copies of the same, further than that the sanction of the Court of Directors had been obtained to the proposal of the Madras Government.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT,
Collector's Office,
on circuit at Tungatoor.
31*st March* 1857.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
M. MURRAY,
Collector.

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APPENDIX No. 414

Collectors of Madras.

No. 173.

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
RAMUNDROOG, 21*st of April* 1857.

From

C. PELLY, ESQUIRE,

To

H RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 882, in which you request to be informed whether, in my opinion, it is desirable to divide the Bellary District into two Collectorates. You wish me to go fully into all the arguments for and against the measure, and especially that I would mention whether there would be difficulty in fixing on a suitable place for the Head Quarters of the new Office.

2. The Bellary District measures in length more than 150 miles North and South, and East and West; it covers an area of upwards of thirteen thousand square miles. The population is scanty compared with the extent, being about ninety four persons to the square mile.

3. It is desirable that such an extensive charge should be subdivided, but whether it would be better to make two distinct Collectorates, or to retain it as a single Collectorate, with two or more Sub-Collectorates, having comparatively independent charges, but under the general control of a single Principal Collector, may admit of question.

4. There would be no difficulty in fixing on a suitable place for the Head Quarters of a new Collectorate, as there exist a Cutcherry and House at Hundy Anantapoor, which was formerly the Head Quarters of the first Principal Collectors, and until 1840, when the Head Quarters of the Collector were changed to Bellary, and the Sub-Collector's, who formerly resided at Bellary, was transferred to Anantapoor.

5. This town, or any other place, according to the division that might be agreed upon, could without difficulty be made the Head Quarters of the New Collectorate.

6. The present Collectorate might be divided into two Collectorates of eight Talooks each; at present there are 17 Talooks, but it is proposed to transfer one (that of Punchapollem) to Kurnool almost immediately; so I speak now as if there were only 16 Talooks. The configuration and size of the existing Talooks is not such as it would be desirable to retain; and in a division of the Collectorate, some change in the Talooks might at the same time be made. But for present purposes, it will be sufficient to shew the nature of the division I would propose.

BELLARY COLLECTORATE.			ANANTAPOOR COLLECTORATE.		
	Talooks.	Revenue, Rupees.		Talooks.	Revenue, Rupees.
1	Bellary.	2,21,700	1	Anantapoor.	1,17,300
2	Kumply.	1,23,100	2	Yadakee.	1,05,900
3	Hurponhully.	1,09,200	3	Tandputry	1,42,000
4	Koodleghee.	1,70,700	4	Dhurmaverum... ..	1,45,200
5	Hoovenhudgalee. ..	1,19,000	5	Pennagondah.	1,49,100
6	Adonie.	2,20,900	6	Maduckserah.	1,14,500
7	Gollem.	1,79,400	7	Codecondah.	99,300
8	Raidroog.	1,15,500	8	Gooty..	1,50,400
	Total....	12,59,500		*Total*....	10,23,700

The Revenue is that of Fusly 1265, and from all sources.

7. The Head Quarters of the Bellary Collectorate would be as now at Bellary. The Head Quarters of the New Collectorate would be properly fixed at Anantapoor.

8. The Collector of each District would require to have a Head Assistant, and two, or at least one other Assistant each.

APPENDIX No. 414

Collectors of Madras.

9. The principal objection that occurs to me in subdividing the District into two District Collectorates, is that it creates a necessity for an entirely New English and Account and Treasury Establishment, without, at the same time, relieving the old Establishment of any, or of but very little, of its present work. A Collector has money transactions, or correspondence with the Government, the Board of Revenue, the Accountant General, the Civil Auditor, with other Collectors, Commissioners and Residents, and with almost every public Department, the Revenue, Judicial, Military, Financial, &c.; and his time is consequently very much occupied in conducting the correspondence, &c., with these Departments; and if a separate Collectorate is made, it will be necessary that these duties be performed by both Collectors, each for his own Division. But while these duties are imposed on both Collectors, it will not relieve the single Collector of any of his duties in the English Department; or only so to a very small amount.

10. The New Collectorate will therefore be burdened with much work without relieving the other, which is objectionable. But if in lieu of the District being divided into two Collectorates, it was retained, as at present, under one Collector, aided by two or more Sub-Collectors, this objection would not present itself. The Collector would, as now, undertake the correspondence with all the other Departments, and superintend the single Treasury for the whole District. The Sub-Collectors should have very independent and responsible charges; and being relieved, as they now are, from the other duties referred to, could give their whole time and attention to the immediate duties of their Districts, Revenue and Police.

11. For this reason, I would therefore be inclined to advocate the division of the District into Sub-Collectorates under the general control of the Collector, but with the full powers of Collectors within their own Districts. I think this would tend more to the benefit of the people and the District than making the District into two separate Collectorates.

12. The Bellary District is of such a size that it could with advantage be formed into three Sub-Collectorates. These Officers, with the powers of the Collector within their own Subdivisions, ought to afford very efficient aid to the Collector, whose duties are so numerous as to distract his attention from many details which the Sub-Collectors, unembarrassed, could afford ample time to attend to.

13. There is now one Sub Collectorate; an office establishment for a second could be assigned without extra expense, but not probably for a third. The Head Assistant and one other Assistant would then complete the complement of European Officers.

14. But even should it not meet your views to assign three Sub-Collectors to this District, it would, I think, be preferable, for the reasons above stated, to let the proposed division of the District be that of two Sub-Collectorates within the present Collectorate, rather than to form the District into two separate Collectorates.

15. On the first assumption in A. D. 1800, by the British Government of the Ceded Districts, (which comprised the two Collectorates of Bellary and Cuddapah), there were two Sub-Collectorates in Bellary, and two, I believe, in Cuddapah; the Principal Collector, Colonel Munro, having his Head Quarters at Anantapoor. On his departure, when the Ryotwarree system was abandoned for the system of Village Leases, the Districts were separated. When the Bellary Collectorate reverted to the Ryotwarree system again, there was a Principal Collector, Sub-Collector, Head Assistant, and one or more Assistants.

16. In the present circumstances of the times, for the immediate and effectual European superintendence over the Revenue and Police administration of this extensive province, a large body of European Officers is needed; and I have, in the above remarks, endeavoured to shew in what manner this superintendence would be most efficient.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. PELLY,
Collector.

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Collectors of Madras.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE.
FORT ST. GEORGE, *24th April*, 1857.

No. 1281.

From

J. D. SIM, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 31st Ultimo, No. 878, in which you ask the opinion of the Board on the advisability of dividing the following Districts.

Malabar.
Canara.
Tanjore.
Bellary.
Cuddapah.

You request the Board to enter fully into all the arguments for and against the measure, whether it has their approval or not, and appear to have an impression that some of the other large Collectorates might perhaps be also divided with advantage.

2. The question must manifestly be affected by various considerations, such for example as the position which Collectors are in future to hold with respect to salary and powers, the retention or otherwise of their magisterial functions, and the alterations which may be made in the situation of the District Courts and in the general administration of justice by the introduction of the new Code. On these and other points the Board possess little or no information, and they can therefore only answer your question on the supposition that a division of the Collectorates named by you, is the only change under contemplation.

3. Viewing the subject in this light, they desire me to lay before you a copy of their letter, dated 25th January 1855, No. 237, in which they considered plans for ensuring an efficient revenue control over the different provinces. Your attention is particularly called to the remarks in paragraph 14. In Paragraph 15, you will find that the Board advocated the division of Cuddapah and Bellary into two Collectorships on account of their unwieldy and inconvenient size. But with regard to the other three districts named by you, the Board are not prepared to recommend a similar measure, for the following reasons:—

4. The Province of Malabar has strong peculiarities. It has a language, a population and land tenures which differ from the rest of the Presidency, and to preserve uniformity in its revenue administration, it seems desirable that it should be under one controlling authority aided by an adequate number of subordinate officers. For its police management, this arrangement seems absolutely indispensable; and the grave events which have taken place there, show that the chief magisterial authority could not be divided without embarrassment and risk.

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Collectors of Madras.

5. Canara has also its marked local peculiarities, as respects situation, language and tenures, though it does not possess the same uniformity as Malabar. It was formerly divided into the two districts of North and South Canara, and each portion now possesses its separate Civil and Sessions Court. The Board do not consider that any risk or even serious public inconvenience would follow if the two divisions were again placed under separate Collectors; but they fail to see the advantage of such an arrangement. It would multiply correspondence, and prevent that regularity and uniformity of system which results from its seaports, its forests, its salt pans, and its frontier on the Mysore side, being under the same chief authority, while no substantive improvement would be effected in its general internal administration.

6. In Tanjore, the lands form a Delta dependent on a chain of irrigation works supplied from the same sources. To check disputes regarding water, to facilitate their adjustment when they occur, and to aid in the protection and maintenance of the embarkments and sluices, it seems essential to the Board that the superintendence of the entire province should be vested in one officer. The peculiarity of the Ooloongoo system of settlement, is another strong argument for the same course, as difficulty and dissatisfaction would arise, if the price of grain and the rates of remission in unfavorable years were not fixed in a uniform manner throughout the District.

7. As you allude to Madura among some other large Districts, the Board deem it desirable to point out that the state of the Zemindarries in it has given the Collector much labour, one of them, Ramnad, is likely soon to lapse to Government; and another, Shevagunga, is now under charge of the Collector as Agent to the Court of Wards.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th April 1857.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
J. D. SIM.
Acting Secretary.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

APPENDIX No. 416.

Collectors of Madras.

COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY
MANGALORE, 28*th April* 1857.

From

W. FISHER, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Canara.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, calling on me for an opinion on the propriety of dividing this District into two Collectorates, and requesting me to state whether there would be any difficulty in fixing on a suitable place for the head quarters of the new office.

A glance at the map will shew the peculiar configuration of the District of Canara, which is nearly 300 miles long, though in the centre a mere strip of coast of about 15 miles in width. North and South of this point the country gradually extends, until the eastern boundary, in both instances, is from 80 to 100 miles from the sea shore. Thus when the map is consulted, the proposed change seems highly desirable.

The impression is further strengthened when we find the domestic institutions of South Canara differing widely from those of the Northern portion of the District.

In the South, property descends through the females, the children having no interest in that belonging to the father's family.

In the North, property descends from father to son, or rather, in accordance with the Hindoo law which generally obtains elsewhere.

The interests of North and South Canara are moreover unconnected. The products of the two divisions vary to some extent, the trade differs in character, and the exports for the most part go to different markets.

Canara is already divided into two Zillahs, and the Judicial establishments of each are independent and complete.

The Collector has a subordinate treasury at Honore, into which are received, in the first instance, the revenues of five of the Northern Talooks, and a division of the District into two Collectorates, would make the money there collected available for Bills, (a point regarding which difficulty has hitherto been experienced,) and the commerce of North Canara would therefore be benefitted by the change.

When the present condition of this part of the District, and its future prospects are considered, the value of the proposed change is still more apparent. An enormous amount of produce from the interior finds an outlet at the ports of Coompta and Tudry, and North Canara possesses the only harbour on the Western coast, Bombay excepted, which can be made a shipping port at all seasons.

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In extent, North Canara exceeds the southern Division,* but is not so far advanced or so thickly populated as the Country south of Cundapoor. It is, however, intersected by more roads, made or under construction, and is making rapid strides both in prosperity and population. It contains almost all the teak forests for which the District is famous, and would form an important, compact, and manageable Collectorate.

Of the South I need say little more, than that its population and revenue exceed that of North Canara,† and that the general reasons which affect the question under discussion, are applicable to both divisions.

It is doubtful, perhaps, whether we have arrived at the period when the proposed change has become necessary, though we may be rapidly advancing towards it.

There is no practical difficulty in managing the District as it is, if the required number of European Officers are present at their posts. North Canara is usually entrusted to two Sub-Collectors who are men of some standing and experience; but if, as has been the case for the last two years, the officials are called on to perform double duty, one Sub-Collector is overburthened, and the Collector's time is completely taken up with detail and office work, much to the prejudice of those general duties of supervision and administration which have the first claim to his attention, and which he ought to be in a position to perform. A division of the District would at any rate tend to diminish the evils which must arise in a large province under circumstances such as those above stated, and altogether I think the change desirable.

At the same time, the office business here and at the Presidency would be largely increased. For one set of accounts, two must be substituted; and the correspondence with the Revenue Board and other Presidency offices would be nearly doubled. Expenses of the Revenue Department would necessarily be greater than at present, though a modification of establishments, or rather of the classes of European officers employed, would perhaps render the increase trifling.

North Canara would become the more important of the two Collectorates, as in it are situated the chief forests and all the Salt pans from which the whole District is now supplied. Its future prospects also, from its great advantage of position, and excellent harbours, are more bright than those of the richer and better cultivated country of the South.

Looking then merely at the interests of the country, its present state and the future which awaits it, I have no hesitation in stating my conviction that the proposed change would be a step in advance. How far financial arrangements may admit of the change being made, before necessity urges it, I am of course unable to judge; but of the propriety of the division of this Province into two Districts, I have no doubt.

In many ways the most desirable point for the head quarters of North Canara as a Collectorate, would be Sircy, a town above the Ghauts, and at present the residence of the Sub Collector. The Treasury, however, must necessarily be at Honore, for the trade of Coompta requires this, and the position is secure, and conveniently situated, both for receiving Talook remittances, and for despatching treasure, when required, either to Madras or Bombay.

Hence it is probable that the latter place would be eventually selected as the Collector's station.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. FISHER,

Collector.

*North Canara. Area, sq. miles 4,338 Population, 483,336 Revenue, Rs. 12,02,180. | †South Canara. Area, sq. miles 1,051. Population, 643,602. Revenue, Rs. 14,76,218

APPENDIX No. 417.

Collectors of Madras.

CALICUT, 29th *April* 1857.

No. 1277 *A* 1857.

From

W. ROBINSON, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector of Malabar,

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil salaries and Establishments throughout India,

MADRAS.

SIR,

1. In reply to your letter under date the 31st Ultimo,* I have the honor to state that during ten years experience in all the different appointments of the administrative department of the Province, I have long felt satisfied that the interests of the public, as well as of the Government, have both suffered much from the paucity of Covenanted officers of standing and experience in this important province, and the retention of this very extensive District under one Collectorate. I feel with every officer of experience in it, Native as well as European, that year by year this difficulty is increasing at a rapid rate, the Province is advancing, while the Government of the country is lagging further and further behind its wants.

2. I therefore beg to state my strongest and most earnest conviction, that the interest of the country requires that the District be divided into two Collectorates.

3. The District is already divided into two distinct judicial Zillahs, each presided over by a full Sessions Judge. The Southern and heavier Zillah having likewise a European Sub-Judge and Principal Sudder Ameen at Cochin, and the Northern, a Principal Sudder Ameen,† a similar division in the Revenue and Magisterial Department is emergently called for; the work is not and cannot be otherwise effectively done.

4. Geographically the district stretches from Caway to Cochin along a sea board of 188 miles; and including Wynaad, Koondah Hills, Attapaddy vallies and the Palghaut Talook, it has generally a breadth of 60 miles. The following statements show the principal heads of the statistical information.

*No. 879

† The Judicial Officers even are worked as they are in scarcely any other district.

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Appendix No. 4.17.

Collectors of Madras

	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	Revenue.								Maritime and Coasts.										Salt Average of 5 Years.				
		Area in square miles.	No. of Umshom.	No. of Deshom.	Population.	Average per square mile.	Land revenue.	No. of Revenue Payers.	Miscellaneous Abkarry and Stamp.	No. of harbors.	Tonnage on square rigged vessels in 1856, outward and inward.	Export. Value.	Export. Duty.	Import. Value.	Import. Duty.	Establishment. No.	Establishment. Salary.			No. of stations for receiving and issuing.	Sales. G. M.	Receipts. Rs.	Establishment. No.	Establishment. Salary.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9															
Northern Judicial Zillah.	1 Caway. ...	521	22	165	91,881	176	96,912	15,674	13,994	3	1,153	8,47,094	2,753	13,74,579	1,891	17	1,710	12	...	...	..	...	...	...
	2 Cherikul. ...	130	21	111	80,277	617	85,616	10,769	14,857											1	499-13	59,893	5	660
	3 Cottyam	487½	28	219	106,319	218	1,09,215	15,964	50,598	10	1,332	12,86,994	5,969	21,39,863	218	60	4,492	...	...	1	433-20	50,800	5	1,272
	4 Cartenaad. ...	193½	31	146	90,210	466	1,01,483	11,688	14,927															
	5 Wynaad	1,160	16	69	50,765	43	29,619	2,622	5,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Cooroombrenaad.	396	33	257	103,509	261	1,11,546	15,572	12,294	4	123	92,259	45	1,14,353	6	8	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Calicut.	261½	34	154	123,354	471	1,16,482	12,371	59,591	5	1,535	15,60,528	7,646	18,24,818	7,045	42	6,270	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	8 Ernaad.	656	26	108	97,351	148	94,189	3,529	9,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	746-105	89,625	6	1,044
	9 Shernaad. ...	165	24	107	103,869	629	97,921	12,615	9,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	10 Betutnaad. ...	173	29	178	100,696	582	1,01,710	12,819	33,396	3	120	2,70,386	44	34,764	...	9	675	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	11 Walloowanaad.	875	31	165	99,894	114	1,13,614	13,307	7,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
	12 Chowghaut. ...	134	21	155	94,823	707	99,798	10,795	5,409	3	30	75,400	14	57,732	...	8	579	12	..	1	80-26	9,626	3	240
	13 Nedinganaad. ...	286	36	154	117,819	411	1,26,496	13,290	14,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	1	71-92	5,298	5	396
	14 Kootnard. ..	116	24	168	85,936	740	96,029	8,215	8,000	5	285	6,70,779	312	2,12,300	9	12	1,012	...	...	1	273-94	29,300	4	444
	15 Temelprom. ...	695	23	50	94,760	343	1,35,268	9,243	16,712	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	1	691-37	82,957	7	1,008
	16 Palghaut. ...		33	95	134,523		1,25,009	16,158	27,267	..	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	1	87-101	9,558	2	168
	17 Cochin (a town.)	3	1	0	11,326	3,775	22,392	741	10,488	3	2,247	17,77,279	31,964	27,23,608	20,843	22	2,673	...	...	1	116-29	12,440	2	168
																				1	16-43	1,217	...	...
	Total ..	6,252½	433	2,301	1,587,312	254	16,63,299	18,53,72	3,14,591	36	6,825	65,80,719	48,747	84,82,017	30,012	178	18,022	8	...	10	3,016-80	3,50,714	39	5,400

N B Malikanah Allowance to 70 Rajah Families, to the amount of Rupees 2,63,186-4-9, entails a great deal of business on the Collector

Appendix No. 417.

Collectors of Madras.

Names of Talooks.	Revenue.																Maritime and Coasts.												Salt Average of 5 Years.					
			No. of																Export.		Import.		Establishment.											
	Area in square miles.	Unshom.	Deshom.	Population.	Average per square mile.	Land Revenue.	No. of Revenue Payers.	Miscellaneous Abkarry and Stamp.	No. of harbors.	Tonnage on square rigged vessels in 1856, outward and inward.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	No.	Salary.	No. of Stations for receiving and issuing.	Sales.		Receipts.		Establishment.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									G. M.		Rs.		No.	Salary.											
1 Caway	521	22	165		91,881	176	96,912	15,674	13,994	3	1,153	84,7,094	2,753	13,74,579	1,891	17	1,710	12	1	499-13		59,893	5	660										
2 Cherikul	130	21	111		80,277	617	85,616	10,769	14,857										1	433-20		50,800	5	1,272										
3 Cottyam	487¼	28	219		106,319	218	1,09,215	15,964	50,598																									
4 Cartenaad	193½	31	146		90,210	466	1,01,483	11,688	14,927	10	1,332	12,86,994	5,969	21,39,863	218	60	4,492																	
5 Wynaad	1,160	16	69		50,765	43	29,619	2,622	5,505																									
6 Cooroombrenaad	396	33	257		103,509	261	1,11,546	15,572	12,294	4	123	92,259	45	1,14,353	6	8	610																	
Total	2,888	151	967		522,961	181	5,34,391	72,289	1,12,175	17	2,608	22,26,347	8,767	36,28,795	2,115	85	6,812	12	2	932-33		1,10,693	10	1,932										

5. There are two Revenue Treasuries, Tellicherry and Calicut, from which the disbursements average annually Rs. 6,00,000 and 16,00,000 respectively. The Wynaad Talook now contains 50 European Coffee Planters.

Magisterial & Police.

6. Malabar unhappily enjoys a painful notoriety for the violence and turbulence of its criminal population, and this branch of Public duty requires the most constant and anxious attention. Murder, Homicide, Wounding, Gang Robbery and the graver crimes predominate to an extent unknown in almost any other District of the Presidency. The people are independent, bold, and exceedingly litigious; and it may only be necessary to add that the Mopla population amounts to 450,000 inhabitants.

7. The subordinate officers naturally transact much of the detail of a most extensive Magisterial business, but the responsibility and a vast amount of actual labor necessarily devolve on the Magistrate, who himself has always been obliged to conduct the detail of several Talooks.

8. I need not enter into the facts which Mr. Clarke set out in his return, submitted with his letter to the Board of Revenue dated 29th July 1856, No. 88, except to endorse this statement most heartily; and to add that it is not possible for the most diligent to meet effectively the demand on his time and mind.

9. The peculiarity of Malabar and its people claim for it not only a strong European Staff, but one whose officers are of standing and experience.

10. It is a wealthy, enterprizing and advancing country; the character of its population is such as requires prudence and experience to deal with.

11. The European Covenanted officers of the District in the Collector's and Magisterial Department, consist of a Collector, Sub-Collector and two* officers in the position of Head and Special Assistant; an Uncovenanted Assistant in the Revenue Department, Mr. Platel, has been likewise attached to it for 18 years.

12. The appointment I would propose would be to constitute the Northern Division into a separate Collectorate, and to consist of 6 Talooks, inclusive of the very extensive and important one of Wynaad.

13. The head quarters would be at Tellicherry where the Treasury is, and I would transfer to that officer the Head Assistant as his sole Covenanted Assistant. Wynaad is now becoming of such importance as to need the very frequent visits of an European Covenanted officer.

14. South Malabar ought to consist of

* In the present state of the service these two are generally very young, and constantly changed. In 4 years there have been 5 Head Assistants, and now the District has been without one for 4 months.

N. B. The Principal Sudder Ameen at Cochin is likewise Joint Magistrate of that town and the immediate vicinity.

Appendix No. 417.
Collectors of Madras.

Sub-Collector's Division.	Names of Talooks.	Revenue.										Maritime and Coasts.								Salt Average of 5 Years.			
				No. of										Export.		Import.		Establishment.		No. of Stations for receiving and issuing.	Sales.		Establishment.
		Area in square miles.	Umshom.	Deshom.	Population.	Average per square mile.	Land Revenue.	No. of Revenue Payers.	Miscellaneous. Abkary and Stamps.	No. of harbors.	Tonnage on square rigged vessels in 1856, outward and inward.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	No.	Salary.		G. M.	Rs.	No.	Salary.
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9														
1	Calicut	261½	34	154	123,354	471	1,16,482	12,371	59,591	5	1,535	15,60,528	7,646	18,24,818	7,045	42	6,270	...	1	746-105	89,625	6	1,044
2	Ernaad	656	26	108	97,351	148	94,189	3,529	9,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Shernaad	165	24	107	103,869	629	97,921	12,615	9,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Betutnaad	173	29	178	100,696	582	1,01,710	12,819	33,396	3	120	2,70,386	44	34,764	...	9	675	...	1	80-26	9,626	3	240
5	Waloowanaad	875	31	165	99,894	114	1,13,614	13,307	7,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	71-92	5,298	5	396
6	Chowghaut	134	21	155	94,823	707	99,798	10,795	5,409	3	30	75,400	14	57,732	...	8	579	12	1	273-94	29,300	4	444
7	Nedingnaad	286	36	154	117,819	411	1,26,496	13,290	14,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	691-37	82,957	7	1,006
8	Kootnaad	116	24	168	85,936	740	96,029	8,215	8,000	5	285	6,70,779	312	2,12,300	9	12	1,012	...	1	87-101	9,558	2	168
9	Temelprom	695	23	50	94,760	343	1,35,268	9,243	16,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	116-29	12,440	2	168
10	Palghaut		33	95	134,523		1,25,009	16,158	27,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16-43	1,217	...	...
11	Cochin (a Town)	3	1	...	11,326	3,775	22,392	741	10,488	3	2,247	17,77,279	31,964	27,23,608	20,843	22	2,673	...					
	Total	3,364½	282	1,334	1,064,351	316	11,28,908	113,083	2,02,416	19	4,217	43,54,372	39,980	48,53,222	27,897	93	11,209	12	82,084-,,		2,40,021	29	3,468

the 10 Talooks noted in the margin and must continue to be officered as it is now.* The growing importance of Palghaut and its vicinity and other Southern Division, rendered the transfer of the Sub-Collectorate of the District to that station in 1852, imperatively necessary. That appointment is becoming daily more important, and the charge is now too large for the thorough performance of the duties of his appointment; one of his talooks might be transferred to the Collector's charge.

15. A resident European Covenanted officer in the Mopla Talooks of Yernaad, Walloowanaad and Shernaad, is wholly indispensable, and he must not be of lower standing and experience than a Head Assistant.

16. With regard to the Head quarters station of South Malabar, it must I think, for the present at least, continue to be at Calicut. Should hereafter a change be deemed desirable, it could then be discussed; but no immediate change can be requisite while the Sub-Collector is at Palghaut.

17. Some increase of Native Establishment will be absolutely necessary in constituting the new Collectorate, but one of the Sheristadars of the present Collector's office will clearly be available for transfer. The minor details of the Establishment &c. could easily be discussed if the main question is entertained. On this point I should be glad to submit further report on learning your views on the main point.

18. I beg to append likewise an extract from a letter from Mr. Chatfield† now Sessions Judge of Tellicherry, who was for many years Sub-Collector of the District. He has long seen the necessity of the change.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. ROBINSON,
Acting Collector.

*1 Collector, 1 Sub-Collector, 1 Special Assistant. †Dated 13th April 1857.

APPENDIX No. 47.

Collectors of Madras.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE ACTING CIVIL JUDGE OF TELLICHERRY, TO W. ROBINSON, ESQUIRE, ACTING COLLECTOR OF MALABAR.

Dated 13*th April* 1857.

I have the honor to return Mr. Ricketts' letter regarding the desirableness of dividing Malabar into two Collectorates.

2. It has always been my private and decided opinion that Malabar was far too extensive, too important, and too populous a province for a single Collectorate under the ablest administrator, and that a division into North and South would prove a most advantageous and extremely popular change. What once formed the Sub-Collectorate with Tellicherry for Head Quarters, and perhaps the addition of Cooroombernaad, would be more than enough to task the energies of the most active officer. And as the large District of Wynaad increases in importance and wealth, by the increase of Coffee cultivation and the influx of Europeans, a residence within its limits of several months in the year, by an officer of standing and experience, will daily become more desirable, if not absolutely necessary.

(True Extract)
W. ROBINSON,
Acting Collector.

1400?

APPENDIX No. 418

Collectors of Madras.

No. 498.

TANJORE,
4th May 1857.

From

H. D. PHILLIPS, Esquire,
Acting Collector of Tanjore.

To

The Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

Sir,

1. I beg to reply to your letter dated the 31st March, No. 881, requesting my opinion whether it is desirable to divide the Tanjore District into two Collectorships.

2. Tanjore is the most fertile Province under the Madras Government; it yields the largest Revenue,* and is nearly, if not quite, the most populous District.† The landed tenures in it are various and complicated, and there is no mode of settlement obtaining in other Districts, which does not find a place in the Revenue economy of this Province. It embraces Ryotwarree, Zemindarree, Amany, Shrotriem, Village rents, rents varying with cultivation, and those fluctuating with and irrespective of prices. It comprises 6,332 villages of all denominations, which is, I believe, nearly double the number of any other District. Its inhabitants are notoriously litigious, and one class which forms a considerable proportion of its population, consists of Kullers, who are notorious for their lawless habits and thieving propensities. Being a maritime District with a long sea-board, it yields a large Sea Customs Revenue,[A] an income from salt[B] equalled in amount only by that of Nellore and Madras, besides a small item drawn from Frontier customs.[C] It may therefore fairly be said, that the current duties of this important District, are more varied and arduous than those of perhaps any other collectorate in the Presidency, and that with the Collector's attention occupied by the multitude of petty details coming before him in the various Departments under his control, he can have little time to bestow on the larger questions of Revenue and administrative improvements, affecting the well-being of his charge. These considerations afford arguments in favor of a divison of the District into two smaller collectorships.

3. On the other hand, it should be remembered that the District comprises an area of but 3,900 square miles, and that it is the smallest of the Madras Collectorates, Chingleput[D] and Trichinopoly[E] excepted; that the remotest part of the District is within 70 miles distance from the capital of the Province; that the Collector has already to some extent been relieved from the pressure of miscellaneous work, by the formation of a separate Postal Department; that he will, at an early date, further be relieved of a very important, and the most onerous and time absorbing portion of his duties, by the transfer to the executive Engineer Department of the Maramut, which in this District seems never to end, and is very extensive. Thus relieved, and aided as he is, by a Sub Collector of standing and experience, and by other European Assistants, the District, as it at present stands, does not seem to me to be more than a fit charge for one Collector.

*Fusly 1265, Rupees 58,54,419 from all sources. †Population according to the census taken in Fusly 1260, A D. 1850-51 1,676,086

A 2,01,423 Rupees in Fusly 1265.
B 5,48,354 „ Do
C 42,024 „ Do.
D 3,020 square miles.
E 3,000 Do.

APPENDIX No. 410.

Collectors of Madras.

4. A principal drawback to the division of the District into two collectorates would, however, be the immense difficulty of reconciling the conflicting interests of the land holders cultivating under the numerous streams which irrigate the Tanjore delta. The prosperity of the province is mainly dependent on the uniformity of system in this respect which has hitherto been observed, but which could not, I think, be maintained, unless these sources are under control as to distribution, repair and improvement, by a single head. On the cession of the Province in 1799, it was divided into two collectorates, but the system did not succeed, and it has ever since been a single charge.

5. On the whole, therefore, after a careful consideration of the question, I am of opinion, that the arguments against a division of the District are more weighty than those in its favor, and that the prosperity of the District demands that existing arrangements should not be disturbed.

6. In the event, however, of any division being effected, there would be no difficulty in fixing a suitable place for the Head Quarters of the new office.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. D. PHILLIPS,
Acting Collector.

APPENDIX No. 419.

Collectors of Madras.

No. 1768.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE.
FORT ST. GEORGE, 26*th May* 1857.

From

J. D. SIM, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India,
OOTACAMUND.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter dated 9th April last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to refer you to my separate letter of 24th idem, in which is considered the question of the division of Districts mooted in your communication of 31st March 1857.

2. The Board desire me now to state that in the event of only Bellary and Cuddapah being divided into two separate Districts each, the same number of Deputy Collectors would still be required.

3. With the limited information which the Board have before them as to your general measures for remodelling the administrative agency of this Presidency, they find it extremely difficult to give any definite opinion on particular parts of the scheme.

4. In their letter to Government, dated the 25th January 1855, the Board gave their views as to what, under existing circumstances, they considered the best arrangements for improving the District administration. In another communication dated 22nd January 1855, they submitted a specific proposal for the appointment of sixty Deputy Collectors, and again, in Proceedings dated 19th January 1857,* they suggested what appeared to them the best mode of employing the eighteen Deputies sanctioned by the supreme Government. To the latter communication the Board have not yet received a reply from Government; but a perusal of their several proceedings above quoted and furnished to you on the dates mentioned in the margin,† will fully acquaint you with their views on the employment of Uncovenanted agency in this Presidency.

3. Of course if the twenty Districts of the Presidency are divided so as to form forty, and each of these has the Covenanted Staff of the existing Districts, a smaller number of uncovenanted officers would be required. You will perceive, however, from the papers to which I have referred, that the Board are averse to the sub-division of the Districts generally, and that they only propose giving the Collectors more efficient subordinate assistance than they now possess, and thus placing them in some degree in the position of Commissioners or superintending officers.

6. The Board desire me to express their regret that without knowing what number of officers of each grade you would propose for each District (if the division of the present Zillahs is determined on,) they are unable to state more definitely how many Deputy Collectors would in that contingency be required in this Presidency.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE.
FORT ST. GEORGE, 26*th May* 1857.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

* Copy herewith sent

† 24th April 1857, 14th July 1856.

1412.

APPENDIX No. 420.

Collectors of Madras.

No. 652.

MADURA, *27th June* 1857.

From

R. J. SULLIVAN, ESQUIRE,
Assistant Collector of Madura.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India,
OOTACAMUND.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st May 1857.

2. As regards the first question, whether Madura should be divided into two Districts, &c. I would recommend that no change be made. The work is done apparently to the satisfaction of Government, and the inhabitants are contented, and the revenue is steadily increasing. The Ramnad Zemindarree contains an area of 2,500 square miles, population 396,898, Peshcush 3,31,565-8; probable revenue of the Zemindarree six lacs, susceptible of improvement, and perhaps two lacs more.

3. The Ramnad Zemindarree, as regards the revenue, is managed by an officer styled the Manager appointed by the Ranee. All subordinate detail is left to this official.

4. The Police duties are carried on by three Police Ameens* and their subordinates, who report to my Head Assistant, whose head quarters are at Ramnad.

5. Ramnad will lapse to the Company on the death of the present Ranee, who is about forty six years of age. Great litigation may be expected on the death of the Ranee, both as regards the inheritance to her real and personal property; but, eventually, the Zemindarree, will fall to Government, who will take possession on the Ranee's death.

6. Shevagunga† is now managed by the Collector as agent to the Court of Wards. Previous to this, the management was similar to the system at present pursued in Ramnad.

7. "As regards the Establishment of Sub Collector, Assistants, Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, &c., &c." As I have recorded my opinion that no division of the District is desirable, my present establishment is sufficient. When the Ramnad Zemindarree lapses, I shall require an additional Sub Collector; and if Uncovenanted Assistants are appointed to this presidency, I should be glad to have one who could take the management of the town of Madura off my hands, and the treasury; although the labor of these two charges is not great, they keep me too much in Madura. There are a good many points of minor details which I should wish carried out, such as increase of pay to Tahsildars, &c. but these arrangements might be made without making any radical change in the management of the District.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. J. SULLIVAN,
Assistant Collector.

* Camoody, Tirvadany, Ramnad.
† Area, Square Miles, 1,69½.....Population 370,924.... ...Peshcush Rupees 2,62,502-3-6.

1414.

APPENDIX No. 421.

Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

No. 2215.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE, 14*th July*, 1856.

From

G. S. FORBES, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments,
NYNEE TAL.

SIR,

Paragraph 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 2nd April last, calling for certain information regarding the Establishments maintained in the Provinces of this Presidency.

2. The statement forwarded with your letter not being quite correct in some particulars, the Board have obtained a more complete statement from the Civil Auditor, which they desire me to forward herewith.

3. The subject of the salaries drawn by the principal Native servants of this Presidency was fully discussed in 1815—16 by the Madras Board and Government. The correspondence which took place on that occasion* is forwarded herewith for your information. The scale fixed at that time for the remuneration of Head Sheristadars is still in operation.

4. The several Collectorate Establishments were revised in 1830 by the Committee appointed at that period for the revision of Civil Establishments, and large reductions were made, averaging about six per cent on the amount of salary. Since that time, establishments have, in some instances, been increased as the exigency of the service required; but the general complaint now is, that the people employed are not equal to the extent of labour required of them, although in many Districts a part of the Establishment frequently continue work after office hours. It is no less a subject of complaint that the salaries of many officers are inadequate to their responsibilities. Tahsildars entrusted with the collection of from three to four lacs of Rupees receiving only 120 Rupees a month.

5. The Districts of the Madras Presidency are much larger than those of Bengal or the North West Provinces, as explained in one of the papers referred to in the next Paragraph, and the "Armies of Peons" alluded to by you, include all those employed in the Revenue, Police, Magisterial, and Maramut Departments. Instead of there being a superfluous number, the difficulty of collecting Peons to resist or follow a gang of robbers, is universally felt in the provinces. Arrangements are now in progress for transferring the latter to the Department of Public Works, and the entire Police Establishments are under revision.

* Board to Government 11th December 1815, Paragraphs 1 to 31, and Enclosure B From Government, 22nd March 1816.

1416.

APPENDIX No. 421.

Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

6. With reference to the last Paragraph of your letter, the Board desire me to observe that the more extensive employment in this Presidency of Uncovenanted servants of a superior class has recently come under discussion, and the sentiments of the Board and Government on the subject are fully expressed in the correspondence noted in the Margin,* a copy of which will be forwarded to you with this letter. The question is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE, 14*th July* 1856.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. S. FORBES,
Secretary.

* Board to Government 22d January 1855. Extract Minutes Consultation, 13th August. Board to Government 14th January.

APPENDIX No. 421.

Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

The President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th December last, and to transmit for your information and guidance, the accompanying Extract from the Minutes of Council under this date, on the subject of the Regulation for detecting and punishing the frauds of Native Revenue servants.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd March, 1816.

I have &c., &c.
(Signed) D. HILL,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF CONSULTATION,

Dated 22nd March, 1816.

"Read the following letter from the Board of Revenue. *(Here Enter 11th December.)*

1. The Draft of a Regulation for detecting and punishing the frauds of Native Revenue servants and those connected with them, which the Board of Revenue have submitted with the foregoing letter, will be taken into consideration, after it has been revised by the Sudder Adawlut; and in the meantime that Court will be desired to lay the Draft, with their comments upon it, before Government at as early a period as may be practicable.

2. For the present the attention of the Governor in Council will be directed to the suggestions offered by the Board of Revenue, with the view of *preventing* corruption in the native Revenue servants.

3. The tendency to corruption, which is universal among the native revenue servants, is ascribed to the defects of their education, to their uncertain tenure of employment, to the uncertainty of their promotion, to the smallness of their pay, to the facility and success with which peculation may be committed, and to the impossibility of thoroughly detecting it. The nature and operation of these several causes of dishonesty are fully developed in the Report of the Board of Revenue, and in the papers therein referred to, and the magnitude of the frauds which have of late years been detected, together with the certainty that many more have escaped detection, proves the indispensable necessity of adopting some remedy for corruption. The remedies suggested by the Board of Revenue are the following.

(1.) *The Establishment of a Seminary in every District for the Education of native public servants, particularly Brahmans, with the view of improving their moral principles and of attaching them to Government.* Agreeably to the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, this point will be referred to the College Board for their consideration and report; and though the Governor in Council entertains great doubts whether the proposed measure will be found of sufficient efficacy to answer the end in view, yet, as it admits of a limited experiment, it seems very desirable that it should be tried by Mr. Ross, with whom the suggestion has originated, and under

whose superintendence it will be executed with the best prospect of success. His reflections on the subject will have qualified him peculiarly to undertake this office, and his anxiety for the public welfare will induce him to do so with cheerfulness. The only caution he will require is, to avoid incurring any considerable expence, or, in the confidence of success, giving any pledge which, in the event of failure, it might prove inconvenient to redeem.

(2.) *The increase of the salaries of the Head native servants.* It appears to be the general opinion of the Collectors that, except in the Salt and Sayer Departments, no considerable frauds can take place without the connivance of the principal servants. The policy of ensuring their fidelity, both as the most easy and as the only effectual method of ensuring the fidelity of the whole Revenue Establishments, is therefore unquestionable. This the Board of Revenue propose to do in three ways, of which an increase of their allowances is one. They have not ventured to propose so considerable an increase as some of the most experienced and judicious Revenue Officers, among whom is Colonel Munro, deem requisite, but confine their recommendation to the following graduated scale of allowances to the principal native Revenue servants in settled and unsettled Districts respectively.

	In Settled Districts.	In Unsettled Districts.
Under five years' service	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
as Sheristadar	60	80
From 5 to 10	70	100
From 10 to 15	80	125
From 15 to 20	100	150
Above 20	125	200

The Governor in Council is strongly impressed with the persuasion that the integrity of the Sheristadar is the only effectual check on the corruption of the Native Establishment, and is sensible that the present allowances of an honest Sheristadar are very inadequate, either to the responsibility vested in him, or to the temptations by which he is assailed. The Governor in Council considers it therefore to be a matter of policy with respect to all Sheristadars, and a matter of justice with respect to such of them as are faithful to their trust, that the graduated scale of allowances recommended by the Board of Revenue should be adopted. The immediate increase of expense will probably not be very great, and, if the operation of the measure now sanctioned should secure the services of upright and experienced native officers for a period entitling them to the higher rates of salary, the augmented charge will be amply repaid, as well as fully earned, by the effect of such services. The new scale of allowances will take effect from the beginning of the next official year, and the Board of Revenue will report the increase of expense immediately produced by it.

(3.) *The grant of honorary distinctions to Head native servants of distinguished merit.* It does not appear that any means have been adopted to ascertain the estimation in which titles conferred by the British Government would be held by the natives of India; and it is believed that the result of an enquiry into the same subject by the Governor General in Council a good many years ago, was unfavorable to the projected plan. At any rate, it is necessary before the plan be further taken into consideration, that the Board of Revenue should define their ideas with respect to the nature of the titles to be conferred; and it seems proper that the feelings of the native community concerning them should, somehow or other be consulted.

(4.) *The grant of Shrotriums.* Grants of this nature are more prized by the natives than any other reward which the Government have it in their power to bestow. They were represented by the Board of Revenue in the year 1807, as being objectionable, on the ground of being perpetual alienations of Revenue, whereas Pensions are granted for a limited term, and of being liable to escape observation from not being entered as a constant charge in the public accounts. These two grounds of objection were adopted by the Government, and by the Court of Directors,

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in consequence of which the grant of Shrotriums to Revenue servants has been discontinued. The Board of Revenue now propose to obviate the objection by granting Shrotriums, or Villages on a reduced rent, for a limited term of one or more lives, and by raising the rent, at the expiration of such term, to the rate at which the villages might fairly have been assessed when the Shrotrium was originally granted. The object of a perpetual grant of land, so highly prized by the natives, will thus be effected without a perpetual alienation of revenue. The Governor in Council approves of this plan of granting Shrotriums to Revenue servants of distinguished merit, and, with the sanction of the Court of Directors, will be prepared to give effect to it. The Board of Revenue will need to be cautious in recommending the grant of Shrotriums, as Collectors may be supposed to feel a commendable partiality for the claims of their immediate dependants, and be expected to support them with a zeal disproportionate to their comparative merits.

(5.) *The incorporation of a Pension Fund for superannuated servants with the present Fund for the Families of servants deceased.* It is stated that any additional subscription would be very unpopular with the native servants, and it is feared that the object in view cannot otherwise be attained. The proposal however will be referred to the Committee for managing the present native Pension Fund, for their consideration and report.

(6.) *The allowance of a certain Commission to the Managers in the Salt and Sayer Departments, on the amount of their Collections.* The principle of this recommendation is entirely novel, no commission being at present granted to native servants of any description; and if just, it would seem equally applicable to other branches of revenue, as to Salt and Sayer. The Governor in Council, however, thinks that a commission on the amount of Receipts, though a fit stimulus to exertion, is not a proper correction of dishonesty; and that the end would be answered better by bringing the Salt and Sayer collections, as much as possible under the observation of some Head native servant with an allowance adequate to his responsibility.

Lastly, The Revenue Board propose that *All vacancies in the superior situations in the Revenue Department, should be supplied from among the persons already employed in that Department.* Next to the increased allowances of the Sheristadars, this seems to the Governor in Council the most important of all the suggestions offered by the Board of Revenue. It will ensure the succession of men of experience and of tried talents and integrity, to the higher offices open to natives in the Revenue Department; and it will hold out a prospect of promotion to those in inferior offices, and thus furnish them with a more powerful motive to emulation and to good conduct, than any by which they can at present be actuated. The same rule obtains in a greater or less degree in every established service in the world; and its consequences cannot but prove eminently beneficial in that to which it is now proposed to be extended.

4. The Governor in Council highly approves of the particular attention which the Board of Revenue have paid to the object now under consideration, and desires that such of their suggestions as have been adopted may be framed into standing rules for the Department, and may be communicated for the information and guidance of the several Collectors."

(A True Extract)

(Signed) D. HILL,
Secretary to Government.

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To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

In extract from the Minutes of Consultation of Government, dated October 28th 1854, No. 1396,* Revenue Department, transmits to the Board of Revenue parts of a memorial addressed to Government by some members of the Uncovenanted Service, and of the reply of the Government, and recalls to the attention of the Board, the former order of the 1st June 1852, No. 505,† calling for their opinion as to the expediency of employing Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors in the Districts of this Presidency, as has been largely done under all the other Governments of India. The Government also call for information as to the statement of the memorialists, respecting the exclusive employment of Hindoos in the Offices of Tahsildar and Sheristadar.

2. The order of 1st June 1852, was communicated by the Board to all Collectors, and their opinion was asked for as to the expediency of the proposed measure. All their replies have been received. The majority are in favor of the plan, and several Collectors speak strongly as to the urgent want of some such means to relieve the head of the District from a part of that mass of detailed work which now oppresses him. Others object to the change, generally on the ground that there is no place for an intermediate class of Officers between the Collector and the Tahsildar, and that the creation of such a class would lower the position of the Tahsildar. It does not seem necessary to detail the opinion of the District Officers at length; the Board have given them consideration, and they now proceed to set forth their views.

3. The Collectorates of this Presidency are very extensive, far larger than in other parts of India. The whole Territory, exclusive of Madras itself, contains 136,845 square miles, and this is divided into twenty Districts. Thus, each District contains, on an average, very nearly 7,000 square miles, being little less than North and South Wales; but some Districts are of much more than the mean extent, and Bellary and Cuddapah contain each 13,000 square miles, or one fourth the area of England. And the country is far from being unpopulous; each District contains, on an average, nearly 1,100,000 persons, and some have above a million and a half.

4. Thus large and populous are the Provinces under the charge of a Collector; and the functions of the Officer so denominated are very multifarious. First, are his duties in connection with the Land Revenue, comprising, among other things, an annual settlement of the amount to be paid by each of perhaps 80,000 ryots; the adjustment of all their complaints; and the realization of the demand upon them. Second:—The other branches of Revenue involve a good deal of detailed work. The Moturpha is levied in very small sums, from a multitude of contributors; and in all the Coast Districts, thirteen in number, (exclusive of Madras,) the Salt and the Sea Customs both require much superintendence. Third:—The Collector has the powers of a Civil Judge to a certain extent, for enquiring and adjudicating in disputes between proprietors of land and their tenants. Fourth:—He is the Superintendent of Police. Fifth:—He is a Magistrate, both to punish minor offences, and to commit more serious cases to the Criminal Court; and he has also to control the proceedings of a number of subordinate petty magistrates. Sixth:—He has to consider and advise upon all projects of Public Works proposed within his very extensive charge, whether for the general benefit, or for improving the Revenue. Seventh:—Generally speaking, he is charged with the control of the execution of all such works

* In consultation 22nd January, 1855. † In consultation 28th October 1852.

from the least to the greatest. Eighth:—He is often the Post Master, and always has the management of the District Post, with twenty or twenty five Post Offices. Ninth:—He is the Treasurer, Paymaster, and Accountant of the Province. Tenth:—He has various miscellaneous duties to perform, of which some may be enumerated; to pay Pensions, Civil and Military, as well as numerous Yeomiahs or Pensions continued from the time of the Nabob, including, in both cases, the necessity of guarding against fraud; to keep watch over the holders of very numerous Inams, and investigate every lapse; to provide carriage for troops marching, and palanqueen bearers for travellers; to adjudicate in many cases between proprietors of land and their ryots. Eleventh and last:—He has to manage his numerous subordinates of various grades, numbering from fifteen hundred to three thousand persons.

5. The assistance now furnished to the Collector in the discharge of these very multifarious and onerous duties, is usually as follows: He has either two or three Covenanted Subordinates, (according as he has or has not a Sub-Collector) of whom one is generally of very limited experience. He has a Head Sheristadar, a deputy Sheristadar, a Sub-Collector's Sheristadar, if there is a Sub-Collector, a Cash-keeper, a Head of his English Office, and about ten or fifteen Tahsildars. In a District where there are Zemindarrees, he may also have two or three Heads of Police. The foregoing are his chief subordinates; and, with the exception of these, all the other servants of his very numerous establishments, are very poorly paid, and in very subordinate positions.

6. Being thus inadequately assisted, a Collector is burdened with a vast amount of detailed work, which would be done as well by an Officer in a far lower position, and with a much smaller salary; would be done indeed, by such an Officer much better, because he would have more leisure, and could be more locomotive. Without such aid, a Collector's time and energies are wasted on a multitude of trifling matters in the various Departments under him. To use the emphatic language of the late active and laborious Collector of Rajahmundry, the work of improving the administration of a District, and checking oppressions and corruptions, "demands "much severer exertions than a man of ordinary strength and capacity can make, without sacri- "ficing every idea of comfort, of repose, of health, of attention to private affairs, and of an "efficient discharge of his multifarious miscellaneous duties." This description is not exaggerated. No Collector, however able, however anxious to perform his duty, can possibly accomplish all that is to be done, to his own satisfaction. He must ever be oppressed by the conviction how much is left undone which ought to be done; how inefficiently the Police is superintended; how much fraud on the Revenue there is, which he is quite unable to detect and punish; how powerless he often is to protect the weak from the strong, or from his own subordinates; how much room there is for improvements of all kinds, which he cannot find time to investigate or mature; and how many evils exist, for which he has no leisure even to think of devising a remedy.

7. The replies received to the Board's Circular of 1852, show that most of the Collectors gladly hail the prospect of the increased aid to be given in the appointment of Uncovenanted Assistants; and in this view the Board fully concur. It is evident that the Covenanted service is numerically quite unequal to supply the agency required, even if there were not other obstacles to its more extended employment. And the Board are of opinion that it is extremely desirable to make use of the talents to be found beyond the pale of that service, and particularly of those of the East Indian body now so much excluded from employment in the Revenue Department. There is full proof of the existence of such available talents in both the native and the East Indian communities. The very efficient men who are met with as Uncovenanted Assistants in the Presidency Offices, the Principal Sudder Ameens, and the highly qualified men produced by the Madras High School in particular, are all proofs of it; and if such persons are found under a system which has hitherto held out such scanty openings for advancement in the Government service, much more may be looked for with those openings extended, and with improved means of education.

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8. There are various ways in which, it appears to the Board, Uncovenanted Assistants or Deputy Collectors may be very beneficially employed. In the first place, they may be invested with the same duties as are usually assigned to a Covenanted Assistant. They may be put in charge of two or more Talooks, to superintend their Revenue and Police administration. This appears to be one mode in which the same class of Officers are employed in the Bombay Presidency; and in the opinion of the Board, it will be very beneficial thus to relieve the Collector from details.

(2.) The Salt Department, again, is one in which their services may be eminently useful. There are several Districts in which the Receipts under this head exceed four, and even five lacs a year,* and yet the immediate management of this branch of Revenue is entrusted to men on salaries of thirty or forty rupees a month. It is no wonder that wholesale frauds are notoriously prevalent. The services of an efficient and trustworthy Superintendent would be very valuable. This has been already exemplified in the Madras Collectorate, where an Uncovenanted Assistant has had the management of the Salt Revenue for the last two years, and with very good effects. It may be added that active and trusty superintendence will be not less necessary under an excise duty, than under the existing Monopoly.

(3.) An Uncovenanted Assistant will often be very useful in the investigation of charges of corruption or malversation, especially such as, like complaints of concealment of cultivation, require to be investigated promptly and on the spot.

(4.) In the investigations of Inam cases, in boundary disputes between Landlord and Tenant under Regulation V of 1822, the services of an efficient officer of the class in question will be very valuable. Cases of all these descriptions are now often referred to the Tahsildars; but the multifarious and onerous duties of those officers, who are in truth little less over worked than the Collectors, often really prevent promptitude, and always afford an unanswerable excuse for delay.

(5.) An Uncovenanted Assistant may properly be put in immediate charge of the Treasury, and the accounts connected with it; thus relieving the Collector from the detail of the receipt and disbursement of money, and leaving him only the general responsibility. This appears to be the usual arrangement in the Collectorates in the North West Provinces.

(6.) The Board are decidedly of opinion that so long as the Revenue and Police Departments continue united, the Collector ought to have the power of employing his Uncovenanted Assistants in either indifferently; and they are sure that there will be an ample field for the services of Uncovenanted Officers in connection with the Police, not only in the general control of the Proceedings of the Talook Police Officers, in which there is much room for amendment, but also in immediate measures for the pursuit of offenders and the detection of crime. An Uncovenanted Officer may also most usefully be stationed out in a Zemindary, where the exertions of the ordinary Police are almost paralyzed by the powerful influence of the Zemindar. Lastly, the Board will add that, in pursuing the plan of relieving Collectors from detail, it may be deemed expedient to enlarge the separate charge of the Sub-Collector, and place an Uncovenanted Assistant under him.

9. A few remarks may be added as to one of the modes of employing Uncovenanted agency above suggested, viz. that of the charge of the Treasury and the accounts connected with it. By far the greater part of the disbursements from a Collector's Treasury are of an ordinary and matter of course character—Salaries, Pensions, Bills of Exchange, &c; but it is necessary in the case of each disbursement, that a special order shall issue to the officer in immediate charge of the Treasury, the Cashkeeper. The directing and issuing these special orders, occupies no inconsiderable portion of a Collector's time. Again, detailed accounts have to be rendered of the transactions of the Treasury, and these accounts are signed by the Collector, while it is quite impossible,

* Salt Revenue in Fusly 1262.
Guntoor, 5,88,426. Nellore, 5,05,640. Tanjore, 4,79,319. Canara, 4,59,641. Madras, 4,51,364. &c., &c.

from want of time, that he should be really acquainted with their contents. Through long association, the anomaly of this union of details with general control, has come to be regarded as natural and proper, and yet it will hardly be maintained by any, on reflection, that such minute duties form any part of the legitimate functions of the administrative head of an extensive province.

10. The arrangement now proposed, would correct this anomaly. The Assistant in charge of the Treasury and accounts would perform, under the Collector, duties resembling those of the Accountant General and the Civil Auditor under the Government. Under certain general rules, he would authorize disbursements, after due verification of the claims; and he would also have charge of the accounts, and be responsible for them. The Collector would still retain his general control over the Treasury, and his general responsibility that the business was regularly conducted; but the responsibility for details would rest with the Assistant. It would of course be necessary that the Assistant selected for this duty should be previously instructed in accounts and the Board believe that one result of the change would be improvement in the Collector's accounts; they would be more correct, and more punctually rendered. In all matters of detail, the Accountant General might address his orders to the Assistant, who would be personally responsible for the correctness of his accounts. At present, the accounts are an extremely subordinate part of a Collector's duty, and cannot receive more than a very minute share of his attention, while the person who really manages them, is shielded by him from all personal responsibility The position of the Treasury Assistants, in short, would much resemble that of the Military Paymasters; and, like them, they might be furnished with sufficient funds for their current disbursements, the rest of the contents of the Treasury remaining under the Collector's charge.

11. In the North West Provinces, all, or nearly all, the District Treasuries are thus under an Assistant, to the great relief of the Collector. (See Directions for Collector of Land Revenue, Paragraph 323 and note.) An Assistant charged with this duty must of course be permanently fixed at the Treasury station; but within that station he may perform other duties. He may be very usefully employed as a Police Magistrate, both in petty cases, and those committed to the Criminal Courts, but without connection with the Police, and thus one step will be taken towards separating those two functions. He may also aid the Collector in the general duties of his office so far as time might suffice, and being a stationary Officer, he may be immediately in charge of the Press, which it is to be hoped will ere long be established in every Collector's Cutcherry.

12. As respects the number of Uncovenanted Deputy or Assistant Collectors to be employed, it will be better to cite the actual experience of those parts of India where the system is already in operation. Respecting Bengal, the Board have but very imperfect information, and the circumstances of that territory would make a comparison less apt. As respects Bombay, it appears from the papers noted in the margin,* communicated to the Board by Government, that the number of Uncovenanted Assistants at first employed in the Provinces, was twenty three, being two to each of the twelve Districts which the Presidency contains, except Rutnagherree, where there was only one. It is stated in the Memorial,† which gave rise to the present reference to the Board (Paragraph 10), that the number of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors and Magistrates now employed in that presidency is forty eight. But this includes those in the Presidency Offices. The number employed in the Interior, according to the Bombay Directory for 1855, is now twenty five.‡

13. But the Division of India respecting which the Board have the fullest information, is the North West Provinces. A very useful collection of Tables of Public Establishments, was published in 1853, under the sanction of the late Lieutenant Governor, and with the aid of that,

* From Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 14th December 1852, in from Government 17th January, in consultation 10th February 1853.

† Memorial addressed to the Madras Government by 64 of their Uncovenanted Assistants, dated July 17th 1854 Enclosure in From Government 28th October 1854, in consultation 22nd January 1855.

‡ The Collectorates of Bombay are less than three fourths of the extent of those of Madras The average size of the former is 4,783 square miles, of the latter 6,900.

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and of the Statistical Tables also published under the same sanction, the Board are enabled to give the following comparison of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Agency employed in the North West Provinces and in Madras, respectively.

14. The first Table is merely introductory, shewing in a convenient form, the Area, Population, and Revenue of the two Governments.

	North West Provinces.		Madras.	
Extent..	Square miles	72,000	Square miles	138,000
Revenue.	Rupees	4,34,30,600	Rupees	4,55,84,000
Population...		23,200,000		21,600,000

Note. The small Presidency Collectorate of Madras is omitted, as well as the Revenue from the Sea Customs at the Presidency.

The Revenue and Population stated for the North West Provinces are taken from a Memoir on the Statistics of that Territory, published under the sanction of the late Lieutenant Governor. They refer to the thirty one Collectorates only, and exclude the non Regulation Provinces, which do not come into the present comparison.

The Revenue set down for Madras, is the actual Revenue of Fusly 1262, an average year. The Population given is that found at the last census in 1851.

15. The following Table shows the number of Covenanted Officers employed under each Government in the Revenue and Magistracy Departments; and compares those numbers with the Area, the Revenue, and the Population.

	Number of Officers.		Extent of Country to each, in square miles.		Revenue to each, in Rupees.		Population to each.	
	N. W. P.	Madras.	N. W. P.	Madras.	N. W. P.	Madras.	N. W. P.	Madras.
Collectors and Magistrates.	30	20	2,400	6,900	14,47,687	22,79,200	7,73,000	10,80,000
Covenanted Subordinates.	61	65	1,100	2,123	7,11,977	7,01,292	3,80,328	3,32,307
Uncovenanted Do.	43	1	1,675	138,000	10,10,071	,,	5,39,557	,,
Head Sheristadars.	,,	20	,,	6,900	,,	22,79,200	,,	10,80,000
Total...	134	106	538	1,302	3,24,109	4,30,037	1,73,134	2,03,773

The number of covenanted Officers for Madras is taken from the Official printed list for October 1st 1854, without any deductions for absentees; that for the North West Provinces is taken from the Book of Establishments already spoken of.

The single Uncovenanted assistant shown in this Presidency is Mr. Platel in Malabar, of whose efficiency and usefulness, the Collector speaks in very high terms*

The Head Sheristadars of the Madras Districts are included, although they are ostensibly only ministerial Officers, without any independent duties, or any separate territorial functions, because of the elevated place which they occupy as respects station and salary. On the positions and duties of these Officers, some remarks will be offered below. The Naib Sheristadar and Sub-Collectors' Sheristadars are not included, because, though they perform, to a certain extent, and in subordinate spheres, duties similar to those of the Head Sheristadars, yet in point of salary they are inferior to the generality even of the Tahsildars in the North West Provinces.

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16. Thus it is found that the proportion of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers in this Presidency, even including the chief ministerial Officers, is little more than one third of what it is under the Agra Government, on the standard of area; less than seven eighths of what it is there, on the standard of population, and just three fourths of what it is there, on the standard of Revenue; and yet it must be remembered that the Collectors of this Presidency have the whole work of the detailed Ryotwar settlements, in addition to the work of a Collector in the North West. There is no reason whatever to believe that the agency in North India is more than is required; and no further proof seems necessary that here it must be much too limited. The Board have recently* recommended that an Uncovenanted Assistant should be appointed in each of the thirteen Coast Districts in the interior, (there being one already in Madras) to have charge of the Salt Department, and the list in the margin gives the whole number of appointments of this class, which, in the Board's opinion, may properly be created. The total is sixty; and considering the great extent of the Madras Collectorates, the detailed system of land Revenue, and the existence of two branches of revenue, the Salt and the Sea Customs, which are unknown in the North West Provinces, the Board think that number far from disproportionate in comparison with that territory. It is perhaps doubtful whether the whole number of these appointments could be properly filled up immediately; but the Board are of opinion, that no time should be lost in making nominations to the full extent that fit candidates shall be forthcoming. The Board will be prepared to offer specific suggestions as to the distribution of the newly created Agency, on receiving the orders of Government on these more general propositions.

	Treasury.	Salt.	General purposes of Revenue and Police.	*Total.*
Ganjam.	1	1	1	3
Vizagapatam.	1	1	1	3
Rajahmundry...	1	1	1	3
Masulipatam.	1	1	1	3
Guntoor.	1	1	,,	2
Nellore.	1	1	1	3
Cuddapah.	1	,,	3	4
Bellary.	1	,,	3	4
Kurnool.	1	,,	1	2
Chingleput...	1	1	,,	2
North Arcot.	1	,,	2	3
South Arcot.	1	1	1	3
Tanjore.	1	1	1	3
Trichinopoly.	1	,,	1	2
Madura.	1	1	1	3
Tinnevelly...	1	1	1	3
Coimbatore.	1	,,	2	3
Salem....	1	,,	2	3
Malabar....	1	1	1	3
Canara.	1	1	1	3
Madras.	,,	1	1	2
Total...	20	14	26	60

17. The opinion of the Board is not asked with respect to the scale of salaries to be given; but it seems proper to advert to that. In Bombay, there appears to be only two grades, at 350 Rupees and 300 Rupees a month respectively, with travelling allowance when the Officer may be away on duty from his usual place of residence, at the rate of five Rupees a day for Europeans, and three rupees for natives. In the North West Provinces, there were till lately three grades, at 450, 350 and 250 rupees respectively, besides establishments. But the Board have reason to believe that a higher grade on 600 rupees, has recently been added, with the object of making the highest rate of salary of the Deputy Collectors equal to that of the first class of Principal Sudder Ameens. The Board are not informed as to either the number or the scale of salaries in Bengal. For this Presidency, the Board would propose to adopt the scale of the North West Provinces, with a slight variation; viz., to have four grades, at 250, 350, 500, and 600 rupees respectively; and the Board would recommend that the Officers of the former two grades should be styled Assistants; and of the latter two, Deputy Collectors. This arrangement they have reason to believe would be acceptable to the holders of the appointments, and it might be well adapted to the proper distribution of the Officers and to their work. There should also be Tentage or travelling allowance, which might properly be fixed at two rupees a day for the lower two grades, the Assistants; and three rupees for the higher two, the Deputy Collectors, to be drawn while the Officer might be actually employed on duty away from his usual place

* To Government 4th January 1855.

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of abode by order of his superior. The Office Establishments would vary according to the particular employments, and would probably amount on the average to about sixty Rupees a month.

18. In the North West Provinces the Officers appear to rise to the higher rates of salary after a certain period of service in the grade below. The Board think that system of promotion objectionable, because it removes the incentive to good conduct arising from promotion by merit; for even if the certificate of the immediate superior is necessary, such certificate will rarely be withheld when the regulated time for promotion arrives. The Board would rather propose that there should be a certain number in each class, and that promotion should be made by selection, with a proper degree of regard to seniority. The names of the Officers recommended for promotion on each vacancy might be submitted by the Board to Government with the reasons. Supposing the number now to be entertained to be sixty, as above recommended, ten might be in the first class, fifteen in the second, fifteen in the third, and twenty in the fourth. But the Board would suggest these numbers now, as subject to reconsideration after the general arrangements shall have been determined.

19. It will be useful to require that, as a general rule, at least to be dispensed with only on very special grounds, an officer should serve a certain period in each subordinate grade before having eligible for promotion to the next. The Board are further of opinion that both before admssion into the number of Uncovenanted assistants, and prior to promotion into the grade of Deputy Collector, the candidates should both produce satisfactory testimonials to character, and should also pass an examination testing their qualifications for the duties they will have to discharge, as is hereafter to be required in the case of Covenanted Assistants. And, lastly, it is their decided opinion, that the new class of appointments should not be confined to any one section of the community, but should be thrown open to all alike. It is by this course only, as the Board firmly believe, that the full advantages of the measure now advocated will be realized.

20. It may be asked, from what source the additional charge on the state involved in the present recommendation can be met. The Board would advocate the measure on the ground of its necessity to good Government alone; but they will notice one source of gain, both to the Government and to the public, which they anticipate from its introduction. It is notorious that all which is now received by persons concerned in collecting the revenue does not enter the Government treasury. A part of this is simple extortion in the shape of fees continued from former times at the annual settlements and on other occasions, while part is taken in return for giving up some portion of the Government rights. The amount of these unlawful gains, it would be difficult to estimate; but considering that the Government servants in the Revenue and Police Departments, number as many as thirty five thousand persons, besides all the village officers of many thousand villages, and that all these very numerous officials certainly receive something over and above their legitimate emoluments, it seems obvious that the total of such receipts must be large. Assuming it, however, to be equal to only one twentieth of the Government Revenue, which the Board consider to be certainly a very moderate estimate, the Extra Sources of Revenue and especially the Salt being included, it would amount to the large sum of Twenty Lacs of Rupees a year.

21. It is certain that the existence of these malpractices is due, in great part, to the fact that the Native establishments in both the Revenue and the Police Departments, are often leagued together to maintain them. The Board cannot but anticipate as one consequence of introducing such an element as the Uncovenanted Assistants, much more allied as they generally would be with their European superiors in feeling and sympathies, than with the general body of District servants, elevated above the latter in position, and well qualified to discover much that must be hidden from the exalted Head of the District, that to a great degree, combination among the servants would be broken up, and exactions very greatly checked. But in whatever degree this takes place, in the same degree the people are benefitted; besides the still greater advantage of

being in the same degree released from the practice of habitual fraud and evasion. Thus much of the people's gain. As to the Government, not only would it, on this hypothesis, recover much of its lawful rights now fraudulently given up by its servants; but it would share in the increased prosperity of its subjects, who under lighter demands, (lawful and unlawful united,) would be able to occupy more land and pay more revenue of all kinds; and the Board feel little doubt that in point of fact, the small increase of expenditure involved in the present proposition, will thus be fully made good.

22. And even if there were no grounds for expecting increase of revenue, directly or indirectly, from the measure now under consideration, still the Board would feel it their duty to urge it. It is notorious and indubitable that various abuses still exist; that the very servants of Government commit exactions on the people; that crime abounds; and that, in the absence of adequate means of control and superintendence, the inferior Police officers who are paid to put down offences, are often themselves the oppressors of the people. In drawing this picture, the Board do not wish to convey the idea that the evils alluded to are of modern growth. On the contrary, they believe it to be indubitable that great improvement has taken place in the Native service under our rule, and that through the zeal of the European agency and an increasing enlightenment on the part of the people, ancient abuses, which had partly their origin in the inadequate salaries of public officers, have much decreased. But they still exist more or less extensively in the different Districts, and the increase of population, by adding to the general duties of the European officers, diminishes their power of superintendence.

23. In connection with the proposal to employ Uncovenanted Assistants and Deputy Collectors, the Board desire to offer a few remarks respecting the present position of Collector's Sheristadars. Ostensibly a Sheristadar is only a ministerial officer the Head or Manager of the Colleetor's office, he does nothing in his own name, or on his own responsibility. But the enormous and multifarious duties of the Collector, and the frequent changes in the occupancy of that office, while that of the Sheristadar is so much more permanent, have made the real position of the latter officer very different from his ostensible one. Not only is he the chief source of information as to the history and condition of the District, but he is the confidential adviser, and in many respects the real administrator. Some Collectors in earlier times, more particularly, have avowedly devolved their whole Revenue duties on their Sheristadars; and in every case, he must, from his very position and the influence resulting from it, be regarded as more or less strictly the sole channel of access to the Collector; because all other official channels must be so greatly subordinate to him, and usually under his influence. The Board believe it to be, in great measure, a result of the state of things here described, that in every District, in a greater or less degree, the whole body of the Public servants form a combination, bound together by the strongest ties both of interest (not only the hope of gain, but the fear of injury,) and often of family or caste connection, to maintain abuses.

24. The power given to Sheristadars being so great, it has been thought necessary to secure their attachment and good faith by very high salaries and the prospect of shrotriums and large pensions; and a sense of the necessity of keeping up the dignity and exclusive influence of the Sheristadars, actuated the Board, on a former occasion, to oppose very strongly the introduction of Uncovenanted assistants.* The Board at present do not concur in that view. The position of a Sheristadar, as above described, appears to them to be anomalous and objectionable, because with a great amount of real power, he is hardly at all under a tangible responsibility. The Board would by no means lessen the prizes held out to the natives of the country in the public service; on the contrary they think that the public interests demand that they should be much increased both in number and value; but they would place such appointments on a different footing, associating power and responsibility together.

25. The plan of employing Uncovenanted agency now proposed, appears to the Board to

*To Government 8th April, 1839.

afford the means both of doing this, and also of remedying other evils resulting from the existing system. If left under the old arrangements, native ideas and systems have been perpetuated under European rule, the European influence being too limited in extent to cope with the Asiatic nominally subordinate to it; under that now contemplated, the more enlightened social and economic principles, and the more enlarged views of Europe, may be carried into effect by means of native agency. Already there are Educational Establishments, at the Presidency in particular, which bring the youth of this country, native and East Indian, under the direct influence of the European mind; and the members of the Board are happy to be able to bear witness to the excellent effects. Those means of education, scanty at present, are about (it is believed) to be enlarged, and to be spread over the whole country; and here, as already in other parts of India, the men thus trained will be the means of carrying out European ideas. Further, under the new arrangements there will be several equal and independent channels of information and means of access instead of only one; and thus combination will be rendered more difficult. And, lastly, it is certainly true as a general rule, as shewn already in not a few instances, that the liberal European education, and the nobler feelings and principles which it inculcates, imbues the recipients, or at least the more distinguished of them, with a sense of honor and probity, and a horror of corruption too rarely met with, unhappily, among the native community, official or other.

26. The Board would regard the creation of the new appointments as introductory to a change in the position of the Sheristadars. Various circumstances may be anticipated which will render it no longer necessary to retain that office on its present footing. On the one hand, the increased number of competent Assistants, will relieve the Collector of much detailed work; and on the other, the reform of the District accounts, now in contemplation, and the modification of the land assessment, will much simplify and diminish both the ordinary work and that of the annual Revenue settlement. The supposed necessity of attaching to the Collector an Officer of the large powers now vested in Sheristadars, will thus cease, and the Board are of opinion that the holders of the office so designated, should be hereafter invested with powers and responsibilities corresponding with their ostensible position; viz. that of Office Manager and Head accountant. Eventually, the salaries of the appointments may be lowered, and other reductions of establishment will be practicable. But for the present, the Board would only advise that simultaneously with the resolution to create the new class of appointments, the present rules under which the pay of Sheristadars increases after certain terms of service, should be abrogated. The promotion of meritorious Officers of that class should thenceforward be into the grade of Uncovenanted Assistants, into which some of the most able would no doubt be transferred on its first creation. The office of Naib and Assistant Sheristadar might be entirely discontinued at once.

27. It has been mentioned in an earlier part of this letter, that some Collectors have expressed opinions adverse to the measure under consideration; yet the Board would advise that Uncovenanted Assistants should be nominated according to the apparent wants of the several Districts, with only secondary reference to the sentiments expressed by the Collectors. They are satisfied that with the earnest desire for the improvement of their charges, which may certainly be said to animate all the Collectors, those Officers would speedily perceive the advantage to be gained from the services of their new assistants, and would gladly make use of them.

28. The Board have thus stated their views on the subject of the employment of Uncovenanted Assistants and Deputy Collectors. It remains to reply to the question respecting the restriction of the offices of Sheristadar and Tahsildar at present to Hindoos. There is no rule to the effect here stated; but, practically, the case is as represented by the memorialists. In the case referred to by them, that of Mr. Platel in Malabar, the Board objected to the nomination of that officer to the post of Head Sheristadar* though strongly recommended by the Principal Collector as eminently qualified for it, because he was not a Hindoo. The Government dissented from the Board's views,† but compromised the matter by making Mr. Platel an Uncovenanted

* To Government, 22nd. November, 1838

† From Government, March 12th 1839.

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	Head Sheristadars.	Naib and Sub-Collectors Sheristadars.	Tahsildars.	Total.
Mahratta Bramins.... ..	17	20	117	154
Other Bramins.	2	13	68	83
Other Hindoos.	2	3	45	50
Native Christians. ...	0	2	3	5
Mussulmans.	0	0	13	13
East Indians.	0	0	0	0
Total...	21	38	246	305

Assistant. The Table in the margin shows the Caste of the Sheristadars, Naib Sheristadars, Sub-Collector's Sheristadars and Tahsildars, as they were on the 30th April 1854. It will be seen that out of twenty one Head Sheristadars, seventeen are Mahratta Bramins; two, other Bramins; and two, other Hindoos; and that of thirty eight Naib and Sub-Collector's Sheristadars, twenty are Mahratta Bramins, and thirteen, other Bramins. Among the Tahsildars also, the great majority are Bramins, with a limited number of other Hindoos, and a few Mussulmans.

29. The causes of this state of things appear to be the following:—1st, The use of Mahratta as the language of the Revenue accounts; 2nd, the caste and family combinations among the native servants; 3rd, the difficulty (in the absence of means of education) to obtain persons at all qualified for the superior offices, except those who have passed through the usual official Routine; 4th, the low scale of salary, and the small prospect of ulterior promotion, have held out little inducement to East Indians of competent character and attainments to desire the office of Tahsildar. The measures recently initiated for discontinuing the use of Mahratta, will remove the first of these causes; of the rest, two will be respectively obviated by the nomination of Uncovenanted Assistants, and the extension of Education; and as respects the last, the Board cannot but add that the position of Tahsildars ought to be improved. At present those Officers are not less overworked than the Collectors, and they are much underpaid, with very little encouragement to good conduct, in the form of prospect of promotion. The Board hope that it will be found practicable, at no distant date, to lessen their work, and at the same time to increase and to systematize their salaries.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd January, 1855.

(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,
Acting Secretary.

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Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

To

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

1. I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to submit for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, the views of this Government as to the necessity of having recourse, in this Presidency, to the employment of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors in the Districts of this Presidency, as has been done already in the other Divisions of British India; and to forward a report on the subject from the Board of Revenue* setting forth their sentiments upon it. The Board strongly advocate the measure, as one essentially necessary to good government; and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, having given careful consideration to the question, is led to the same conclusion; and he begs accordingly to bring the subject before the Government of India, with the view of obtaining their sanction to the necessary arrangements.

2. The Board commence their Report with a view of the extent and population of the Districts of this Presidency, of the multifarious duties laid on the Collector, and of the scanty aid supplied to him for their performance. The Districts average 6,842 square miles in extent, while those of the North Western Provinces average only 2,322, being only one third of the former. As to population, the Collectorates of Madras contain, on an average, 1,100,000 persons each, while those of the North Western Provinces contain only 700,000, or less than two thirds.

3. The multifarious and in a degree incongruous duties required of a Collector are enumerated in Paragraph 4, to the following effect. First: those in connection with the Land Revenue comprise, among other things, an annual settlement of the amount to be paid by each of perhaps 80,000 ryots, the adjustment of all their complaints, and the realization of the demand upon them. Second: The other branches of the Revenue involve also a good deal of detailed work; the Moturpha is levied in very small sums from a multitude of contributors, and in the coast Districts, the Salt and the Sea Customs require much superintendence. Third: the Collector exercises judicial powers, to a certain extent, in enquiring into and adjudicating disputes between landlord and tenant. Fourth: He is the Superintendent of Police. Fifth: He is also a sitting Magistrate, punishing minor offences, and committing serious cases to the Criminal Courts; and he also has to control the proceedings of many subordinate Magistrates. Sixth: He has to consider and advise upon all projects of Public Works, whether designed for the general benefit or the improvement of the Revenue. Seventh: He is generally charged with the execution of all such works, though he will shortly be relieved from this duty. Eighth: He is often the Postmaster of his District, and always has the management of the District Post, with twenty or twenty five Post offices. Ninth: He is the Treasurer, Paymaster, and Accountant of the Province. Tenth: He has various miscellaneous and troublesome duties; in particular those connected with the payment of Pensions and Yeomiahs, watching over Inams, and investigating lapses; and, Lastly: He has to manage his numerous subordinates, numbering from 1,500 to 3,000 persons.

4. The Assistance usually possessed by the Collector for the performance of these various and onerous duties is the following: He has two Covenanted Subordinates, or three in the Districts where there is a Sub-Collector; one of whom is generally of very limited experience. He has, besides, a Head and Deputy Sheristadar; a Sub-Collector's Sheristadar, if there is a Sub-

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Collector in the District; a Cashkeeper; a head of his English office; about ten or fifteen Tahsildars, and perhaps, in Zemindary Districts, two or three heads of Police. These are his chief subordinates; and, with the exception of these, all the other numerous servants are poorly paid, and in very subordinate positions. Both the Head and the Subordinate Sheristadars, are merely ministerial officers; and the Tahsildars are distributed over the District, each in immediate charge of one of the "Talooks into which it is divided; but with very limited powers, with very scanty salaries, and with a load of duties not less various, heterogeneous, and incongruous than those of the Collector himself.

5. The effect of this state of things is forcibly described by the Board. Collectors are overwhelmed with work, much of it matter of detail which would be far better entrusted to inferior agency, were any such available; and they are not only thus borne down by labour, but with all their efforts they are utterly unable to do more than a part of the duties required of them. And all duties are done imperfectly because too hurriedly; and wrongs remain unredressed, and frauds and abuses unchecked, because the head of the District is absolutely without the necessary time to attend to them.

6. All that is so strongly stated by the Board on this point is literally true; there is no exaggeration in it. The actual state of things in this respect, and the absolute necessity of applying a remedy, are daily more strongly forced on the notice of Government. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council can bear most cordial testimony to the general zeal, industry, and ability of the Collectors; they are, almost without exception, eminently laborious and devoted to their duties, and endure daily and habitually an amount of work which no ordinary constitution can sustain for a lengthened term without sinking. But notwithstanding this, the Government have to complain of delays and neglects which greatly impede business; while, as already noticed, abuses are of necessity left uninvestigated; it is imposible to enforce the laws; and general laxity of administration prevails, to the injury of the honest and peaceable, and to the gain and encouragement of the fraudulent and ill disposed. The Governor in Council was so forcibly struck with the extreme inconvenience of the existing delays, that he lately issued an urgent Circular Order on the subject; but the replies received have convinced him that till Collectors are relieved from a large part of their present work, this evil must continue; and the Government must still be content to put up with delays and neglects which are most injurious to the Public service.

7. This state of things is not surprising. During the last half century the population of every District has much increased; if the early returns are to be believed, it has nearly doubled; but this by no means represents the increase of work. A still greater change has taken place in the mode of doing business; heads of Offices are now required to give, and do give a far closer and more exact attention to their work than was usual formerly; and a great variety of matters are now brought under their cognizance, which then were left to irresponsible subordinates, or were not done at all. The consequence is the state of things above described; Collectors are borne down by a load of detailed work, so as to have no time for the more important duties of their position, which are consequently of necessity neglected.

8. This evil, which is still on the increase, urgently calls for a remedy; and the only means of effecting it is by the larger employment of Uncovenanted Agency. The Covenanted service is too scanty in number, as the Board truly remark, even were there no objections on the score of expense. So much indeed is this the case, that the Government have difficulty even in filling up the ordinary appointments; and one situation of consequence, that of Additional Sub-Collector in South Arcot, has actually continued vacant for some time, because the Government have not succeeded in finding any one to fill it. The employment of Deputy and Assistant Collectors, not belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service, affords a ready means, and, the Government think the best and even the only means, of meeting the requirements of the cases. This course has already been followed in Bengal, in the North Western Provinces, and in Bombay; although in none of

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those Presidencies, as the Governor in Council believes, are the necessities of the case so pressing as under this Government, in consequence of the greater size of the Collectorates of this Presidency, and the more detailed duties laid on the Revenue Officers by a system of annual field settlements.

9. The Board of Revenue enumerate various ways in which the Uncovenanted Assistants or Deputy Collectors may be very beneficially employed. They suggest that (1.) they may be put in charge of two or more talooks, as is done in the Bombay Presidency. (2.) In the salt Department too their services will be eminently useful. There are Districts in which the Revenue from this source is upwards of four and even five lacs,* and yet the immediate management of it is entrusted to men on salaries of 40 or 50 Rupees a month, giving occasion for those extensive frauds for which this department has been notorious. (3.) The Uncovenanted officer may be employed in the investigation of charges of corruption and malversation, more especially in cases of concealed cultivation, requiring prompt investigation on the spot. (4.) Immediate charge of the Treasury and the Accounts, leaving the Collector only the general responsibility, as in the North Western Provinces. (5.) As long as the Revenue and Police Departments are united, the Uncovenanted Assistant to be employed in either indifferently; there being much room for amendment in the control of the proceedings of the Talook Police, as well as in immediate measures for the pursuit of offenders and the detection of crime. And, lastly, Sub-Collectorates may be enlarged, and an Uncovenanted Assistant attached to the Sub-Collector.

10. The Board discuss† the proper number of appointments to be created. They consider the question in comparison with the extent, population and revenue of the Districts of this Presidency, and with the amount of Covenanted Agency and Uncovenanted, of a superior kind in this Presidency, in that of Bombay and in the North Western Provinces. They conclude that the number here ought to be sixty; and the Government are of opinion that with a view to efficiency, it certainly ought not to be less than that. As respects the various duties which the Board propose should be assigned to these Assistants, the Government fully concur in all that is advanced by the Board, except in one point, which may be briefly noticed. The Board contemplate the employment of the new Assistants partly on duties immediately connected with the Police; but the Government have it in contemplation to bring forward measures designed to separate the Police Agency from that of the Revenue, and this would slightly modify the Board's plan. It may be added that the consideration of the present subject, in connection with that of the Police, is the chief reason of the delay in bringing the present proposition before the Government of India.

11. In Paragraphs 17 to 19, the Board discuss the classification of the new Officials, and the proper salaries to be assigned to them. After explaining the arrangements in the Bombay Presidency and in the North Western Provinces of Bengal, the Board of Revenue state the plan which they consider the best for Madras. They propose four grades, on salaries of 600, 500, 350, and 250 rupees a month respectively; the first two grades to be styled Deputy Collectors, and the last two, Assistant Collectors; and the numbers in the several grades to be as shown in the margin.‡ They also propose tentage to be drawn when the Officer is employed on duty away from his usual residence, at three rupees a day for the Deputy Collectors, and two rupees for the Assistant Collectors; and they state the probable cost of establishment at sixty rupees a month for each Officer. They also mention generally the rules which they would suggest as respects promotion, the principle of which, unless dispensed with in special cases, is service for a certain period in each subordinate grade before advancement to the next; and they advise that candidates should be required to pass an examination prior to admission to each of the classes of appointments, viz. Assistant Collector and Deputy Collector. And, lastly, they state their opinion, that the appointments ought to be open to all sections of the community.

*Fusly 1262—Guntoor, 5,88,426. Nellore, 5,05, 640. Tanjore, 4,97,319. Canara, 4,59,641. Madras, 4,51,364. &c. &c. &c.

†Paragraphs 12 to 16.

‡Deputy Collectors, 1st class 10
Do. 2nd class 15
Assistant Collectors, 1st class 15
Do. 2nd class ... ... 20—Total 60.

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12. In these recommendations of the Board the Government fully concur. The total yearly cost of the arrangements thus proposed is shown in the margin,* as nearly as it can be computed, and amounts to 3,45,600, rupees. The Government are compelled to propose this as an addition to existing establishments. There is no quarter in which they can recommend reductions to meet even a part of it. It is probable that this fact, and the expression of reluctance on the part of the Supreme Government to admit additions to establishments, may be a chief cause why the very necessary measure now advocated has not been brought forward before; that while the necessity of a larger use of Uncovenanted Agency has been acknowledged and acted on in all other parts of the empire, this Presidency alone, needing such a measure more than any other, has been left without it. The present Government are not less averse than their predecessors to any needless or unprofitable increase of expenditure, but they are convinced that the time has come when it is absolutely necessary that the measures now advocated shall be taken; and they cannot shrink therefore from the duty of strongly urging them, even as an addition to the present expenditure.

10 Deputy Collectors at 600 Rupees each	6,000
15 Deputy Collectors at 500	7,000
15 1st class Assistant at 350 each	5,200
20 2nd Do. at 250	5,000
Establishment for 60 Deputy and Assistant Collectors at 60 Rupees each per month	3,600
	27,350
	12
	3,28,200
Tentage for 25 Deputy Collectors at 3 Rupees per day for 4 months	9,000
Tentage for 35 Assistants at 2 Rupees per day for 4 months.	8,400
	3,45,600

13. But it must be added, that although ostensibly a clear increase of charge, yet there seems good reason to anticipate that directly the outlay will be replaced. The Governor in Council would solicit the attention of the Government of India to the remarks of the Board of Revenue in Paragraphs 20 and 21 of their letter. The certain fact is there adverted to that, at present, the Officers of Government draw from the people much more than is ever credited in the Public accounts. Of the amount actually received on account of the Revenue, a part is embezzled and much more is directly received by the Talook servants either for abandoning a part of the just claims of the Revenue, or as more general and customary exaction. The total number of the Native servants of Government in the Revenue and Police Departments (which under the existing system are united and amalgamated) is not less than 35,000. Speaking generally, it may truly be said, that each one of these receives something besides his pay, and there are, in addition, at least twice as many more of the village Establishments among whom the same practices prevail.

14. Assuming the peculations and illegal exactions of these united bodies to amount to no more than five per cent of the ostensible Revenue receipts, the Board point out that their aggregate sum would be twenty lacs a year; and it seems highly probable that in reality they are double that amount. The Government cannot doubt that the Board are right in anticipating, as a result of the appointment of Uncovenanted Deputy and Assistant Collectors, if these are judiciously selected, a very great check on these frauds and exactions; and they fully believe that, in addition to the incalculable blessing thus conferred on the Public, in freeing them both from extortional demands, and from the necessity of complicity in habitual intrigue and corruption, the Revenue would instantly exhibit the effects, and that the trifling charge of three quarters per cent involved in the present propositions, would thus be speedily replaced.

15. In the latter part of their letter, the Board advert to the position of the Collectors' Sheristadars under the present system. They point out that these Officers, though holding ostensibly no higher position than that of the head ministerial officer of the Collector's Cutcherry, yet from the absence of other efficient assistance, and from the multifarious and overwhelming character of the Collector's duties, have been accustomed to exercise very great authority, though without any definite responsibility. They observe that the creation of the offices of deputy and Assistant Collector will both lessen the exclusive influence in the district, now unavoidably possessed by the Head Sheristadar, and also do away, in great part, with the necessity of an officer with such powers and influence. They propose, therefore, that hereafter, though not immediately, the position of that officer should be changed, and be brought down so as to correspond more

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nearly with that which it is nominally, viz. the Head of the Record or the Account Department; the deserving and able of the existing Sheristadars being promoted into the grade of Deputy and Assistant Collectors. And they recommend as a step in that direction, that the present rules under which the pay of Head Sheristadars is augmented after certain periods of service in that capacity as noted in the margin,* should be abrogated, as soon as the new appointments of Deputy and Assistant Collectors are created.

*On first appointment ...	Rupees 280
After five years	350
After ten years	437½
After fifteen years	525
After twenty years	700

16. In these views the Government generally coincide; but they are not prepared to advocate immediate action upon them. Under the new arrangements now contemplated, by which the Collector will be relieved of much of the detail work now laid on him, and be furnished with other competent Assistants qualified to exercise independent and responsible authority, the necessity out of which the present position and functions of the Head Sheristadars arose, will in a great measure cease. Eventually, the change proposed by the Board may probably be introduced with advantage; but the Government are not of opinion that it would be expedient to take any steps for bringing it about immediately, or till the new class of servants shall have become used to their duties, and their value shall have been proved. Indeed, the very creation of the new class of appointments will tend materially to bring that change gradually into operation; for periodical augmentation of salary will in a great measure cease as Sheristadars are promoted to the post of Assistant or Deputy Collector; and the very existence of able officers in these classes will diminish the dependence of the Collector on his Head Sheristadar.

17. The Board also propose to abolish at once the appointments of Naib Sheristadar and Sub Collector's Sheristadar; but the Government are of opinion that this change also should be introduced only after the lapse of time, and when the new Deputy and Assistant Collectors have become somewhat habituated to their duties. These changes, when made, will effect some reduction of establishments, though not immediately; and, adverting to the statement above in the beginning of paragraph 12, that no part of the cost of the new class of officers can be met by reductions, the Governor in Council would observe that the saving to be accomplished by any alterations affecting the Sheristadars, ought to be applied, in his opinion, to increasing the salaries of the Tahsildars, who are now sadly underpaid; and who, in their low salaries, combined with the travelling and other expenses necessary to the performance of their duties, find a plea which, under the low moral tone of the public among whom they move, excuses, or even justifies the irregular practices in which they notoriously indulge.

18. In conformity with the views above set forth, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council begs now to bring the subject as discussed above before the Government of India, and to solicit their sanction to appointing sixty Uncovenanted Deputy and Assistant Collectors, with suitable establishments. The salaries and allowances proposed for those officers themselves will be as specified in the accompanying Application in the prescribed form. The numbers and pay of their establishments will necessarily vary in different situations, as the Board remark; and the Government would therefore request that they should be left undefined for the present; and they solicit general authority for the entertainment of these establishments on such a scale in each case, as may be found necessary, not exceeding, on the whole, an average of sixty rupees for each officer. This amount is entered in the application.

19. It will also be necessary that Legislative Acts should be passed to enable the Governor in Council to invest the new class of officers with duties heretofore confined by Act or Regulation to members of the Covenanted service; and the Government beg to submit Drafts of Acts to that effect. I am further desired to solicit that, in the event of the Government of India approving of the general objects set forth in this letter, intimation of that approval may be given to the Madras Member of the Legislative Council of India, in order that he may bring the Draft Acts before the Legislative Council for enactment, to which effect he has been instructed.

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Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

20. I am instructed to add in conclusion, that with the view of securing the most efficient men for the new appointments, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council proposes to establish examinations similar in kind to those recently established for the junior members of the Civil service, for the purposes of testing the fitness of candidates on all subjects connected with the duties which will be required of them. In order to avoid loss of time when the sanction of the Government for the appointments shall be received, as His Lordship trusts it will be at no distant date, he has now called on the Board of Examiners to propose a plan for these examinations It is his intention that they shall be competitive, and that the candidates shall be classed and treated according to merit; but that a minimum of qualification shall be fixed. The Governor in Council also proposes that, for the present, approved service in posts of a certain rank shall be accepted in lieu of actual proof of qualification to a certain extent. It is intended that there shall be two tests, one to be passed before appointment to the Post of Uncovenanted Assistant, and the other, before attaining that of Deputy Collector.

I have &c.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE
13*th August* 1855.

(True Copy)
T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
FORT ST. GEORGE, *7th June* 1856.

No. 584.

From

J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George,

To

The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

SIR,

On the 13th August 1855, I had the honor of addressing you by order of the Government of Fort Saint George, with the view of bringing under the notice of the Government of India the necessity existing under this Presidency for the employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the position of Deputy and Assistant Collectors, according to the plan already extensively in operation in other parts of India. To this letter no reply has yet been received; and this Government attributes the prolonged silence of the Government of India on this and other plans of improvement urgently required in this Presidency, to the present position of the finances. Deeply regretting this postponement of a measure which he is more and more satisfied is absolutely essential to the efficient administration of affairs under this Government, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is not in a position to question the soundness of the supposed reason for postponement; but I am now directed to point out that the existing number of Covenanted Civil Officers in the Revenue Department in the Provinces being at present far below its proper strength and likely to continue so, the proposed appointment of Uncovenanted Assistants is not only doubly necessary, but may be carried partially into effect without any addition to the fixed charges of the Public Service.

2. After noticing in paragraphs 2 and 3 of my former letter, the large size of the Collectorates of this Presidency, and the multifarious duties devolving on Collectors compared with other parts of India, I mentioned in paragraph 4, that the Covenanted assistance usually possessed by a Collector consisted of either two or three persons. The details of that statement are as follow: This Presidency contains nineteen Mofussil Districts, besides Kurnool, which is on a different footing. Of these Districts there is a Sub-Collector in sixteen, excluding the three smallest, which have none;* a Head Assistant in every District; another Assistant on the allowances and of the standing of a Head Assistant, in the four Districts of Tanjore, Malabar, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam; and a "Second Assistant" in every District except the two last mentioned. This is the regular Establishment of Covenanted Revenue Officers, in addition to the Collector; and it has often happened that in the larger Districts, instead of one Second Assistant there have been two. At the present time, however, the numbers of the Civil Service have been so much reduced, there being also an unusual number absent, that there are actually no Second Assistants present for duty, throughout the whole of the Districts, except two who were nominated only within the last month. Nor is this all; this Government has been unable on several occasions to fill up vacancies in the higher grades; and Districts have been kept for months without Sub-Collectors, whereby the very heavy burden of work always borne by Collectors, has been materially increased, and important business has unavoidably been neglected. And the Governor in Council is constantly receiving urgent applications from over-worked Officers, for assistance which he knows to be quite necessary, but which it is quite out of his power to afford. Nor is this state of things likely to be very soon corrected; there are at present thirteen young Civilians in course of preparation for entering on the Public Service, and they will probably all be available for duty in the course of the next year; but in the meanwhile the ordinary changes in the service will

*In the District of Canara, in consequence of its great extent and the large amount of work, there are two Sub-Collectors.

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probably have permanently withdrawn at least six members from it; so that the new recruits will not nearly fill up all the vacancies. Nor is it likely that the whole number will be supplied in less than two or three years.

3. Under these peculiar circumstances, this Government considers that it is fully justified in again addressing the Government of India, and earnestly recommending that a portion at least of the measure formerly proposed may be given at once. Strong as the necessity was then, it is stronger now; while, to the extent of the present proposal, the financial obstacle may be said to have been removed, as is now to be explained. The ordinary allowances of a second Assistant Collector and Magistrate amount to Rupees 427 a month; and as fourteen of those appointments at the lowest calculation, are now vacant, the saving on that account is Rupees 71,736 a year. The rates of salary proposed for Uncovenanted Assistant Collectors are 350 and 250 Rupees a month; eighteen such appointments, half the number to be of each rate, would amount to Rupees 64,800 a year. I am directed to represent the very earnest request of this Government that they may be authorized accordingly, to nominate eighteen Uncovenanted Assistant Collectors, in those Districts where they are most urgently needed.

4. This request is made mainly on the grounds above set forth; viz. that at the present time there is a special need of the help of Uncovenanted Assistants, and that the very cause which creates this special necessity, provides also the necessary funds for meeting it. But I am directed to observe that independently of present special circumstances, it appears very desirable that the new system should be introduced gradually. This Government is very anxious to secure the services of the best men available when the appointments shall be opened, and they have given much time and thought to the measures necessary to secure that end. But it still appears doubtful whether, in the absence hitherto of the means of practical training, it would be possible all at once to fill up in a satisfactory manner the whole number (sixty) of the proposed Uncovenanted Deputy and Assistant Collectorships, especially those of the former grade. But the immediate nomination of a portion, even of so few as eighteen, would afford to that number of men, to be carefully selected from candidates offering themselves, the means both of acquiring and of exhibiting the qualities more particularly necessary in the higher grade of Deputy Collector.

5. In this letter, it has been taken for granted that the Government of India recognize the necessity in this Presidency of a class of appointments which have long existed in the other divisions of British India; and it has not been thought necessary to urge again those grounds for advocating such appointments here, which are stated in my former letter,* as well as in the papers which accompanied it.† This Government has not seen reason at all to modify the scheme then laid before the Government of India after careful consideration; but on the contrary, it feels the necessity of this increased agency still more strongly, being convinced that it is hopeless to expect the extinction of those illegal practices on the part of the Subordinate Officers, Revenue and Police, which have lately attained so much notoriety, with the means now available; where two or three Superior Officers compose all the force available to combat deeply rooted habits, in a tract of country in many cases larger and more populous than the whole Principality of Wales.‡

6. I am directed to add in conclusion, that should the Governor General in Council see reason to accede to the recommendation now made, it will be proper that the two Bills submitted with my letter of the 13th August 1855, for legalizing the nomination of persons not in the Covenanted Civil Service to the offices of Deputy and Assistant Collector and Magistrate respectively, should be passed into law at an early date.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON.

Secretary to Government.

* Paras 5 to 7. † Ex. Min. Con. paras. 3 and 7. Pro. Board of Revenue para. 6.

‡ See some particulars of the size and population of the Madras Districts, in para. 2 of Ex. Mins. Cons. August 13th 1855, transmitted with my letter of that date.

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Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FORT SAINT GEORGE, *6th August* 1856.

No. 823.

From

J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George,

To

CECIL BEADON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,

On the 17th June 1856, I had the honor of addressing you, by order of this Government, in continuation of a former letter, on the subject of the urgent necessity existing in this Presidency for the employment of Uncovenanted Assistants to the Collectors. It was pointed out that the Covenanted Assistants being much fewer than the established number, this want, previously great, was now materially augmented, while funds were set free at the same time, and in consequence of the same circumstance; and the Government of India was earnestly solicited to sanction the immediate nomination of eighteen Uncovenanted Assistants.

2. With reference to that letter, I am now directed to submit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of a letter from the Acting Collector of Guntoor, and of its two enclosures, being letters addressed by him to the Commissioner in the Northern Circars. These letters urge the pressing want of Assistants in Guntoor. In that District where a few years ago there were an experienced Head Assistant, and two junior Assistants, and where from the increase of work of late years in consequence of the operations in connection with the Kistnah Anicut, it has even been proposed to add a Sub-Collector, Mr. Newill has no other Covenanted Assistant than a young man who has only been one year out of College, and who is necessarily without experience; and it is quite out of the power of the Governor in Council to send him any further aid. And I am directed to add that Mr. Newill's case is not by any means a singular one at the present time. There are several other Collectors, in much more extensive Districts, little better provided with assistance; and as noticed in my letter above referred to, there is no immediate probability of any relief in the ordinary course of things.

3. It is hardly necessary to point out this state of affairs is most prejudicial to the public service. Under the overwhelming pressure of work, even ordinary and routine duties cannot be got through efficiently; while there is no time left for the consideration of those improvements in the administration which are everywhere required. Another consequence is the loss of health of valuable officers. In the vain attempt to accomplish objects highly desirable for the good of the Provinces under their care, they persist in overtasking their strength; and, as a result, the Government and the country are deprived of their services. The urgent nature of the case induces this Government to bring it before the Government of India once more, though it was repre-

sented once a year ago, and again in the letter above referred to. In every other part of India the employment of Uncovenanted Assistants to Collectors has been found a necessity, and has long been in practice. Here only, where the Districts are more extensive, and the duties of Collectors more laborious and multifarious than elsewhere, this necessary aid has hitherto been wanting. The Establishment proposed in paragraph 12 of my letter of the 13th August 1855, is not more, I am directed to state, than this Presidency requires; but even the limited assistance asked for in my recent letter will be of great value at the present time; and I am instructed to express the earnest hope of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that it will not be withheld.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed J. D. BOURDILLON.
Secretary to Government.

(A True Copy)
H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

From H. NEWILL, Esq., Acting Collector of Guntoor, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Condaneed, 22d July 1856, *No.* 38.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit copies of two letters addressed to the Commissioner Northern Circars on the subject of the further assistance required for the administration of this District, as I deem it only consistent with that responsibility which is expected from me that the Government should be placed in possession of the circumstances in the interim which may perhaps elapse before the matter comes under consideration in regular routine.

2. It may be observed that the Commissioner has left it to my discretion to assign three Talooks to my Acting Head Assistant; and this I hope to be able to do so soon as he has acquired some experience in revenue matters, with which he had not been entrusted before joining the District.

3. The hope held out by the Government in Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 23d May last, of obtaining a second Assistant has, I fear, no immediate prospect of being realized, four available Junior Assistants having been assigned to other Districts since the above date.

4. I do not, however, look for adequate or permanent aid from an arrangement of this nature, as in the present course of promotion, Junior Assistants would be led to expect removal to a higher grade elsewhere as soon, or perhaps even before they have acquired that general familiarity with the details of business which qualifies them to render efficient assistance in the revenue administration.

From J. NEWILL, Esq., Acting Collector of Guntoor, to J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq., Commissioner for the Northern Circars; dated Banpettah 16*th April* 1856, *No.* 59.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to request you will be good enough to submit my application, which I have no doubt will be supported by your favorable recommendation, for further assistance in conducting the duties of this district.

2. I need hardly to state that, with only a Head Assistant to whom separate revenue and other charges are assigned, the multitudinous details of the daily routine of business, if attended to properly, must engross a large proportion of time which might be more advantageously employed, and that thus a serious impediment is presented to the due consideration and preparation of important matters connected with the successful administration of the district.

3. Hitherto, I have been enabled to lay before you the more pressing and important matters connected with the district, and also to state propositions for some necessary measures of much importance to its interests, such as the assessment of the Kistnah irrigation, the final disposal of the Poollery question, &c.; but this has not been effected in connection with the ordinary current duties and those of the annual settlement without at times overtaxing the health and strength which should be devoted without such risk of impairment to the task of duty assigned to me.

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4. As the carrying out of the measures already before you, and others perhaps equally urgent, will involve much more patient labour than is required in placing the subjects in a form for consideration and discussion, I trust that the further assistance required will not be withheld, and that I shall not be left in the painful position of being necessitated to suffer much to remain unattended to in a proper way, to the detriment of the district, or of being driven from the sphere in which my long connection with the district naturally gives me an ardent interest, under the failure of health in attempting to cope with what it may not be in my power to accomplish.

5. The expediency of employing a Sub-Collector in this District has already been allowed, and I would beg a reference to Mr. Stokes' letter of 17th July 1849, on the subject, in which it will be observed, he maintains the necessity of having a Head Assistant and two Junior Assistants for the duties of the District. The necessity for this complement of European officers has not since been questioned, and Mr. Purvis' application of the 15th March 1853, for the supply of the deficiency which had occurred, was responded to by the appointment of the required number; nor is this less requisite at the present time, as what relief has already been or may hereafter be afforded in the transfer of the Maramut to the Engineer Department, will be much more than counterbalanced by the additional labour required to secure the efficient working of the Kistna irrigation operations, as regards the revenue administration connected with them.

6. The proposition for a Sub-Collector was also kept in view by Mr. Purvis, but the formal application appears to have been deferred by him till it was determined whether he should be permanently connected with the District; and perhaps it may be thought more suitable for me at present to confine my application to what is immediately and urgently needed, leaving the question of the sub-division for future consideration, if necessary.

7. Under the circumstances above described, it will, I trust, be admitted that the need of further aid is so urgent as to warrant the transfer of one, or if possible, of two Assistants from other Districts in which the full complement of Europeans either exists or is more nearly approached than in Guntoor, in the event of Assistants not being available from Madras. The former course seems the more desirable as it would furnish Assistants who had already obtained some experience, and who would be capable of transacting some of the revenue duties without the interval of training.

8. The need of assistance being already in the knowledge of the Government, I have refrained from making this formal application till I feel I should be no longer justified in deferring it.

From H. NEWILL, Esq., Acting Collector of Guntoor, to J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq., Commissioner for the Northern Circars; dated Moondradoo Dindy, 26th May 1856, *No.* 68.

SIR,

1. My letter of 16th ultimo will have placed before you the urgent necessity that exists for further assistance in conducting the duties of this District. The removal of Mr. Gordon, my Head Assistant of seven years' experience, and the substitution of Mr. Master who has only been about as many months employed in the service, as ordered in the Official Gazette of 13th instant, will materially add to my difficulties.

2. Under the urgency of the case, I ventured to address a request to Government on 16th idem, that Mr. Gordon might be allowed to continue in the District, but this has not been complied with.

3. By the order of Government* dated 2nd January 1824, circulated by the Board of Re-

* Paragraph 17.

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venue on 5th of the same month, I am forbidden to entrust even a single talook to Mr. Master; but I would request that this rule be relaxed in the present case, as the Government have, by their appointment, virtually allowed Mr. Master's qualification for a Head Assistant Collector's charge.

4. It has been customary, under the sanction granted in the Minutes of Consultation dated 17th November 1846, to allow the Head Assistant Collector to have entire charge of three talooks; and, in short, his position was made in some respects to approximate towards that of a Sub-Collector, and this arrangement, aided by a complement of generally two other Assistants, has, as explained in my letter of 16th ultimo, led to the deferment of the proposition of entertaining a Sub-Collector in this District.

5. The former assistance is now withheld; and notwithstanding the hope expressed by the Government of being able to send shortly one second Assistant, it is not likely to be accorded to the full extent in future in the present state of the service and the average rate of promotion, and I beg to recommend to your serious consideration the necessity of now entertaining a Sub-Collector in the District.

6. The proposition was originally stated in the late Commissioner's Report* on the District; and although some reforms had subsequently been effected so as to somewhat lighten the work, Mr. Stokes, in his letter of 17th July 1849, reverted to it as best calculated to meet the requirements of the District.

7. It might perhaps be thought more suitable for me in the position of a locum tenens to abstain from bringing forward the proposition; but the long acquaintance I have had with the District, and the consciousness of its requirements, give me confidence in recommending the measure for adoption under the present circumstances.

8. The general measures now in progress, and others of equal importance, particularly in connection with the extensive anicut irrigation and disposal of the innumerable Inam cases now lying over, as well as the general investigation of these tenures in prospect, may be taken, among other things, as ample grounds for the recommendation; but it appears unnecessary for me to expatiate further on the considerations which render the step necessary, particularly as its expediency has been fully admitted in the correspondence that has passed on the subject.

9. I would venture to offer a suggestion as to the way in which the case may be met without additional charge to the State, at least as regards the salary of the Sub-Collector. It does not appear that there is an intention of filling up the situation of the Assistant to the Commissioner for the Northern Circars, which is on the same footing as that of a Sub-Collector; and as the objects for which that was created are now proposed to be obtained through other agency, perhaps the Government might see fit to convert the appointment into a Sub-Collectorship for this District. A Native Establishment would still be required to some extent, and I shall be prepared to submit an estimate of its cost upon learning that the proposition has met with favorable consideration.

(True Copies)

(Signed) H. NEWILL,
Acting Collector.

(True Copies)

H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

* Dated 14th April 1846, paragraph 96.

7444.

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No. 24. Read the following letter *from C. BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; dated Fort William the 24th October* 1856, *No.* 1384.

SIR,

With reference to your three letters of the dates and Nos. noted in the margin, containing the recommendations of the Government of Madras for the employment of Uncovenanted Agency under that Presidency, I am directed to forward for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a resolution this day recorded by the Government of India on the subject.

No 949 B, dated 13th August 1855, and enclosures
No 584, dated 7th June 1856
No 823, dated 6th August 1856, and enclosure

No. 1664.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT.
The 24th October 1856.

Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, No. 949 B, dated the 13th August 1855, and its enclosures, respecting the proposed employment of Uncovenanted Agency under that Presidency.

Read also a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, No. 584, dated the 7th June last on the same subject.

Read a further letter on the subject from the Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, No. 823, dated the 6th August last, and its enclosure.

Read a Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated the 30th Ultimo, concurred in by the Members of Government.

RESOLUTION.—On the 13th August 1855, the Government of Fort Saint George submitted a letter from the Board of Revenue, dated the 22d January 1855, representing the necessity for employing in that Presidency Uncovenanted Agency to assist the Covenanted District officers (Magistrates and Collectors) in the performance of their arduous and multifarious duties.

It was stated that the District officers, charged with the duties of collecting the land and miscellaneous revenue, adjudicating cases between landlord and tenant, superintending the Police, administering minor criminal justice, advising and assisting in the execution of public works, managing the post office and district dawks, superintending the treasury and accounts, and others, are so inadequately assisted, that notwithstanding their general zeal, ability and devotion to their duties, they are overwhelmed with details, prevented from attending properly to the more important objects requiring their attention, and unable either to exercise a proper control over the numerous petty officers subordinate to them, or to redress the complaints of the people.

To remedy these evils, which are forcibly set forth in the Board's letter, as well as by the local Government, it was proposed to employ 60 Uncovenanted officers who should assist the Magistrates and Collectors in the discharge both of their revenue and judicial duties, and not only re-

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lieve them of much work which is now hurriedly and imperfectly performed, but also undertake much of what is now of necessity left undone.

			Rs. Per Mensem.
*10 Deputy Collectors,	1st class at	600—6,000
15 do	do.	2nd class at	500—7,500
15 Assistant	do.	1st class at	350—5,250
20 do.	do.	2nd class at	150—5,000

It was recommended that the 60 officers should be divided into four classes, as in the margin,* with promotion from one class to another according to length of service and merit, to be ascertained by examination, that each Deputy Collector should receive Rupees 3, and each Assistant Collector Rupees 2 a day as travelling allowance, when actually employed in the interior of their districts, and that an establishment should be allowed to each officer, costing on an average Rupees 60 a month. The annual cost of the whole (exclusive of contingencies) was to be Rupees 3,45,600.

As an offset against this expense which cannot be met, for the present at least, by a reduction in any other direction, it was stated that the amount now lost to Government by the collusive abandonment of its just claims, and by exaction and embezzlement on the part of inferior officers, might be estimated at 5 per cent. on the revenue, or 20 lakhs of Rupees a year, and that much of this would be reclaimed by the employment of well selected Uncovenanted officers, by whom such practices might be to a great extent effectually checked.

*On first appointment,	Rs. 280
after 5 years, . ..	350
after 10 years,	437-8
after 15 years, .	525
after 20 years, .	700

The Board, however, point to the position of the Sheristadars, who now, though irresponsible, exercise great authority and are remunerated according to the scale given in the margin*; and they recommended that on the employment of Uncovenanted executive officers, the position of the Sheristadars should be changed, and made to correspond with what it nominally is, namely, that of head clerk in one of the native departments of the office, and that the more deserving and able of the Sheristadars should be promoted to be Deputy and Assistant Collectors. The Government of Madras agree in this view, but deprecate any change in the existing system as respects the duties and remuneration of Sheristadars until the new class of officers have become used to their work. The Government of Madras also propose that the abolition of the offices of Naib Sheristadar and Sub-Collector's Sheristadar, which the Board recommend as immediate, should be gradual, and that the savings should be applied to increase the income of the District Tahsildars.

Lastly, it was proposed that Legislative Acts, of which drafts were annexed, should be passed to enable the local Government to vest Uncovenanted officers with powers which can now only be exercised by members of the Covenanted Service; and that Uncovenanted officers appointed under these Acts should be subject to the same examinations which Assistants have now to undergo before being entrusted with higher powers.

On the 7th June 1856, the subject was again pressed on the consideration of the Government of India, and an urgent request was made for the immediate appointment of 18 Uncovenanted Assistant Collectors, 9 on Rupees 350, and as many on Rupees 250 a month, with establishments and travelling allowance as before proposed, in order to meet an existing deficiency in the members of the Civil Service whereby the evils previously described had been aggravated.

And on the 6th August last a further communication illustrative of the necessity for this special addition to the strength of the executive service, was submitted.

On a consideration of these papers, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the demand which has been made for the employment of 18 Uncovenanted officers in the Madras Presidency should be complied with.

The general scheme for the improvement and enlargement of the local administration, Judicial, Revenue, and Police, of the Madras Presidency, as submitted in these and other communications still under consideration, is so vast, and would be attended with such enormous yet uncertain cost, that the Governor General in Council has been most reluctant to take any step

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which should imply even a partial sanction of it before the like measures contemplated for Bengal could be determined, at least approximately. The revenue of India, it has been felt, must not be saddled with a burden on account of Madras so heavy as to interfere with justice to Bengal, the necessities and claims of which are at least equally great.

But this question of Uncovenanted assistance has been pressed forward by the Government of Madras upon very strong grounds; it is almost certain that if any change is to be made in that Presidency, the free employment of Uncovenanted agency must form a part: the shape in which the Madras Government propose to introduce it is open to no objection that may not easily be removed, and therefore, although the yearly additional cost of this item alone, if adopted to the full extent first proposed and still desired by that Government, would exceed three lacs and a half, His Lordship in Council has resolved that the limited amount of Agency now asked, that is to say, eighteen Uncovenanted Assistants, should be sanctioned.

Neither the Government nor the Revenue Board of Madras explain why it is proposed that there should be amongst these Uncovenanted Agents both Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors. The functions of the two classes are not distinguished, and the difference between them appears to be one merely of standing and salary. It will therefore be better to adhere to the single designation of Deputy, which is the one in use for Uncovenanted Revenue and Magisterial servants under other local Governments. The Governor General in Council is accordingly prepared to authorize the Government of Madras to entertain not more than 18 Deputy Collectors, namely, 9 on Rupees 350, and 9 on Rupees 250 a month, with Establishments and travelling allowances as stated above. The expense would be as follows:

		Rs.
9 Deputy Collectors	at 350, ...	3,150
9 Do.	at 250, ...	2,250
Establishments,	at 60, ...	1,080
		6,480
Travelling allowance at 2 rupees a day when actually out on duty, say for six months,..		1,080
Total for a year Rupees..		84,240

But as a condition of this grant, the Governor General in Council must insist upon the adoption of early steps towards the alteration and revision of the status and salaries of Sheristadars and Naib Sheristadars, so that as the Deputy Collectors now to be employed become acquainted with their duties, the services of the present Sheristadars may be dispensed with, (those who are qualified being employed as Deputy Collectors,) and their places supplied by persons who are Sheristadars and nothing more, that is to say, Native head clerks having no executive authority, who would be liberally paid at less than a third of the salaries paid to the present class of officers.

The Government of Madras are aware of the anomalous character which the office of Sheristadar has assumed in that Presidency, as regards both functions and salary; and though it may not be advisable that a measure of the nature of that suggested by the Board of Revenue for stopping the increase of expenditure on this head should be adopted at once in all the Districts to which the new Uncovenanted servants will be attached, yet the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that the local Government should be requested to reconsider the Board's proposal, with a view to the immediate commencement of the change above indicated.

The Bills for giving legal effect to the employment of Uncovenanted Agency will be trans-

ferred to the Legislative Council. The examination of the proposed Deputy Collectors will be held in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, dated the 18th January 1856

Order that a copy of this resolution with the original papers be forwarded to the Financial Department for further consideration and orders, in respect to the salaries and allowances of the proposed Deputy Collectors.

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the clerk of the Legislative Council, together with copies of the draft Acts enclosed in the letter from the Madras Government No. 949 B, dated the 13th August 1855.

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras, with reference to their several communications above noticed.

(True Copy)
(Signed) CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India

No. 25. ORDER THEREON, *No.* 1287, *dated 8th December* 1856.

Resolved that a copy of the above letter and its enclosure be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, and in reference to the order of the Government of India, that immediate steps should be taken towards the alteration and revision of the status and salaries of the Sheristadars and Naib Sheristadars, that the Board be requested to state at an early date their opinion whether these orders can for the present be complied with.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

(True Copy)
H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX No. 425.

Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

No. 37. Read the following *Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department, under date the 14th November* 1856, *No.* 5020.

Read an Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Home Department, No. 1664, dated 24th October 1856, forwarding with original papers for further consideration and orders in respect to the salaries and allowances of the officers in question, copy of a resolution passed in that Department, approving of the appointment of 18 Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors in the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

RESOLUTION.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the scale of salaries and allowances proposed for the 18 Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors allowed in the Home Department for the Presidency of Fort Saint George, is reasonable, except as regards the charge on account of Establishments, which is 10 Rupees in excess of the allowance granted to each Deputy Collector in the Bengal Presidency on the same account.

With this exception, His Lordship in Council is pleased to sanction the proposed scale, which will be as follows:

9 Deputy Collectors at 350 Rupees.	=	3,150
9 Do. at 250 „	=	2,250
Establishments at 50 each, „	=	900
		6,300
Travelling allowance at 2 Rs. a day each, when actually out on duty, say for 6 months ..		1,080
Total for a year. .		82,080

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Home Department, and that the original papers be returned.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1509.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Fort Saint George, in continuation of letter from this Department, No. 1384, dated 24th Ultimo.

FORT WILLIAM,
Home Department,
The 21st November 1856.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 38. ORDER THEREON, *No.* 1316; *dated* 15*th December* 1856.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue in continuation of the order of Government dated 8th Instant, No. 1287, and also to the offices of Account and Audit.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies)

H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

1450

APPENDIX No. 426

Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 19*th January* 1857, *No.* 221.

Read Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 8th December 1856, Revenue Department, No. 1287.

(Here enter No.)

The above Extract Minutes of Consultation communicates the sanction of the Supreme Government for the appointment of eighteen Deputy Collectors in this Presidency, and calls for the opinion of the Board on the condition attached to that sanction, viz., "the adoption of early steps towards the alteration and revision of the status and salaries of Sheristadars and Naib Sheristadars."

2. The Board are fully sensible of the anomalous position of Head Sheristadars in the Provinces, and in their letter dated 22d January 1855, No. 192, the expediency of a change was clearly stated. The present Board concur in the views of their predecessors on this point, and regard the ability to dispense with a class of officers possessing great but undefined power with little personal responsibility, as one of the chief advantages to be derived from the employment of Deputy Collectors.

3. In the letter already quoted, the Board while advocating the ultimate reduction of Sheristadars to the grade of Head Accountants and office Managers, limited their immediate recommendation to the abrogation of the existing rule under which the pay of officers of that class increased after certain periods of service, and the entire abolition of the office of Naib and Assistant Sheristadar.

4. These suggestions, however, were based on the supposition that the full number of Uncovenanted Assistants applied for, viz. sixty, would be granted, whereas only eighteen have now been sanctioned, and these only on the lower scales of salary; so that several of the present Head Sheristadars cannot be transferred to that grade without actual loss of all allowances. It is obvious that measures practicable when each Collector was to have three Uncovenanted Assistants, cease to be so when only one is allowed.

5. It was also understood that the Covenanted Staff of each District would ordinarily be maintained on the usual footing, viz. a Collector, Head Assistant and Junior Assistant, for the smaller, and the same number, with a Sub-Collector, for the larger Districts. There would thus, according to the original plan, have been four Covenanted and three Uncovenanted officers in each important District.

6. The Government are, however, aware that the number of Covenanted Assistants in several Districts is below the standard, and there are no present means of meeting the deficiency. In the large District of Salem, for instance, there were only two officers until the recent re-transfer of the Sub-Collector. Many other districts have only one Assistant, and in several, officers of low standing and limited experience have of necessity been nominated to officiate as Head Assistant. The eighteen Deputy Collectors now granted, if attached to as many Districts, will little more than suffice to supply deficiencies already existing in the Covenanted staff of the Districts, and the Collectors will consequently obtain no new or additional aid in the conduct of their duties, the want of which has been so long felt and admitted. The immediate adoption of the measures suggested by the Board under very different expectations and circumstances, cannot, as matters stand, be adopted. To abolish a Head Sheristadar, in consideration of the appointment of one Uncovenanted Assistant, would be simply to exchange an experienced servant of long standing on a high salary* for one who, however well educated, might be quite unacquainted

* Varying from 280 to 700 Rupees.

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with the District and also with Revenue duties, except from books. Such an alteration would be particularly inopportune at the present moment when surveys and revisions of assessment are proposed, or are in operation, and the necessity of having experienced Native officers in the Districts, is greater than at any former period.

7. The Board trust that this brief account of the actual state of the question will satisfy the Government that the change in the position of the Sheristadars generally, greatly as it is desired, must be deferred until more efficient assistance is accorded to the District officers.

8. The Board have no hesitation in stating their conviction that if only one Deputy Collector is attached to each Zillah, it will be impracticable to dispense even with the Naib Sheristadars, unless the number of Covenanted officers is raised to the full standard.

9. It appears to them, therefore, that the Government have only the alternative of declining the Deputy Collectors, accompanied with the proviso regarding Sheristadars, or of restricting the proposed arrangement to a few Districts.

10. The prospect of an addition to the unmber of Deputy Collectors not being very immediate, the Board are favourable to the adoption of the latter course as having this advantage, that while the pressing want of superintendence is met to a certain extent, the original measure will simultaneously be brought into operation, and its value practically illustrated, though necessarily on a small scale.

For one Deputy Collector each.

Bellary.	*Madura.*
Canara.	*Rajahmundry.*
Cuddapah.	*Salem.*
Tinnevelly.	*Tanjore.*
Ganjam.	*Trichinopoly.*

For 3 each.

Guntoor.	*Nellore.*

For 2.

Chingleput.

11. They would suggest that not less than ten of the eighteen Uncovenanted Assistants now sanctioned, should be set aside to meet the existing want of aid, and allotted to ten Districts, the remaining eight being available for Establishments on the new footing in three Districts. The Board would propose for the consideration of Government the thirteen Zillahs entered in the margin, as those in which the arrangements suggested should be carried out.

12. In the former class of Districts, no alteration of establishment would be feasible. The Deputy Collector might be placed over the Treasury and Account Departments, hold Magisterial charge of the Cusbah town and one are more contiguous talooks, manage the District Post, superintend the Press, pay yeomiahs and pensions, and perform other duties of a general nature. The Collector would thus be relieved of many details which now occupy much of his time, and would be able to move about his District more freely than is possible at present. The Board belive that where a single Deputy Collector and Magistrate only is appointed, his employment at the Cusbah in the manner above indicated, and as the general Assistant of the Collector, would be found the most advantageous arrangement which could be pursued; no reduction of establishment would be practicable, because the Deputy Collectors would simply go towards supplying the deficiency of assistance under which the Collectors at present confessedly labour.

13. In the Districts where the Sheristadars on the present footing are to be superseded by Deputy Collectors, one of the latter might be employed in the manner above proposed; a second in connection with the extra sources of revenue and as an Assistant Magistrate, while the third could hold Revenue and Magisterial charge of several talooks, or both the second and third may have separate Revenue and Magisterial charge of several talooks, so as to relieve the Collector and Magistrate of all, or nearly all, details, and place that officer, as far as practicable, in the position of an appellate tribunal, the advantages of which, both as regards the settlement of cases, and as affording leisure to the Collector and Magistrate to attend to the general wants of the District, the Board think, are very great.

14. In this event the Board would propose the following alterations:—

1. They would discontinue the name of Head Sheristadar, and style the head ministerial servant of the Collector's office, the Cutcherry Manager, fixing his salary at 200 Rs. per mensem. This functionary will have numerous and onerous duties to perform, and it is necessary that the situation should be held by a person of ability and character, possessing a competent knowledge of accounts, and experienced in the management of an office. The

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Board are not aware what rate of salary is allowed in the other Presidencies to the Head Servant of the Collector's office, but have named what they consider the lowest fitting remuneration in this Presidency, where the Districts are very much larger, and the duties heavier than elsewhere. They are satisfied that a lower rate of salary would not secure the services of a competent person.

2. The Board would entirely abolish the office of Naib Sheristadar, the pay of which in all but five Districts* is Rupees 175.

15. Thus in each District, if the full complement of Deputy Collectors were allowed, there would sooner or later be a reduction in the pay of Sheristadars, of about 250 Rupees, or the salary of a Deputy Collector of the lowest grade. But as the salaries of Head Sheristadars now run as high as Rs. 700, the eventual reduction would be much greater.†

16. It may thus, at least, be fairly advanced that, of the sixty Deputy Collectors applied for, the salaries of the whole of the lower grade would ultimately involve no new expense on account of salary, if the requisition of this Government were fully met.

17. But if the full number of Deputy Collectors were at once sanctioned for all Districts, there would be a difficulty in reducing simultaneously the salaries of all Head Sheristadars to Rupees 200. Some no doubt would be found competent for the new grade, and others might, from age and infirmity, be placed on the pension list. There would still, however, be some receiving higher salaries than that proposed, or those to be drawn by the Deputy Collectors; while others, though meritorious and useful as Head Sheristadars, would not in all respects be fit for the other grade. In regard to the latter, the Board would propose that the rate of increased salary next to that drawn by them at the time of the suggested change being carried out, should constitute their maximum pay, the difference between it and 200 Rupees being passed as a personal allowance. These officers, it must be remembered, were appointed with the prospect of ultimately receiving very high allowances, and it seems but just that their reasonable expectations should not be wholly disregarded and disappointed; particularly as their advancement to the new grade would be caused by their want of certain educational attainments, and not by any personal demerit. Those Sheristadars who may be appointed to the new grade, but may be actually on receipt of higher allowances, would of course receive the difference as a personal allowance.

18. The Board have made no mention of Assistant Sheristadars; any saving practicable will of course be effected. But when so great a change as that in contemplation is brought into operation, it will be necessary thoroughly to revise and remodel the entire office establishments of the Collectors. There are only four Assistant Sheristadars at present, one on a salary of 150 Rupees in the very large District of Bellary, one in Nellore on 100 Rupees per mensem, and two in Vizagapatam on 100 and 80 Rupees monthly. The propriety of dispensing with these officers is under consideration, with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, 6th January 1857, No. 21, Revenue Department, paragraph 3.

19. The arrangements proposed in paragraph 14, might be generally carried out when the full number of Deputy Collectors is appointed.

20. The Board regret‡ that the very moderate sum sought for office establishments for the new class of officers has been still further reduced, and are apprehensive that the amount allowed, even with such aid as the Collectors can supply, may not suffice to provide suitable establishments; and that much of the time of the Deputy Collectors may, in consequence, be taken up with the performance of duties which should devolve on mere office servants. This point, however, will be more conveniently considered when the allotment of Deputies is decided on.

21. The Board are not aware what measures have been determined in regard to the Examination tests prescribed for the new class of officers; but they trust that the importance of at first securing the services of a fair proportion of experienced persons will not be overlooked.

22. In paragraph 15, the Board stated the probable reduction, consequent on supplying the full number of Assistants, as about 250 Rupees in each District, taking the minimum salary of a Head Sheristadar, viz. Rupees 280, as the basis of calculation.

*Ganjam Rs. 140. Vizagapatam 140. Masulipatam 120. Guntoor 140 Kurnool 140.

†In Madras there is no Naib Sheristadar.

‡Extract Minutes Consultation, 15th December 1856, No. 1316.

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23. The enclosed Statement (A.) shews the actual pay, at present of the Head and Naib Sheristadars in this Presidency. The salaries of the former amount in the aggregate to Rupees 7,715, or Rupees 3,515 more than they would receive at 200 Rupees each. This excess added to Rupees 3,305, the pay of the Deputy Sheristadars, gives a total of Rupees 6,820 per mensem as the eventual saving in the cost of present establishments on the appointment of the full complement of sixty Deputy Collectors.

24. The entire amount sanctioned by the Supreme Government for eighteen Deputy Collectors, *with* establishments *and* travelling allowances, is only Rupees 7, 020 per mensem.

25. The Board trust, if the arrangement now proposed by them is approved and carried out, and additional expense thereby avoided, that the Supreme Government will consent to place at the disposal of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, a sum equivalent to that which has now been sanctioned, apparently under the impression of its being an additional charge on the finances of the State; or at least permit all sums saved to be applied from time to time to the employment of more officers of the new class.

(A true Extract.)
(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

A.

Statement shewing the actual pay, at present, of the Head and Naib Sheristadars in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Names of the Head Sheristadars.	Age of Head Sheristadars.	Pay of Head Sheristadars per mensem.	Pay of Naib Sheristadars per mensem.	Pay of Sub-division Sheristadars per mensem.	Pay of Assistant Sheristadars per mensem.		
		Ys.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
Ganjam.....	Bauvee Dausuppah, Acting Head Sheristadar.....	47	280	140	140	..	....	
Vizagapatam..	D. Kroostnarow.....	....	437½	140	....	1	180	
						1	80	
Rajahmundry.	Gootoor Vencatramaniah....	38	280	175	175	..	....	
Masulipatam..	A. Sashiah.....	28	280	120	175	..	....	
Guntoor.....	Bhavany Coopoorow.....	42	280	140	....	..	....	
Nellore.....	Vamoogunty Vencatarow...	66	525	175	175	1	100	
Cuddapah....	Streenevassarow.....	46	525	175	175	..	....	
Bellary.....	Royapah.....	....	400*	175	175	1	150	*The minimum recommended by the Board in their late proceedings.
Kurnool.....	Vencatarow.....	60	280	140	....	..	....	
Chingleput...	Shamarow.....	47	280	175	....	..	....	
North Arcot..	Tolasinga Chitty.....	47	280	175	175	..	....	
South Arcot..	M. Runga Charloo.....	60	525	175	200	..	....	
Tanjore.....	Goondapah.....	54	700	175	175	.	....	
Trichinopoly...	Babajeerow.....	59	280	175	....	..	....	
Madura.....	Ramarow.....	57	525	175	175	..	....	
Tinnevelly....	Vencatrow.....	55	280	175	175	..	....	
Coimbatore...	Appajeerow.....	58	350	175	175	..	....	
Salem.....	Kistnarow.....	59	280	175	200	..	....	
Canara.....	Bonifacia Fernandez.....	52	280	175	200	..	....	
Malabar.....	Paroombay Coonjoo Menon.	53	437½	175	160	..	....	
Madras.....	Tiruvencata Charloo.....	43	210	.....	....	..	....	
			7,715	3,305				

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
19*th January* 1857.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 427.

Deputy Collectors and Sheristadars, Madras.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE H. C. MONTGOMERY, BART.

1. In my Minute of the 3d June 1855, recorded in the Judicial Consultations of the 14th August following, when considering the system of local administration in force in the Revenue and Magisterial Departments of this Presidency, I made the following observations on the remarks of the Board of Revenue on the offices of Head and Deputy Sheristadar:—"I am unable "to concur in the Board's proposition for the prospective abolition of the office of Head Sheristadar on the immediate discontinuance of that of Deputy Sheristadar. There must be in every "Collector's office a responsible officer of experience at the head of the Native Account Department, controlling the whole native establishment; whom the Collector can consult, and look to "for advice. This office is the object of ambition to all Native Revenue Servants, and is generally conferred on men of more than ordinary ability, of high character, long service and experience. To abolish it would take away from the subordinate Revenue servants a great "incentive to exertion and good conduct."

"Great as may be the advantage to be obtained by employing Uncovenanted Assistants, it "would, I believe, be too dearly purchased at the cost of the proposed abolition of the Sheristadars, the only office of distinction to which natives of the Provinces of a particular class can "aspire. It should be borne in mind, that from sickness and other causes, the tenure of office by "a Collector is frequently of short duration, and it is obviously expedient that the frequent "changes that unavoidably occur in the head of the European agency, should be rendered as innocuous as possible, by the maintenance in the district of a Native officer fully acquainted with "its history and inhabitants, and responsible in some degree for past management."

And in passing the draft orders on which was founded the application of this Government of the 13th August 1855, to the Government of India, for the appointment of sixty Uncovenanted Assistants, I expressed in a marginal note my dissent to those paragraphs, 12 to 15, which advocated the abolition of Sheristadars. It then appeared to me, as it still does, that the destruction of Sheristadars was not necessarily a part of the question of entertaining Uncovenanted Assistants, and should not have been mixed up with it.

2. The objects of the appointment of Uncovenanted Assistants were, to strengthen the hands of the Collector in his executive duties, to make up to him for the want of Covenanted assistance which the Government could not command, and to relieve him of much detail which prevented his giving sufficient attention to matters of urgency and importance. After much deliberation and discussion, it was declared that to effect these objects, it was necessary to provide each Collector with three executive officers in addition to his present establishment, on salaries varying from 600 to 250 Rupees per mensem.

3. It was admitted that hereafter when the three Assistants in each District had obtained experience, and increased simplicity had been introduced in revenue management and accounts, some reduction of the Sheristadar's office might be effected, though at the same time it was urged that any such reduction should be applied to the augmentation of the salaries of Tahsildars, who are now universally allowed to be inadequately remunerated for the duties they are called on to perform. Regardless of all the circumstances attending the propositions of this Government, the Government of India have now met the urgent representations of this Government for additional executive aid, by sanctioning the entertainment of eighteen Uncovenanted Assistants, not on salaries of from Rupees 600 to Rupees 250, but on the reduced scale of Rupees 350 and Rupees 250, and have coupled this sanction with the condition of abolition of the office of Sheristadar. To accept this so called additional assistance on the terms proposed, would, in many instances, be an actual saving of expenditure. It would either take from the old and distinguished Sheristadar the allowances to which under long sanctioned rules he was entitled, and impose on him duties to which he had been unaccustomed, or it would substitute an inexperienced Assistant for an experienced Sheristadar. In neither case would the Collector be better off than he now is. The existing organization of his Cutcherry would be merely disarranged, and he would

be embarrassed instead of assisted at the very moment when he most requires aid and all the experience and co-operation of the most efficient native functionary in his District, to carry out the revisions of assessment and the intricate investigations into Inam tenure now in progress in most Districts.

4. The Board of Revenue, in their Proceedings of the 19th January, forcibly point out the impracticability of carrying out any reductions in consequence of the appointment of only one Deputy Collector to each District.

5. In preference to the plan, which in their anxiety to meet the views of the Government of India, they propose, I would suggest that according to the application of this Government of the 7th June 1856, eighteen Deputy Collectors be appointed, one to each District, and that the Government of India be informed that it is quite impossible to make any reduction to meet this extra charge; that this Government does not approve of the Board's suggestion by which five Districts would be left without any accession of executive strength, inasmuch as every Collector requires the assistance asked for, and the plan of Uncovenanted Agency should have general effect. But that this Government, desirous of testing the practicability of discontinuing Deputy Sheristadars when the full complement of Uncovenanted Executives is supplied, will be prepared at once to adopt measures for this purpose in the three Districts of Guntoor, Nellore and Chingleput, in the manner suggested by the Board of Revenue, on receiving the authority of the Government of India for the entertainment of two more Deputy Collectors on Rupees 350, and three on 250 Rupees, thus making the entire number twenty three instead of the eighteen sanctioned, and thirty seven less than the number originally solicited by this Government.

6. In the event of the Government of India refusing to accede to this moderate request, and still insisting on the general reduction of the Sheristadar's office on the employment of only one Deputy Collector to each District, it would, in my opinion, be far better for the public service, and much more acceptable to the Collectors, that none should be entertained, and that the sanction of the Government of India, coupled with the condition now imposed, should remain in abeyance.

4th March 1857.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY.

428.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE WALTER ELLIOT, Esquire.

I have not had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the proposed abolition of the office of Head Sheristadar hitherto. Illness and absence prevented me when the question was formerly introduced.

The form in which it is now presented, I understand to be this:—

More assistance being urgently required by the overworked Covenanted officers of the Revenue Department, in the Mofussil, application was made for sixty Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, coupled with a suggestion that the office of Head Sheristadar might be modified, or even abolished. This was followed by a still more urgent requisition for the immediate appointment of eighteen of these, to supply the extraordinary deficiency of Covenanted officers at present experienced.

The Supreme Government have sanctioned the appointment of eighteen officers on a very reduced scale of salary to that recommended, requiring at the same time the abolition of the office of Head Sheristadar.

The Board of Revenue, while approving the change, show that the office cannot be wholly dispensed with. They propose to place it on an inferior footing, and submit a modified scheme for the employment of the eighteen Uncovenanted officers.

It appears to me that the Board have strangely overlooked or misconceived the nature of the relative duties of Sheristadars and Deputy Collectors.

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The latter are intended to be *administrative* officers, holding separate charges, with a view to relieve the Collector from all matters of detail, and to be employed exactly as the Covenanted Assistants now are.

The Sheristadar is a *ministerial* officer charged with the preparation and custody of all the native accounts in every department, responsible not only for their correctness in point of form, but for the accuracy of their details. He scrutinizes the minutest items at every annual settlement, and is responsible that every entry represents a genuine transaction.

He is the depositary of the fiscal history of the district, and is bound to keep the Collector acquainted with every incident of its past or present condition affecting the measures which that officer may be engaged in carrying out.

But he has no direct power or authority. He cannot issue an order in his own name. He can only bring information before the Collector, that he may issue such directions as he sees fit.

The Board appear to characterize the office in accurately, when they say that "such officers possess great and undefined powers with little personal responsibility."

Influence no doubt they must possess, but not power. As to their responsibility it has been clearly and accurately laid down in the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.*

An inspection of these will prove that it is neither small nor undefined.

A very moderate acquaintance with the voluminous and minute vernacular accounts of a ryotwar district, suffices to show that no European officer can consult them, as he must do daily, without assistance.

Hence the importance which has always been recognized, of keeping them under the charge of a competent, responsible officer, a man of experience, ability and the highest character for integrity.

To secure this integrity, the remuneration of the office has been fixed on a scale to place him above temptation.

It is known how great is the temptation of every village Accountant, of every Tahsildar, of every Salt Superintendent, of every Stamp vendor, of every custodian of public money, to tamper with the accounts for their private ends.

The main check on such practices is the ability and honesty of the Head Sheristadar.

Therefore the incentives to a dereliction of duty are neither few nor slight.

I cannot see in what way the employment of Uncovenanted Assistants will supersede the necessity of such an office. Their functions are wholly different and distinct. The one cannot supply the absence of the other.

The duties of each Assistant's charge will doubtless be more satisfactorily performed (in proportion to the qualifications of the individual) within his own limited sphere.

But the Collector must still exercise a general and effective superintendence over the whole. The proceedings of all the subordinate officers, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted, must still be scrutinized, compared and checked by means *of their accounts* in the Sudder Cutcherry.

Again, the Collector is constantly required to furnish information, or to introduce changes requiring the collection and comparison of minute details, derived from all parts of his District.

To check and digest these, to discover mistakes, reconcile inconsistencies, and avoid false inferences, requires skill and ability far beyond the scope of an ordinary Gomashta, a mere man of figures. Yet it is proposed to leave the Collector with no better aid.

The Board propose to replace the Head Sheristadar by a Cutcherry manager, on a salary of 200 Rupees per mensem.

In other words, to reduce the office to that standard, for the duties must remain the same by whatever name the office is designated.

The only difference will be that they will be performed by an inferior instead of by the ablest servant that can be found.

* Circular Orders, 25th August 1828, 22d February 1836, 12th June 1851, 24th June 1852, 12th June 1854.

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The Board go on to say "that it is necessary the situation should be held by a person of ability and character, possessing a competent knowledge of accounts, and experience in the management of an office;" adding that "they have named the *lowest* fitting remuneration in this Presidency, where the Districts are very much *larger*, and the duties *heavier* than elsewhere."

In other words, they recognize the importance of the office, and assign to it a salary which will effectually prevent any man of ordinary ability from continuing in it.

At present it is the prize of the Native service. The average salary is from 400 to 500 Rupees, for few men attain to it at an age which enables them to earn the highest rate of salary, 700 Rupees.

But under the proposed organization, the ablest men will, as a matter of course, look first to the office of Deputy Collector.

The position of Tahsildar will also be in many cases preferred to that of a mere Manager. The pay of first class Tahsildars is not inferior to that proposed by the Board; the chances of acquiring distinction and qualifying for promotion are greater; and if the situation of Tahsildar is improved, as it ought to be, and as this Government has strongly urged that it should be, there will no longer be room to hesitate between the two appointments.

The office of Manager will in fact be put on a par with that of Head Accountant, which already exists in every Collector's Cutcherry; the duties of which are to prepare the accounts in English according to the forms prescribed by the Accountant General, and the salary of which is nearly the same as that recommended by the Board for the Manager.

Admitting, however, that the Sheristadar is replaced by the Manager, as recommended by the Board, and that a saving is thereby effected, the arrangement cannot possibly stand.

The Head Ministerial officer, under whatever name, whether Deputy or Manager, in every important office with which I am acquainted, receives a higher salary than 200 Rupees; and we are told continually that the present scale of remuneration is neither commensurate with the labor nor the responsibility. The Collector's office of a large District yields to none in importance. The difficulty of filling it properly will *compel* attention, and lead to an improvement of the pay.

The financial argument of the Board, therefore, will not hold good.

Before any change is determined, the opinions of all Collectors should be required. Men in the actual exercise of Collector's functions will be better able to speak to the effect of dispensing with such an agency.

It is to be remembered that the proceedings of the Board of Revenue represent the opinion of a single officer only. At the time they were penned, the second Member was in England, the Acting third was on special duty at Tanjore, and Mr. Parker had not joined.

On a question of such importance, the Government should be in possession of the matured judgement of a full Board.

17*th April* 1857. (Signed) WALTER ELLIOT.

(True Copies.)
(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX No. 429

Tehsildars of Madras.

	Names of the Districts.	No of Talooks.	Average Area of each Talook in Square Miles.	Average population of each Talook.	Average Number of Ryots or rent payers in each Talook.	Average Amount collected by each Tahsildar in Fusly 1265.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
1	Ganjam.	5	359	79,004	4,266	1,02,413	† This is average Collections of last 10 years
2	Vizagapatam.	2	„	41,903	1,604	75,699†	
3	Rajahmundry.	14	432	72,288	2,318	1,25,654	
4	Masulipatam.	12	417	43,405	2,210	71,578	
5	Guntoor.	14	354	40,720	3,953	1,15,247	
6	Nellore.	17	466	55,041	2,323	88,167	
7	Cuddapah...	14	926	10,379	11,147	1,71,146	
8	Bellary.	17	768	72,329	5,434	1,45,691	
9	Kurnool.	8	330	35,966	3,056	1,05,546	
10	Chingleput..	10	299	58,346	3,270	96,572	
11	North Arcot.	13	445	114,298	8,883	1,33,140	
12	South Arcot.	13	585	86,365	12,706	2,07,306	
13	Tanjore.	16	244	104,755	6,310	3,29,455	
14	Trichinopoly.	8	405	88,649	8,917	1,66,947	
15	Madura.	8	654	142,285	12,412	1,46,976	
16	Tinnevelly.	13	438	97,632	6,863	1,85,296	
17	Coimbatore.	15	552	76,924	12,301	1,57,790	
18	Salem.	14	586	85,384	12,962	1,11,841	
19	Canara.	12	643	880,208	4,791	2,00,554	
20	Malabar.	17	356	89,112	14,731	1,21,252	
21	Madras	1	27	720,000*	„	93,168‡	‡ Salt and Abkarry are omitted, separate Establishments being employed for these branches of the Revenue.
				* This includes the population of Madras itself.			

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
5th September 1857.

J. D. SIM.
Acting Secretary.

1460.

APPENDIX No. 430

Collectors of Bombay.

No. 9 of 1833.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

To

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS,

London.

HONORABLE SIRS,

NEW REVENUE ARRANGEMENTS.
Reporting those made in consequence of the division of Ahmedabad, and the Concan into four ordinary Collectorates.

We now proceed to reply to that part of your Despatch, dated the 15th February 1832, in which your Honorable Court direct that the allowances of the officers in the Judicial and Revenue line be limited to the amount at which they stood previously to December 1829.

2. We have felt considerable difficulty in carrying these orders into effect, with a due regard to the efficiency of the service, because, as no mention is made in your Honorable Court's Despatch of the offices of Principal and Sub-Collector, which were not in existence in 1829, we have been at a loss to understand whether your Honorable Court intended that we should revert to the system of Collectorates which obtained in 1829, or that we should retain the situations of Principal and Sub-Collectors, reducing the salaries of those officers to the standard of those of Collectors and First Assistants.

3. The impolicy and inexpediency of the latter plan are so obvious that, we feel assured it never was contemplated by your Honorable Court, since it could hardly be required of a Principal Collector to conduct the duties of a district yielding (as Surat for instance) a revenue of from 25 to 35 lacs of Rupees, on the same salary which he received in 1829; for conducting the business of a Collectorate whose revenues did not aggregate half that amount; more especially when it is a well known fact that, under the Madras Presidency, the salaries of Principal Collectors are full one-third greater than the amount which was received in 1829, by the Collectors under this Presidency.

4, We feel quite sure that your servants under this Presidency would, under any scale of salaries which it might be thought proper to fix, cheerfully devote their time and attention to the public service; but when we take into consideration the great addition made to the laborious duties of Principal Collectors by the arrangements introduced by the former Government, as is clearly shown in the documents recorded under the dates quoted in the margin, we feel convinced that we should not be acting in accordance with that liberality with which your Honorable Court has always been disposed to treat your servants, were we, in the absence of more clear and defined instructions, to do what we believe was never intended, and what we conscientiously think would be impolitic and unjust.

Rev. Cons 1832, 19th Dec. v. 6746 to 52, Encl Nos. 8 to 14.

5. The experience of the last two years has shown that the system of Principal Collectorate has not worked so well as was at first anticipated, especially in Guzerat, where the superintendence of the Principal Collectors over the Sub-Collectorates has been merely nominal. In the Ahmedabad Principal Collectorate, the system has been found to have the effect not only of creating delays in the transaction of public business, without being attended with any advantage whatever; but also of weakening the Sub-Collector's authority, and impairing the efficacy of his measures.

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Collectors of Bombay.

6. As we can hardly expect to command, at all times, first rate servants for the five Principal Collectorates under this Presidency, we consider that it would be better that that number should be reduced; and we have therefore resolved upon an arrangement which, while it effects that object in the most advantageous manner, will, from the number of well paid offices, which will still remain, offer sufficient inducement to Collectors to continue in the Revenue line, instead of seeking better situations in other branches of the service.

7. We have accordingly reduced two of the Principal Collectorates, Ahmedabad and the Concan, which have been formed into four Collectorates, viz. Ahmedabad, Kaira, Tanna, and Rutnagaree. The territory under the jurisdiction of the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira, is the same as it was before the consolidation of those Zillahs, with the exception of the Purgunnah of Kupurwing which has been attached to Kaira, instead of Ahmedabad to which it formerly belonged; while that under the Collector of Tanna, comprises all the districts of the former Northern Concan, with the addition of the three Talookas of Sanksee, Rajpooree and Ryghur, including the station of Malcolmpet; the remainder of the Concan forming the Collectorate of Rutnagaree.

8. Under this arrangement, the territories under this Presidency will be divided into three Principal Collectorates, Dharwar, Poona and Surat; five Collectorates, Khandesh, Tanna, Rutnagaree, Ahmedabad and Kaira; and four Sub-Collectorates, Sholapoor, Broach, Hooblee and Bagulcotta.

9. The great extent of territory under Poona, the improvable nature of the country, and the introduction of the revenue survey and assessment, all tended to convince us of the expediency of forming it into a Principal Collectorate, while the territorial extent of Principal Collectorate of Ahmednuggur was so small in comparison, (Sholapoor having been taken from it and added to Poona in 1831;) that we last year resolved to reduce that district to an ordinary Collectorate on the retirement from the service of Major H. D. Robertson, who at that time held the situation of Principal Collector.

10. We were enabled to carry this measure into effect much sooner than we had anticipated, in consequence of the departure to the Cape of Good Hope, and ultimately to England of Mr. Dunlop, who held the situation of Revenue Commissioner. Upon that occasion, Ahmednuggur was formed into an ordinary, and Poona into a Principal Collectorate, the appointments being dependant on your Honorable Court's confirmation of the situation of Revenue Commissioner; and a saving thereby effected of Rupees twelve thousand per annum, as your Honorable Court will observe from our Proceedings recorded under the dates quoted in the margin.

Rev. Cons 1832, 29th Feby. v. 1164 to 70, Encl. Nos 43 to 49, 23d May v. 2970 to 74, Encl. Nos 50 to 54 Do. v. 2981, Encl. No. 55.

11. Considering the great importance of Guzerat in every point of view, we are certainly of opinion, that there should be one Principal Collector in that Province, and that he should be stationed in Surat, in preference to Ahmedabad, which is a well settled district, the revenue being comparatively small in amount, and in the internal management of which Government exercises hardly any interference.

12. As regards Surat, however, the case is far otherwise, and great exertions are necessary to bring that district into good order, and to modify the system of revenue management which is, we think, susceptible of great improvement. For the attainment of these objects, the presence of an able and experienced officer is necessary, and to secure one possessing the requisite qualifications, the situation, both as regards rank and emoluments, should be rated as one of the highest in the revenue line. The revenue system in Broach, which is small in extent and compact in form, is so simple and so easily understood and managed, that the district might, with great ease, be superintended by the Principal Collector of Surat, who would be able to make a tour through every Purgunnah in the course of three weeks at the most.

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Collectors of Bombay.

13. These were the reasons which induced the majority of the Board to resolve upon leaving one Principal Collectorate in Guzerat, but we must confess however, that the advantages of forming Surat and Broach into two ordinary Collectorates, have been so clearly pointed out by Mr. Sutherland, whose opinion, founded on his long experience and intimate knowledge of Guzerat, is entitled to the greatest consideration, that we are now inclined to view the subject in a different light; but as we do not consider ourselves authorized to adopt Mr. Sutherland's suggestion, inasmuch as it would lead to increased expense, not however exceeding in amount Rupees 1,400 per mensem, we beg to leave the question for the consideration of your Honorable Court.

14. The allowances of the Revenue officers in the Southern Mahratta Country, have not undergone any change since 1829. We have however considered it advisable to reduce the salary of the second Assistant from Rupees 750 to Rupees 550 per mensem, being the same as is allowed to all officers of that class; and to appoint a third and fourth Assistant to the Principal Collector, on the prescribed allowances, viz., Rupees 450 and 400 each per mensem.

15. It will be observed that our President had calculated on the abolition of one of the Sub-Collectorates in the Southern Mahratta Country, on the departure of Mr. W. Simson to England. We beg however, to state, that this reduction has not been effected, as it has been found expedient, for the reasons which your Honorable Court will find recorded in the proceedings noted in the margin, to appoint a successor to that gentleman, and to leave the existing revenue arrangements in that Collectorate, for the present, undisturbed.

Rev. Cons. 1833, 30th Jan. 384 & 385. Encl. Nos. 56 & 57. Genl. Cons. 1833, 23d Jan. v. 69 to 72. Encl. 58 to 61.

16. The union of the two Concans, the length of which extends from Demaun to Goa, imposed upon the Principal Collector more business than he could be expected to perform, and rendered his duties, as connected with the Sub-Collectorate, merely those of supervision. The control exercised by him over the Sub-Collector was of necessity only nominal; and from the totally different system of revenue management which prevails in Rutnagaree, it became impossible for the Principal Collector, unless personally acquainted by previous experience with the districts of his subordinate, to form a correct opinion upon many points which came before him; and for the decision of which a degree of minute acquaintance with localities was necessary, which, owing to his other multifarious duties, he could not be expected to acquire.

17. We ever entertained doubts of the expediency of the consolidation of the large districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira. The former, though compact in form, and well settled, is sufficiently large to demand the undivided attention of one officer. The latter, although equally well settled, has a large population of a restless and turbulent character, and though it is now in good order, still it at all times requires the vigilant superintendence of an active and experienced officer, who should be able to act independently, and, according to circumstances, without being fettered by the control of a Principal.

18. We are sensible that the objections which have been urged against the formation of the Principal Collectorates of Ahmedabad and the Concan, are applicable, in a certain degree, to Dharwar and the other Principal Collectorates, which have been allowed to remain. But we are, nevertheless, of opinion that, when the union of districts is not attended with inefficiency, the arrangement should not be disturbed upon slight grounds, and for this reason we have refrained from making any alteration in the limits of Dharwar, Surat, or Poona.

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STATEMENT.

1st June 1832.	1st Dec. 1829.	1st January 1833.				
Concan.	Concan.	Northern Concan.				
		Collector,	Rs.	2,400	0	0
		1st Asst.	,,	800	0	0
		2d do.	,,	550	0	0
		3d do.	,,	400	0	0
		Rupees..		4,150	0	0
Rs. 6,816-2-66	Rs. 7,608-3-90	Southern Concan.				
		Collector,	Rs.	1,800	0	0
		1st Asst.	,,	700	0	0
		2d do.	,,	550	0	0
		3d do.	,,	400	0	0
				3,450	0	0
		Northn. Concan.		4,150	0	0
		Rupees .		7,600	0	0
Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad and Kaira.	Ahmedabad.				
		Collector,	Rs.	2,300	0	0
		1st Asst.	,,	800	0	0
		2d do.	,,	550	0	0
		3d do.	,,	400	0	0
		Rupees..		4,050	0	0
		Kaira.				
Rs. 6,816-2-66	Rs. 7,712-0-37	Collector,	Rs.	2,000	0	0
		1st Asst.	,,	700	0	0
		2d do.	,,	550	0	0
		3d do.	,,	400	0	0
				3,650	0	0
		Ahmedabad..		4,050	0	0
		Rupees .		7,700	0	0
Surat.	Surat and Broach.	Surat and Broach.				
		Pripl. Colr.	Rs.	2,666	2	66¾
		Sub Colr.	,,	1,400	0	0
		1st Asst.	,,	800	0	0
		2d do.	,,	550	0	0
		3d do.	,,	500	0	0
Rs. 6,816-2-66	Rs. 7,387.	4th do.	,,	450	0	0
		Rupees .		6,366	2	66¾
Ahmednuggur.	Ahmednuggur.	Ahmednuggur.				
		Collector,	Rs.	2,100	0	0
		1st Asst.	,,	800	0	0
		2d do.	,,	550	0	0
Rs. 4,000.	Rs. 4,950	3d do.	,,	400	0	0
		Rupees..		3,850	0	0
Khandesh.	Khandesh.	Khandesh.				
		Collector,	Rs.	2,100	0	0
		1st Asst.	,,	800	0	0
		2d do.	,,	550	0	0
Rs. 3,900	Rs. 4,250	3d do.	,,	400	0	0
		Rupees		3,850	0	0

19. We beg to subjoin in the margin, a Statement showing the expense of the Collectorates, excepting Dharwar and Bombay, as they stood in 1829, 1832, and 1st January 1833. Excluding supernumeraries, from which your Honorable Court will observe that, by the plan which we have now adopted, we have been enabled to effect an immediate reduction of Rupees 53,419 per annum, which, added to Rupees twelve thousand a year effected on the formation of Poona into a Principal Collectorate, shows an actual immediate saving of Rupees 65,419 per annum. This, we trust, will be satisfactory to your Honorable Court, particularly when it is borne in mind that, in the Collectorates in question, the allowances to Civil Servants amounted in 1829 to Rupees 37,957, while under the new arrangement, they will amount to Rupees 35,932 only per mensem.

20. Your Honorable Court will observe that, we have reduced the salaries of the Principal Collectors of Surat and Poona to Rupees 32,000 per annum, which, in our opinion, is not more than an adequate remuneration, considering the extent and importance of their charge. This reduction we have been induced to make, with the view of proportioning the allowances of those officers to those received by their seniors in the service; for, though we do not consider even Rupees 35,000 too great a salary for a Principal Collector, still, we are of opinion, that it is out of proportion to the amount drawn by Sudder Judges and the Junior Secretaries to Government.

21. A further argument for this reduction is founded on the difference between the salary of a Principal Collector Rupees 35,000, and a Sub Collector Rupees 16,800. We consider the difference to be far too great, especially when it is borne in mind that there is one step only between a Principal and Sub Collector. This defect our present arrangements are calculated to remedy, and we are decidedly of opinion that, the amount of salaries which we have now fixed for those officers, is

APPENDIX No. 430.

Collectors of Bombay.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

1st June 1832.	1st Dec. 1829.	1st January 1833.
Poona.	Poona.	Poona.
Rs. 7,016-2-66	Rs. 6,050-0-0	Pripl. Colr. Rs. 2,666 2 66¾ Sub Colr. ,, 1,400 0 0 1st Asst. ,, 1,000 0 0 2d do. ,, 550 0 0 3d do. ,, 500 0 0 4th do. ,, 450 0 0 Rupees . 6,566 2 66¾

SUMMARY.

		Increase.	Decrease.
Concan.			
Proposed Rs.	7,600 0 0		
Present, ,,	6,816 0 0		
Excess..	784 0 0	Rupees 784	
Ahmedabad.			
Proposed,	7,700 0 0		
Present,	6,816 0 0		
Excess..	884 0 0	,, 884	
Surat and Broach.			
Present,	6,816 0 0		
Proposed,	6,366 0 0		
Drcrease...	450 0 0	.....	Rupees 450
Ahmednuggur.			
Present,	4,000 0 0		
Proposed,	3,850 0 0		
Decrease..	750 0 0	.....	,, 750
Khandesh.			
Present,	3,900 0 0		
Proposed,	3,850 0 0		
Decrease..	50 0 0	.....	,, 50
Poona.			
Present,	7,060 0 0		
Proposed,	6,566 0 0		
Decrease..	450 0 0	.....	,, 450
		Increase Rupees 1,668	Decrease 1,700

Add decrease by reduction in pay of Writers...	500
Rupees..	2,200
Increase...	1,668
Actual decrease..	532
Per annum Rupees..	6,384
Add	
Saving effected at Dharwar, vide para. 14....	600
By certain appointments, vide 17th para. Lord Clare's Minute, dated 5th December.....	83,000
Total per annum..	89,984
Extra sum granted to Mr. Forbes, vide para. 23..... 1,200	
Judge at Dharwar.....29,800	
Increase to Native Establishment, vide para. 32..... 5,565	
	36,565
Saving per annum, Rupees...	53,419

better proportioned than they were on the former scale.

22. The salaries of the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira have been fixed with reference to the amount received in 1829, including the Commission on Salt. Those of the Collectors of Tanna and Rutnagaree have been modified. The salary of the former has been fixed at Rupees 2,400; and when we view the importance of his charge, (which also embraces the Sea Customs Department, formerly a separate Collectorate) we do not think that that amount can be deemed excessive. Taking into consideration the small and compact form of Rutnagaree, the salubrity of its situation and other advantages which it possesses, we are of opinion that Rupees 1,800 per mensem is an ample remuneration for the Collector; and that even, with this salary, it will be coveted almost as much as any other Collectorate under this Presidency.

23. In the case, however, of Mr. Forbes, who has been appointed to that situation, we have instead of granting him compensation, as was at first intended, sanctioned a salary of Rupees 1,900 per mensem, as a great saving has been effected in consequence of his appointment, and we do not conceive that he should receive less now than when he held the situation of Collector of Customs in Guzerat.

Recorded Rev. Cons. 1833, 30th January, 426 to 29, Encl. No. 37 to 40.

24. The salaries of the Sub Collectors have been allowed to remain at their present standard. The allowances of the first Assistant to the Principal Collectors of Surat and Poona have been fixed at Rupees 800 per mensem, but this, however, we consider insufficient for the duties which they will have to perform, and we beg leave therefore to recommend to your Honorable Court, that the salaries of the first Assistants to Principal Collectors be raised to Rupees 1,000 per mensem, which we do not conceive to be more than an adequate remuneration.

25. It will also be observed that, the pay of first Assistants to Collectors has been

fixed likewise at Rupees 800 per mensem, excepting at Kaira and Rutnagaree. The duties of the first Assistants at those stations cannot be so arduous as those entrusted to officers of the same rank elsewhere, and Rupees 700 may therefore be considered an ample allowance for their performance.

26. We think the size and importance of Principal Collectorates, such as to require four Assistants, three being allowed to Collectorates, all second Assistants will receive Rupees 550 each per mensem, while the third and fourth Assistants to a Principal Collector will receive Rupees 500 and 450 per mensem, and a third Assistant in a Collectorate, Rupees 400 per mensem.

27. To enable us to effect our arrangements, we have abolished the situation of Junior second Assistant, which was created in June 1831, when the salary of passed writers was reduced from Rupees 400 to 300 Rupees per mensem; Mr. Newnham has expressed this opinion that the pay of writers should be again raised to its former standard; but in this the other members of the Board have not concurred, nor should we feel justified in adopting such a measure without the sanction of your Honorable Court.

28. From the despatch under reply, it would seem that your Honorable Court object to the arrangement of 1831. We would beg, therefore, to remark that the plan was adopted on economical principles, and that the result has fully realized our expectations, for from the Civil Auditor's return, to which your Honorable Court's attention is respectfully drawn, it is clear that by the appointment of Junior Second Assistants, and the reduction of the salaries of passed writers, a clear saving of Rupees 6,000 per mensem, has been effected.

Recorded Rev. Cons. 1832, 19th Dec., v 6759. Encl. No. 21.

29. We are aware that it may be objected that the salaries which we have fixed for Collectors and their Assistants are too various in degree, and likely to create, in the minds of the Officers in the Revenue Department, a desire to change, which should at all times be guarded against, as being detrimental to the welfare of the country, and likely to retard improvement. To these objections we do not, however, in the present case, attach much weight, for if by forming, as our plan does in some measure, a graduated scale of salaries in the Revenue Department, we are enabled to give higher allowances to the Collectors of the most important districts, thus securing the most talented officers for their management, and thereby to create a laudable spirit of emulation in the service, we consider that the good thus produced more than counterbalances the anticipated evil, and that therefore we are perfectly justified in carrying the plan into execution.

30. In reference to the 9th paragraph of your letter under reply, we beg leave to express a strong hope that no consideration whatever will induce your Honorable Court either to abolish the situation of Revenue Commissioner, or in any way to impair its efficiency. The salutary control of this high functionary is felt in every part of the Revenue Department, and we are quite convinced that the improvement in the resources of this Presidency in consequence of the supervision of this office, will be far more than equivalent to the expense which its creation has entailed upon our finances.

31. We do not think that any alteration is called for by your orders in the Judicial line excepting at Dharwar, where a Judge has been appointed on a salary of Rupees 2,800 per annum, subject to your Honorable Court's approval. On this subject our sentiments will be more clearly explained from the Judicial Department.

APPENDIX No. 430.

Collectors of Bombay.

Recorded Revenue Consultation 1833.
13th Feby. v. 842 to 844, 847 to 849, Encl. 65 to 67. Encl 62 to 64, 23d Jan. v. 368 to 372, Encl. 68 to 72, 25th Feb. v. 1063 to 1064, Encl. 73 & 74.

	1st *Jany.* 1833.	1st *June* 1832.
Ahmedabad	2,300 2 0	4,183 3 0
Kaira	2,085 2 0	
Tanna	2,704 3 0	3,900 3 0
Rutnagaree	1,467 2 0	
Rs.	8,558 1 0	8,084 2 0
Deduct In 1832	8,084 2 0	
Increase per mensem, Rs.	473 3 0	

32. We have sanctioned establishments for the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Tanna, and Rutnagaree, amounting as per margin to Rupees 8,558-1-0 per mensem. These have been framed with reference to the extent of the Collectorates, and on principles of the strictest economy.

33. By the returns received from the Civil Auditor, which are recorded under dates quoted in the margin, it will be observed that the reductions effected since 1829, in the Covenanted

Rev. Cons. 1832, 19th Dec. v. 674 to 45. Encl. Nos. 2 to 7.

Civil Service amount, per annum, to Rs.	1,81,172	2	52
and in the Native establishments... „	3,53,006	0	73
Total Rupees..	5,34,178	3	25 per annum,

Civil Servants	Rs. 57,968	2	62
Native Establishments	„ 22,671	0	0
Total Company's Rs	80,639	2	62

besides a prospective reduction of Rupees 80,639-2-62 as servants now drawing compensation become absorbed.

34. This result, we trust, will be viewed by your Honorable Court as a satisfactory proof that, in our arrangements, we have endeavoured to be as economical as possible; at the same time it should be borne in mind that, the increase in the charge for servants in the Revenue Department in 1832, beyond the charge in 1829, is owing, in a great measure, to the number of writers who have been sent out by your Honorable Court, and for the greatest number of whom we have been obliged to provide by attaching them, as Supernumeraries, to the Revenue Department.

35. The arrangements consequent upon the division of Ahmedabad and the Concan into four Collectorates, were carried into effect on the 1st January last, and are subject to your Honorable Court's confirmation. We beg leave to forward copies of our proceedings upon the occasion, which, we trust, will be satisfactory; and to request that we may be favored with your Honorable Court's sentiments and instructions on the various points embraced in this Despatch.

Recorded Revenue Cons. 1832, 19th Dec. v 6740 to 674. Encl. Nos 2 to 36. Rev. Cons. 1833, 30th Jan. v. 426 to 429. Encl. Nos. 37 to 40. 25th Feb. v. 1130 to 1131. Encl. Nos. 41 and 42.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) CLARE,
(„) COLIN HALKETT,
(„) JAMES SUTHERLAND,

BOMBAY CASTLE,
1st *March*, 1833.

1460.

APPENDIX No. 431

Collectors of Bombay.

No. 17 of 1837.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

To

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS,

For Affairs of the Honorable East India Company.

LONDON,

Dated 7th July, 1837.

HONORABLE SIRS,

REVENUE ARRANGEMENTS.

Submitting a plan for obviating the evils consequent on the frequent removal of Collectors from one district to another, by altering the relative emoluments of the several Collectorates so as better to proportion the amount of remuneration given for service, to the ability required, the labour bestowed, or the inconveniences undergone in performing it.

1. Our attention has for some time past been earnestly directed to the great loss occasioned to the State, and to the inconvenience and injury entailed on the people, by the incessant and rapid changes that take place in the Territorial administration of the districts under this Presidency, in consequence of the frequent removal of Collectors from one district to another, and we have been most anxious for the adoption of some measure by which these serious evils might in future be obviated, without impairing the efficiency or interfering with the just claims of the service.

Rev. Cons 1836.
1st March, v. 1119 to 26, 11th May, v. 2654 to 60, 25th May, v. 2993 to 95, 21st September, v 5669 and 70, 21st December, v. 7669 to 75.

2. From our proceedings recorded under the dates quoted in the margin, your Honorable Court will observe that we have bestowed on this subject the attention which its importance demands. After devising, considering, and rejecting a variety of schemes, we have determined on a plan which, though coinciding in principle with that, which was first brought under discussion, and which is explained in paras. 4 to 7 of our Secretary's letter, to the Revenue Commissioner of 25th February 1836, seems better adapted to the purpose, and open to less objection, and the great object of which is to combine justice to the country, with justice to the deserving servants of Government.

3. The evils resulting from the perpetual changes of officers that take place under the existing system, are so obvious, that it seems hardly necessary to dwell upon them. No sooner has a Collector become acquainted with one district, then seniority entitles him to receive a higher emolument, and his claim, if he be a deserving officer, cannot be resisted without manifest injustice. Thus a Collector is either removed from the administration of a Province, which may be rapidly improving under his charge, to be placed in one with the language, customs, and resources of which he is totally unacquainted, or else his feelings are outraged, his mind embittered, and probably his alacrity of service impaired, by being passed over in the career of honorable ambition in favor of a younger and perhaps a less meritorious servant.

4. In illustration of these remarks, we beg to refer to an individual case, that of Mr. Boyd, whose merits and services are so well known, that his name may be brought forward, without the slightest breach of delicacy. Under his enlightened and admirable management, the province of Khandesh has increased in prosperity to an astonishing degree, and is still steadily on the ascendant. This progress would be at least partially, and perhaps even fatally, checked by his removal from that locality. On the other hand the merits and stand-

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ing of Mr. Boyd, have long entitled him to an appointment of greater emolument, and he naturally feels aggrieved at his relatively inferior position.

5. It seems impossible to apportion salaries according to the relative value of Collectorates, as a change of circumstances may, in the course of a few years, materially affect their wealth, their importance, or the difficulty of managing them; and if salaries be allotted to Collectors, merely according to their seniority in the service, there would be no means of rewarding extraordinary merit.

6. The difficulties on all sides, are, it must be admitted, great; but we trust they will be neutralized, if not entirely overcome, by the following plan. We propose that all the Collectorates shall be reduced to two grades in point of emolument. In effecting, however, this object, which must be done by equalizing the emoluments of several appointments now differing very widely, we propose on the whole so to reduce the fixed allowances that a certain sum shall be set free, and that this sum shall supply Government with the means of retaining meritorious officers in the districts, to which their administration may be of essential importance, but the stated emoluments of which are below their merits and standing in the service.

7. The salaries of the ten Collectorates at present range between Rupees 2,666, and Rupees 1,800 per mensem, and their aggregate monthly amount is Rupees 22,632. It is proposed that the stated salaries of five of them shall be respectively Rupees 2,200, and those of the remaining five Rupees 2,000. The aggregate will then be Rupees 21,000 giving, as compared with the present amount, a surplus of Rupees 1,632, or in round numbers Rupees 1,600, which, it is proposed, shall be divided into six sums to be paid as special allowances to the most meritorious servants. Of these sums one is to be Rupees 400, two of Rupees 300, and three of Rupees 200, respectively.

Surat	Rs.	2,666
Poona	,,	2,666
Dharwar	,,	2,200*
Belgaum	,,	2,400
Tanna	,,	2,400
Ahmednuggur	,,	2,100
Ahmedabad	,,	2,300
Kaira	,,	2,000
Khandesh	,,	2,100
Rutnagaree	,,	1,800

* This is the fixed salary, but Mr. Baber draws extra Rupees 300 per mensem, which will cease on his vacating the appointment.

8. Under the arrangement contemplated, no senior officer returning from furlough shall deprive a Collector of the gratuity or special allowance once granted. This is on the same principle on which an officer, who in the absence of another of higher standing, is promoted to a superior appointment, would not, under the present system, relinquish the situation, because one of his seniors happened to be out of employ. Government are, however, to retain the power of withdrawing the gratuity from a Collector in the event of his misconduct or incompetency. But this is a case which we trust is purely hypothetical.

9. In order to illustrate the working of the plan, it is necessary to refer to individual examples. Mr. Boyd (No. 40) was for some time the senior officer entitled for promotion, but Government deemed it right for the benefit of the public interests to retain him in Khandesh. Under the proposed system, Mr. Boyd would be entitled to receive a special allowance of Rupees 300 per mensem. Let us then suppose Mr. Forbes (No. 33) to return to the country, and the only Collectorate open to be Rutnagaree, to which he is appointed on only Rupees 2,000 a month or Rupees 500, less than his Junior, Mr. Boyd. When one of the first class Collectorates becomes vacant, Mr. Forbes would either be transferred to it, or if it were thought advantageous to the public service to retain him at Rutnagaree he might receive the first special allowance that lapsed to Government.

10. Again, Mr. Stubbs (No. 23) is one of the oldest Civil Servants in the Presidency, but he is placed at Kaira, on what would, under the new plan, be the lowest salary of a Collector. He has however become acquainted with that district, he manages it with great judgment and success, and it would therefore not be advisable to change him to another, a special allowance then would remove the difficulty of the case, and place Kaira for the time being on a level with Collectorates of the 1st class.

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11. If a Collector on the receipt of a special allowance obtains leave of absence under Section 12th or 14th of the Absentee Regulation, he should retain such allowances, subject to the same deductions that would be made from his regular income. For example, let us suppose a Collector of the 1st class to be receiving Rupees 2,200 as regular pay, and Rupees 300 as special allowance, if absent for a year on sick leave he would forfeit $\frac{2500}{6}$ = 416-10-8, per mensem.

12. If Government should deem it right to award a special allowance to an officer who may have obtained leave of obsence, it should be optional with them to grant it to the absentee with the prescribed deduction of one-eighth or one-sixth; or to dispose of the allowance otherwise; or to withhold it altogether until his return.

13. It is not intended that Government should be obliged in all cases to bestow these special allowances on some person or other. If no very fit candidate appears for any one of them, such allowance need not be bestowed at all, but should stand for the time, to the credit of the public Treasury.

14. Such are the outlines of the plan which, it is hoped, will obviate the evils of the constant changes of agency that take place under the present system. We are sensible that this scheme is capable of being abused and perverted to unworthy purposes, but on the whole, it appears to us of all those that have been under discussion to be one open to the fewest objections. The plan is after all but experimental, and should it be found not to work well, it can be easily and imperceptibly relinquished. The object in view is important enough to justify the experiment of a remedy, even at the hazard of some abuse and of ultimate failure, and unless some remedy can be devised, all hope of such a general system of Territorial management as shall do justice to the people and to the Government, is entirely chimerical.

15. The expense of the plan is just less than the cost of the old system. Should it however be determined to raise Sholapoor to a Collectorate, and Nassick to a Sub-Collectorate, measures which are now under reference to the Government of India, and which have been repeatedly pressed on the notice of Government as absolutely required by the wants and interests of the people, the total expense of our Revenue system would doubtless be increased. Against this increase however, the actual saving effected by the recent arrangement for the division of the Dharwar Collectorate should be placed as a set off. The positive increase, (this sum being taken into account) would not be great, and we are persuaded that it would be amply repaid by the consequent prosperity of the districts of Nassick and Sholapoor.

16. It is not till the plan shall have been carried completely into effect; that the expense as shown in the Appendix to our President's Minute of the 11th November last, to which we beg to refer your Honorable Court, will have to be incurred. The surplus which is gained for the special allowances, is produced, as before observed, by reducing the emoluments, as at present fixed, of the several Collectorates. It would be hard however to reduce such emoluments in any individual case, except when a vacancy takes place, and hence some time must necessarily elapse before the plan, if sanctioned, will come into full operation.

17. On the other hand we were anxious to see the plan commenced, not merely on general grounds, but because we conceive that justice to two meritorious officers, Messrs. Boyd and Stubbs, and still more to the provinces respectively under their charge, demands that their allowances should be forthwith increased. It seemed important to retain those gentlemen in their actual offices, and it was also but fair that they should be properly remunerated.

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18. Influenced by these considerations, we solicited, in December last, the sanction of the Government of India to the adoption of the arrangement which would involve an immediate increase of expense of Rupees 600 only per mensem, arising from the special allowances of Rupees 300, each which we proposed to assign to Messrs. Stubbs and Boyd. The Governor General in Council has however in reply stated that although disposed to concur in the principles of the proposed plan, yet he felt considerable hesitation in giving it his sanction, as your Honorable Court had not approved of a similar system recently introduced under the Bengal Government.

19. As the Government of India have left it to us to bring the proposed plan to your notice, we have now the honor to forward copies of the whole of our proceedings on this subject for your Honorable Court's favorable consideration ; and at the same time to express our conviction, that the advantages which may confidently be anticipated, from the adoption of the plan, will far more than counterbalance the trifling and momentary increase of expense that it may occasion.

20. We cannot but lament the necessity of this reference which will have the effect of prolonging the continuance of the evils which we were so desirous to see remedied, and we therefore beg leave respectfully to request that your Honorable Court will favor us with your sentiments on this subject as early as practicable.

21. The proposed plan, as your Honorable Court will observe, is little more than an alteration in the relative emoluments of the several Collectorates, so as better to proportion the amount of remuneration given for service, to the ability required, the labour bestowed, or the inconveniences undergone in performing it. As every advance to such an adjustment must prove advantageous, we propose to carry the plan partially into effect, as vacancies in the Collectorates shall afford opportunities ; provided the Government of India do not feel any objection, and provided this can be done without increasing the present expense, or committing injustice towards individuals.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) R. GRANT,
(„) J. KEANE,
(„) J. FARISH.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *7th July*, 1837.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 14 of 1838.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

1. We now proceed to reply to your letters of 7th July, No. 17 of 1837 in the Territorial Department, and 24th July, No. 28, of 1837 in the General Department, which we shall notice in this Department.

Answer to letter dated 7th July 1837, No. 17.

Reports adoption of plan, dividing Collectorates into two classes and appropriating a sum of Rupees 1,600 per mensem to be bestowed, at the discretion of Government in special allowances to meritorious Officers without reference to the stations which they may occupy.

2. We shall first advert to the plan for the alleged improvement of the Territorial administration in your Presidency, for which our approbation is solicited in your letter of the 7th July last. We are satisfied that the plan originated in a desire to promote the interests of the public service, but as more than twelve months before the date of the letter in which it is communicated, we had decisively expressed our disapproval of a similar arrangement at Bengal; we cannot but regret that the service should have been unsettled, and our orders against the adoption of unauthorized arrangements of such a nature violated, by the partial introduction of a system, which we cannot sanction, and which to whatever extent it may have been carried, we desire may be abandoned with the least possible delay.

3. The grounds upon which you have been induced to suggest the change under consideration, appear to be the presumed benefit to the public service of retaining particular officers in the charge of particular districts, and the propriety and expediency of rewarding meritorious exertion.

4. With regard to the first of these objects, we must observe that the entire Civil Service is at the disposal of the Government, and although we are desirous that the fair expectations and even personal convenience of each member should, as far as possible, be consulted; it is a paramount duty to place every servant in the situation where he can most efficiently promote the public benefit. Whatever of hardship or inconvenience there may be in the present system, may be remedied more effectually and far less exceptionably by an equalization of the Collectorates, than by adopting the plan of arbitrarily assigning increased personal allowances to individual Collectors.

5. The plea of rewarding merit we conceive to be as untenable as that to which we have already adverted. A public servant, who in any situation has merited the approbation of the Government, will have a fair claim to consideration on a vacancy occurring in an office to which greater emoluments are attached, because it is of higher rank, involves more arduous duties, or subjects the occupant to heavier responsibility. This is the just and legitimate reward of faithful service. But the plan which you have devised would destroy all connexion between labour and responsibility on the one hand, and remuneration on the other. Not only would persons in different provinces performing precisely the same duties, and under equal responsibility, receive different amounts of emoluments, but in the same province, one Collector might receive the higher rate, and his successor the lower or the reverse. This would create a most invidious distinction, be productive of endless jealousy and dissatisfaction, and as the position of both parties in every respect but salary would be precisely the same, it would appear either, that the services of the one were overpaid, or those of the other not sufficiently compensated. The former of these circumstances would be an act of injustice to the country, the latter of injustice to the individual. Neither can we consent

that the efficiency of our Government should be made to depend upon a system of bonuses, and extraordinary rewards. We expect from every one in our service a zealous and faithful discharge of his official duties, and we cannot be satisfied with less. We desire, moreover, that every one thus discharging his duty should be adequately remunerated, and we cannot consent to grant more than is adequate. No one should ever be appointed to an office of responsibility and importance, or retained in such an office, who is deficient either in diligence or ability, and whoever possesses and exercises these qualities is justly entitled to the full amount of official remuneration without being subject to deductions for the benefit of others.

6. It is obvious also that the distinction proposed to be introduced would act prejudicially with regard both to the character of the Government and the reputation and influence of its officers. We are disposed to believe that the extra allowances, if sanctioned, would never be bestowed from mere favor, but always from the exercise of an honest judgment; but it would be impossible to avert suspicions to the contrary, and we are therefore only maintaining the character of our Government by withholding from it a power, the exercise of which would be a source not of strength but of weakness. The effect in diminishing respect for the Collector receiving the inferior rate of emoluments would be equally injurious. The estimate of the Government would be adopted by the governed. The latter would see that one Collector and Magistrate was valued at a much higher rate than another, and they would withhold from the underpaid functionary the respect which is essential to the useful and efficient discharge of his duties. The evils of the proposed plan are, indeed, so numerous and so great, and withal so apparent, that we have only to repeat our most positive injunctions that it be immediately abandoned, and that instant measures be adopted for retracing any steps that may have been taken for carrying it out. We must at the same time enjoin upon you to abstain in future from acting upon any measure which is referred to us for decision, until that decision shall have been ascertained. If a reference to us was proper, as it undoubtedly was in the present instance, it was for us, and not for you, to determine whether or not the arrangement "*must* prove advantageous," which is the reason you assign for immediately adopting it, provided the Government of India should approve it, a proviso which was inapplicable, and might have proved embarrassing, after the question had been referred for our decision.

Letter dated the 24th July 1837, No. 28.

Draws attention to Memorial from Civil Servants of Bombay to Governor General complaining of the relative inferiority of their emoluments, and praying for such a revision as may place them on an equality with Civil Servants at other Presidencies.

7. We have attentively considered the Memorial of the Civil Servants at your Presidency to the Government of India; but we see no sufficient grounds for making the alterations desired in the allowances of that branch of the service.

8. For the reasons given in a previous para. of this Despatch, we are of opinion that the salaries received by the Collectors of Revenue under your Presidency should be gradually assimilated. Each servant holding the joint offices of Collector and Magistrate, may receive a salary not exceeding 28,000 Rupees per annum. A Collector not exercising Magisterial functions will be entitled only to Rupees 23,000 per annum: but these salaries must in no case be assigned to any officer acting under another Collector; the salary of a Sub-Collector only must be allowed in such instances.

9. Where the rule which we have prescribed respecting Collectors, will cause reductions in the emoluments of offices, those reductions must take effect from the first vacancy. The increases sanctioned may take place from the date of the receipt of this Despatch.

We are, &c.

(Signed) J. L. Lushington,

and other Directors.

London, *the* 1*st August*, 1838.

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Collectors of Bombay.

No. 849 of 1838.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Finance.

To

H. T. PRINSEP, ESQ.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter in the Revenue Department, No. 80, dated the 26th June 1837, and to your letter in the General Department, No. 27, dated the 25th January 1837, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Honorable the President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 1st August last, No. 14, communicating its decision on the plan proposed by this Government for obviating the evils consequent on the frequent removal of Collectors from one district to another, and on the Memorial from the Bombay Civil Servants, praying to be placed in point of emolument on a footing with the Civil Servants at the other Presidencies.

2. Under the orders conveyed in the 8th and 9th paras. of the Honorable Court's Despatch, the salaries of the undermentioned Officers will be increased from the 1st instant as follows.

Collector and Magistrate	of Poona, from.....	Rs. 2,300 to	Rs. 2,333-5-4
Ditto	of Sholapoor.....	„ 2,100 to	ditto.
Ditto	of Ahmednuggur.....	„ 2,100 to	ditto.
Ditto	of Dharwar.....	„ 2,200 to	ditto.
Ditto	of Ahmedabad.....	„ 2,300 to	ditto.
Ditto	of Kaira.....	„ 2,000 to	ditto.
Ditto	of Khandesh.....	„ 2,100 to	ditto.
Ditto	of Belgaum.....	„ 2,200 to	ditto.

3. When the Principal Collectorate of Dharwar was divided into two Collectorates in 1836, the salary of the Collector of Belgaum was fixed at Rs. 200 per mensem above that of the Collector of Dharwar, on the grounds of his being entrusted with the whole political duties of the Zillah. The Governor in Council conceives, that it would not be just to the Collector of Belgaum to require him to perform all the duties of the Political Agent of the Southern Mahratta Country, without any remuneration beyond the pay of an ordinary Collector, and he begs therefore to solicit the sanction of the Government of India to continue the allowance of Rupees 200, which cannot be deemed excessive, in reference to the nature and importance of the Agent's duties, and to debit it to the Political Department.

4. As the Collectorate of Rutnagaree is of small extent and revenue, and possesses many advantages which render it equally desirable with a higher paid Collectorate elsewhere, the Governor in Council does not propose to carry the Honorable Court's orders into effect to their full extent in that district, but to assign to the Collector and Magistrate the smaller grade of salary fixed by the Honorable Court, viz. Rs. 23,000 per annum, under this arrangement that Officer, who now draws 1,800 Rs. per mensem, will receive a monthly ncrease from the 1st instant of Rs. 116-10-8.

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5. I am directed here to remark in reference to that part of the Honorable Court's 8th para., in which it lays down a smaller salary for Collectors not exercising Magisterial functions, that there is no instance under this Presidency in which the Collector is not at the same time the Magistrate of the district. Any other arrangement would be at variance with the provisions of Regulation XII. of 1827, Sections I. and III.

6. The pay of the Collector of Tanna being in excess of the limit fixed by the Honorable Court, the requisite reduction will be made when the present incumbent is otherwise provided for.

7. Kaira and Rutnagaree are the only Collectorates in which the First Assistant receives but Rupees 700 per mensem, the salary in all the other Collectorates being Rupees 800. The Honorable the Governor in Council has long been anxious to remove this distinction, and to equalize the salaries of this class of Officers, whose duties and responsibilities are not affected by the size of the Collectorate; but a consideration of the expense which the measure would involve has hitherto deterred him from submitting it to the Government of India. The present, however, offers a fair opportunity for carrying it into effect, since the expense, Rupees 2,400 per annum, is about a moiety of the saving caused by fixing the salary of the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagaree at Rupees 23,000, instead of Rupees 28,000 per annum, as directed by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

8. I am accordingly desired to request that you will submit to His Honor in Council the strong recommendation of this Government, that the salaries of the First Assistant Collectors at Rutnagaree and Kaira be fixed at Rupees 800 each per mensem from the 1st instant.

9. I am directed in conclusion to state for the information of the Honorable the President in Council, that the plan objected to by the Honorable Court in paras. 1 to 6 of the Despatch was never carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) L. R. Reid,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
22d November, 1838.

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Extract paras. 23 to 31, of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 30th August, 1843, No. 25.

Para. 23. In the letters referred to in the margin, you have strongly urged upon our attention the expediency of separating Broach from Surat, and erecting the former into a separate Collectorship. The subject has also been brought under the notice of the Government of India, but it does not appear that you have yet received any reply from that authority.

Letter dated 29th Nov. No 49 of 1841.
Do. do. 31st Oct No. 69 of 1842.

24. In the year 1830, Sir John Malcolm introduced a scheme for the consolidation of large districts under one officer of high rank and emolument, who, while he conducted the details of a portion of his charge exercised merely a general control over the remainder. Under this plan, the Principal Collectorates named in the margin were formed, but the measure having been found in practice unsuccessful, it has been abandoned, except in the case of Broach, and the subordinate charges have been converted into independent Collectorships. The only other Sub-Collectorate under your Presidency is the district of Nassick, which, in consideration of its peculiar position, it was considered desirable to constitute a separate charge under an officer of some standing and experience, though not sufficiently extensive or valuable to form an independent Collectorship, and it was accordingly raised from the charge of a first Assistant to that of a Sub-Collector under the general superintendence of the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Principal	Collectorate	Surat
Sub	ditto	Broach.
Principal	ditto	Ahmedabad
Sub	ditto	Kaira.
Principal	ditto	Tanna.
Sub	ditto	Rutnagaree.
Principal	ditto	Poona.
Sub	ditto	Sholapoor.

25. The control exercised by the Principal Collector of Surat is stated to be purely nominal, and it would appear that his duties as regards that portion of his charge, consist mainly, if not altogether in offering his remarks on the reports of the Sub-Collector when handing them up to the Revenue Commissioner.

26. The district of Broach, although one of the least extensive, is the most valuable in point of revenue of all the fiscal divisions of your Presidency, as appears by the statement in the margin. All the other districts (with the exception of Rutnagaree where the Collector's salary is only Rupees 23,000 per annum,) are placed under the charge of a Collector at Rupees 28,000 per annum, with a full complement of European Assistants, while the important district of Broach is entrusted to a Sub-Collector at Rupees 16,800 per annum, who, with the occasional aid of a Junior Assistant, has to discharge all the Revenue and Magisterial duties involved in its management.

	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue 1839-40
		Rupees.
Broach	1,400	20,77,490
Ahmednuggur (including Nassick)	7,680	17,58,680
Tanna	5,400	15,67,861
Surat	1,370	15,18,701
Kaira	1,870	14,88,946
Khandesh	11,470	13,06,519
Dharwar	3,600	12,55,800
Belgaum	5,800	12,29,050
Ahmedabad	4,000	12,08,852
Sholapoor	4,500	8,55,529
Poona	4,700	7,82,309
Rutnagaree	4,000	6,57,121

27. It has long been asserted, and apparently on good grounds, that the agency thus employed is unequal to the efficient administration of the affairs of the district, and with the view of remedying the evil, you have now proposed three plans for our consideration, the first being that which carries your recommendation, the two others being submitted only on the alternative of our sanction being withheld on account of the additional expense which it would involve.

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28. These plans are, first, to give to the Collectors of Surat and Broach the established salary of Rupees 28,000 per annum, with a full complement of Assistants, which would involve an increased expense of Rupees 19,757 per annum; secondly, to give the Collector of Broach a reduced salary of Rupees 23,000 per annum, which would reduce the charge to Rupees 14,757 per annum; or, thirdly, to give the Collector the reduced salary, and to withdraw the first Assistant from his establishment, by which the increased charge would be further reduced to Rupees 5,157 per annum.

29. You have recorded your conviction that "even admitting the cost of the charge "to be much higher than that now estimated, the public revenue would eventually benefit "by such a measure, and in this opinion, we are disposed to coincide, particularly when we "refer to the circumstances of the settlement of 1840-41, and to the heavy remissions of re-"venue then required." With the limited agency at his command, it could scarcely have been possible that any efforts of the Acting Sub-Collector, (whose exertions on the occasion appear to entitle him to commendation) could have enabled him to carry through a sufficiently searching scrutiny into the necessity of the remissions which he was ultimately compelled to grant.

Mr. Coles.

30. We agree with you that it is very desirable that no inducement should be held out for a Collector once appointed to desire to remove on the occurrence of a vacancy in other Collectorates, which would be the case if the salary assigned to the Collector of Broach were fixed on a lower scale than that of Officers exercising similar power in other parts of your Presidency, and we are further of opinion that if it is expedient at all to erect the district of Broach into a separate Collectorship, the number and rank of the Assistants assigned to the Officer in charge should not be inferior to what is found to be requisite for the administration of other and less important districts.

31. We therefore authorize you to carry into effect the first of the schemes submitted by you, under which a Collector will be appointed to Broach, with the established salary of Rupees 28,000 per annum, with the usual complement of Assistants. The salary to be assigned to the Collector of Surat, will of course be reduced from its present rate of Rupees 32,000 per annum to the scale given to other Collectors.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
No. 14 of 1849.
Our Governor-in-Council at Bombay.

Para 1. In paragraphs 7 to 9 of your Revenue letter, dated 29th July 1848, No. 79, reporting the appointment of Mr. Liddell, late Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagaree to the Sholapoor Collectorate, you observe that Rutnagaree is the only District under the Presidency of Bombay, "the Collector of which receives less than the ordinary salary of Rupees "28,000 per annum, his salary being only Rupees 23,000," and that "in consideration of "the variety and importance of the duties which devolve on this Officer," it appeared to you "equitable that the salary allotted to him should not form an exception to the scale of pay "for Collectorates generally." But that, as you had no authority to raise it to that standard, "you determined, in order to attain your object without any increase of expense, "that for "the future, the last appinted Collector, whatever may be his district, shall draw pay on the "reduced scale heretofore fixed for Rutnagaree, and that his salary shall be raised to the "higher standard on a further vacancy occurring among the Collectors, when he will cease "to be the Junior as regards the date of appointment."

2. On enquiring into the origin and cause of the distinction between the amount of salary assigned to the Collectorate of Rutnagaree and the salaries of the other Collectorates, we find that in para. 8 of our Despatch, dated 1st August 1838, No. 14, we authorized a uniform salary of 28,000 Rupees per annum, for the joint Offices of Collector and Magistrate at your Presidency, and 23,000 Rupees per annum for a Collector not exercising Magisterial functions. In reply to our communication, you observed in your letter, dated 5th December 1838, No. 26, that there was no instance at Bombay in which the Collector was not also the Magistrate of the District.

3. In giving effect to our instructions, you authorized the higher salary of 28,000 Rupees per annum to be paid to the joint Offices of Collector and Magistrate in all cases, except that of Rutnagaree which you remarked was "of small extent and revenue, and pos-"sesses many advantages which render it equally desirable to a higher paid Collectorate elsewhere." Under this persuasion, and with a view as stated by Mr. Reid, in his Minute of 20th April 1848, of assimilating "to one standard the pay of all first Assistants to Collec-"tors (two of whom then drew and still continue to draw 700 Rupees, while all others draw "800 Rupees per month) and for an allowance of 200 Rupees per mensem for the Political "Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country," you limited the salary of the Collector and Magistrate at Rutnagaree to 23,000 Rupees per annum, which kept the total increase of charge contemplated, within the limit which you considered we had authorized.

4. You now consider that the conclusion which the Government came to in 1838, limiting the salary of the Collector and Magistrate at Rutnagaree to 23,000 Rupees per annum was wrong, and with the view of remedying the error for the future, you have resorted to the expedient already stated in para. 1.

5. Supposing the grounds on which you came to the conclusion to raise the salary of the Collectorate* at Rutnagaree to the standard of the other Collectorates at your Presidency to be sound, we are of opinion that the arrangement which you have made for that purpose is as unexceptionable as any that could have been devised without incurring additional expense, which in the present state of the Finances at Bombay, would be inadmissible.

* Sic. in orig.

6. Assuming that you have correctly stated those grounds, we sanction the arrangement reported.

We are, &c.,
(Signed A. Galloway,
and other Directors.

London
1st *May*, 1849.

(True Copies.)

H. Young,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

1480.

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Collectors of Bombay.

Memorandum on Mr. Ricketts' Letters, Nos. 665 *and* 668, *dated the* 14*th and* 16*th January,* 1857.

So far back as the year 1843, the attention of the Bombay Government was directed to the numerical strength of the Civil Service of this Presidency, which was then so greatly reduced, that it was considered wholly impossible, unless the deficiency was supplied, to carry on the business of Government on the system of detailed European Agency, which had hitherto obtained, with the greatest benefit to the country.

2. On the lowest scale it was estimated that, for the conduct of the affairs of this Government, there should be present at their posts 116 Civil Servants, of which the following number was proposed for the Land Revenue Department, in the Mofussil.

Revenue Commissioners	2	
Assistants	2	
	—	4
Principal Collector	1	
Collectors and Magistrates	10	
	—	11
Sub Collectors	2	
First Assistants	11	
Second do.	11	
Third do.	11	
Fourth do. (to Principal Collector)	1	
Junior do.	11	
Do. do. (to Sub Collector)	2	

3. The Right Honorable the Governor, Sir George Arthur, in his Minute* on the above subject, made the following observations; "on the Revenue Branch * * * * "* * it will be remarked that to each Collector has been assigned three Assistants with "a Junior in training. The system which has here been adopted of assigning to the Assistant "Collectors separate charges, within which they permanently reside, conducting all the "Revenue and Magisterial duties within them, has proved in practice so effectual in re-"straining the rapacity of unprincipled Native Agents, in securing an intimate knowledge, "of the Indian Revenue systems with all their complicated details, and a perfect acquaint-"ance with the manners, customs and feelings of the population of the interior, and alto-"gether in training young men on all those points, on which their future efficiency as "Public Servants depends, that no friend to good government, who is anxious for the com-"fort and well being of the agricultural classes forming the large mass of the population, "can ever desire to see it abandoned. In order to carry it properly into operation, the "number of Assistants estimated is no more than sufficient, especially when it is re-"membered that in practice all calls occasioned by temporary absences, and by requisitions "for special duties in all departments of the service, are to be met from this number.

"The Table A. appended to this Minute shows the state of the Civil Service during "the last 14 years from 1830 to the present time. It shows the numbers borne on "the list on the 1st January each year, with the numbers absent whether in Europe "or at the Cape, &c., and those actually present for service, with the average of each "for the whole period. Table B. shows the proportions which these numbers bear to "each other in each year, and the average of the whole. From the latter we gather (in

* Dated 23rd January 1843.

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" round numbers) that on an average 20 per cent. ($20{\cdot}153\frac{3}{14}$) or one-fifth of the whole ser-
" vice, is absent. Of the absentees four-fifths ($16{\cdot}680\frac{7}{14}$) are in Europe on Furlough, Sick
" Certificate, &c., and one-fifth ($3{\cdot}4702\frac{10}{14}$) at the Cape, Neilgherries, &c. for the lengthened
" periods. The proportion present is 80 per cent. or four-fifths ($79{\cdot}846\frac{11}{14}$).

" Applying this result to the present wants of the service, it follows that in order to
" provide 116 persons who shall be actually present to fill the offices above alluded to, we
must have a total of 145 in the following proportions :—

	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.
" Present.			$79{\cdot}846\frac{11}{14}$	116
" Absent.				
	Per cent.	Number.		
" In Europe.....	$16{\cdot}680\frac{7}{14}$	24		
" At the Cape, &c..	$34{\cdot}72\frac{10}{14}$	5	$20{\cdot}153\frac{3}{14}$	29
			100	145

4. A copy of the above Minute was forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors to whom it was remarked, that unless the great deficiency in the numerical strength of this Presidency was supplied, the Bombay Government considered it impossible to carry on the business on the system of detailed European Agency, and that from the want of it, the interest of the country must necessarily sustain serious injury, and the Honorable Court's consideration of the subject was earnestly solicited.

5. The Honorable Court in their reply, dated the 3rd April 1844, after premising that the necessities of the Civil Branch of the service should always be represented to the Government of India, stated that, such representations afforded a suitable opportunity for any remarks or suggestions which might occur to the Bombay Government to be requisite, to enable the Government of India and the Honorable Court to form a correct judgment as to the number of Civil Servants which should be allotted to the Bombay Presidency, adding " at the same time, however, that we make this communication to you, we think it
" right to remark that your proposition involves a large permanent increase to the estab-
" lished number of the Civil Servants, which the state of our finances will not permit, and
" that, whenever an augmentation of establishment shall be deemed absolutely requisite, it
" should become a question for consideration whether a portion of the increase might not
" safely be supplied by an extension of the Native agency."

6. On the receipt of this reply no further steps seem to have been taken in the matter, the strength of the Civil Service received no augmentation, while the embarrassment occasioned by its deficiency, which, even in a financial point of view, greatly exceeded the direct charge which would be requisite to supply it, had gone on increasing with each succeeding year, and was likely to do so until some remedy was applied.

7. In 1847, repeated and urgent appeals were received by the Bombay Government from the several local authorities, representing their need of additional European assistance, and being unable from the deficiency in the numerical strength of the Civil Service of this Presidency, to comply with these demands, the Bombay Government on the 30th September of that year made a representation to the Government of India on the subject, reporting, at the same time, the proceedings which had been adopted since 1843, with a view to remedy the evil.

8. The letter to the Government of India concluded with the expression of the opinion of the Bombay Government, that it had become imperative on them to submit the matter for the serious consideration of the Supreme Government, in pursuance of the sug-

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gestion contained in the Honorable Court's Despatch above quoted; and with a request that the Bombay Government might be informed whether the Honorable the President in Council of India, was prepared to recommend to the Honorable Court an increase in the number of the Civil Service of this Presidency to the extent shown to be requisite to supply the vacant situations, in order that if this was considered impracticable no time might be lost by the Bombay Government in taking into consideration what other means might be resorted to, to remedy the inconvenience and injury to the public interests already experienced, and likely to be still further experienced, from their deficiency.

9. The Government of India having in reply called for a report from this Government, as to the advisability or otherwise of employing Uncovenanted Agency, a further correspondence took place, during which, however, nothing definite appears to have been decided with regard to the Revenue department of this Presidency.

10. In 1851, the Right Honorable the Governor, Lord Falkland, in a Minute dated the 13th of January of that year, pointed out the inadequacy of the Civil Service to meet the requirements of Government, which he states, was forcing itself so strongly on the notice of the Government, that it was impossible to delay the adoption of some extraordinary measure for preventing the injury which the public service would sustain by leaving important appointments unfilled and indispensable duties unperformed.

11. "The Civil Service" observed His Lordship "has at present 125 members, of "whom 7[a] of the Juniors are not qualified for employment, "in consequence of their not having passed in two languages. "Of the remaining 118,23[b] are absent on furlough, private "affairs and sick certificate within or without the limits of "the Honorable Company's Charter, but beyond the limits "of the Presidency; and consequently there are but 95 "available for duty.

"3. Of these 95 gentlemen, one[c] I understand is about "to leave India on sick certificate, and two[d] more have appli- "ed for leave to visit England on urgent private affairs, but "we have been constrained to refuse compliance; a third[e] "is also anxious to leave the country, but has not made an "official application, having been informed that under the "present pressure any application unsupported by a Medical "certificate must be negatived. A fourth[f] who was likewise "refused permission to proceed to England has obtained it "by placing before us a Medical certificate, and there is "reason to fear that others will be compelled by the state "of their health to abandon their duties for some time. "Moreover there are, according to the rules of the service, "furloughs available for any 7 Civilians who may have been in the country for 10 years "without going beyond the limits of the Charter.

Gibbs, passed in Hindoostanee only.	
Boswell, Forbes, Neaves, Shaw, Kemball, Gordon	Not passed in a single language.
Hutt, Bell, Remington, A. W. Jones, Mansfield, Stuart, D. Davidson, Hadow, Tytler, Richardson.	10—Furlough, Europe.
Farrant, Bellasis.	2—Private affairs, Europe.
Liddell, Campbell, Scott, HP.St G.Tucker.	4—Sick Certificate, Europe.
Simson, Brown, Hunter, Webb, Bettington, Bagshaw, J. W Robertson	7--Beyond the limits of the Presidency, but within the limits of the Charter.

c Bazett
d Reeves and L. H. B. Tucker.
e Sims.
f H P. St. Tucker, he is included in the 23 absentees entered above.

"4. If, however, we leave all these contingencies out of the question, there are still 94[g] Civilians for duty (or excluding Mr. H. B. E. Frere, the present Commissioner of "Scinde, and Mr. George Inverarity, Acting Collector of Shikarpoor, "who has obtained leave on furlough, as also the Commissioner and "Judicial Assistant in Sattara), but (90) whilst the number of ap- "pointments to be provided for in the old Provinces amounts to 114."

g 95 See para. 2.
1 Mr. Bazett.
94

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12. Of the above number (114), the following was mentioned by His Lordship as the complement of officers of the Land Revenue Department in the Mofussil.

Revenue Commissioners	2
Assistants	2
Collectors	12
Sub Collector	1
4 Assistants to each Collector according to Sir George Arthur's Minute of the 23rd Jan. 1843	48
	65

13. As soon as properly qualified persons could be found to fill the appointments, His Lordship the Governor proposed giving each Collector two Uncovenanted Assistants to be designated "Deputy Collectors and Magistrates," one for Head Quarters, who should possess a knowledge of English and of the language of the Province, and whose duty it should be to do all the work of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate at the Sudder Station, and the other for the district who should possess a perfect knowledge of the language of the Province, and have the powers and duties of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate and be employed away from the Hoozoor, wherever his services might be found most useful.

14. If each Collectorate could be provided with the two Deputies above proposed, the Right Honorable the Governor was of opinion that the number of Covenanted Assistants required for the several Collectorates, might be reduced from 48 to 34 as per following detail.

Ahmedabad.	24
Surat.	
Tanna.	
Ahmednuggur.	
Poona.	
Sholapoor.	
Belgaum.	
Dharwar, 3 each.	
Kaira.	6
Broach.	
Rutnagaree, 2 each.	
Khandeish.	4
	34

15. This, His Lordship observed, would reduce the existing deficiency in Covenanted Servants from 24 to 10, supposing Government could at once find two qualified Deputies for each Collectorate, and that none then in the country had to leave.

16. Until the Honorable the Court of Directors, to whom a reference was proposed to be made, were enabled to afford the Bombay Government the means of managing the country properly, His Lordship the Governor was of opinion that the latter should do as well as they could with their existing insufficient establishment, giving the Deputies, as they could put their hands on qualified persons to Districts in the following order. Tanna Khandeish, Ahmedabad, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Surat, Belgaum, Sholapoor, Dharwar Kaira, Rutnagaree, Broach.

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17. The Right Honorable the Governor proposed that, in the letter to the Honorable Court, it should be stated that under the contemplated arrangement, the complement of Covenanted Servants for the Bombay Presidency would require to be made up to 165 as per detail given by him, the number for the Land Revenue Department in the Mofussil, being as follows:

Revenue Commissioners	2
Assistants do.	2
Collectors in the Mofussil	12
Sub Collector	1
Assistants.	
1st and 2nd, 12 each	24
Nine Collectors with a 3rd Assistant	9
One do. with a 4th	1
	— 34

18. The Honorable Messrs. Willoughby and Blane having raised certain objections to some of the proposed arrangements, His Lordship the Governor recorded a further Minute from which the following is extracted.

" 2. The proper strength of the Bombay Civil Service was estimated by Sir George " Arthur* in 1843 at 145, this was before the Civil affairs of Scinde or Sattara had to be ad- " ministered by us. Assuming 5 for the latter and 18 for the former (which the Honor- " able Mr. Willoughby and the Honorable Mr. Blane think too high, although in my opini- " on it would be difficult to carry on the Revenue and Judicial duties of four large Collec- " torates with fewer than 23 Covenanted Officers including the 2 Commissioners) there " would be required, according to Sir George Arthur's and Sir George Anderson's scale, 168 Civilians. I have stated the required number at 165.

" 3. The Hon'ble Mr. Willoughby and the Honorable Mr. Blane are however of " opinion, that if we make use of Uncovenanted Agency, some of the appointments I have " set forth in my Minute as still requiring to be filled by Covenanted Servants, may be " filled by Uncovenanted.

" 4. First of all as regards the Assistant Collectors, Mr. Blane states that there would " be no need of 3d and 4th Assistants (Covenanted) to the Collector, and this, he observes, " would at once effect a saving of 24 in the number given in para. 4 of my Minute, but " my Honorable colleague appears to overlook the fact of my esti- " mate of 165 covering, out of the number of appointments set forth " in para. 4; but those enumerated in para. 19† (on the assumption there is to be Unco- " venanted Agency) consequently two Covenanted Deputies for each Collectorate would " effect a reduction of but 10 not 24 on my estimate.

See para 11 of this Memo.

" 5. The Honorable Mr. Blane's proposal for giving each Collectorate but two As- " sistants, would of necessity leave each Collectorate with but a Collector and one other " experienced Covenanted Officer, for the Junior Assistant would be but a youth in train- " ing, and at all times liable to be promoted to the Senior Assistantship, or to be removed " to the Adawlut, whether it would be advisable to do this, considering that the Collec- " torates for which I have proposed three Assistants, are in extreme length and breadth " as follows:

	L.	B.
" Ahmedabad	180	176
" Surat	80	48
" Tanna	184	60

* Sir George Anderson concurring.
† See para. 14, of this Memo.

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" Ahmednuggur, including Nassick	244	96
" Poona	136	84
" Belgaum	180	96
" Dharwar	270	180

" is a point on which my opinion is at variance with that of my colleague, and I beg to " remind him that, even according to my estimate, there would not be always three Cove- " nanted Assistants in each of those 7 Collectorates, for I have made no allowance for " the number of young men, who would not be deemed eligible for the performance of " active duties; in consequence of their not having passed in two languages. I should " fear that according to the Honorable Mr. Blane's scale, Collectors would very often be " left with but one, and sometimes with no Covenanted Assistant (supposing the Adawlut, " Political and other requirements were fully met.")

19. The Honorable the Court of Directors, to whom a communication on the subject was eventually made, sanctioned in their reply, No. 42, dated the 24th December 1851, the appointment of two Uncovenanted Assistants to be designated Deputy Collectors and Magistrates to each Collectorate under the Bombay Presidency, and fixed their salaries at Rupees 350 per mensem for the Deputy at the Hoozoor, and Rupees 300 per mensem for the Deputy in the Districts.

20. In the same Despatch, the Honorable Court remarked.

" 5. The proposition which you have made for the employment of further Uncove- " nanted Agency in the Revenue department, appears to be calculated to afford speedy prac- " tical relief. You compute that, if each of the twelve Collectorates of your Presidency be " provided with two well qualified Uncovenanted Assistants, the number of Covenanted " Assistants may be reduced from forty-eight, the present complement, to thirty-four; and " we hope that the appointment of so large a number of the former class will leave several " of the latter disposable for other situations. The complement of 48 having, however, " really never been effective, there will be but little reduction of existing expense on ac- " count of the Covenanted Establishment to compensate for the increased expense of the " measure which you propose."

21. Hoozoor Deputy Collectors on the pay fixed by the Honorable Court were appointed for the Collectorates named in the margin, on the 20th March 1852, and sometime after, a Hoozoor Deputy was also nominated for Belgaum.

Tanna,
Khandeish
Ahmedabad,
Ahmednuggur,
Surat,
Poona,
Sholapoor.
Kaira,
Rutnagaree, and
Broach.

22. As regards Dharwar, a Deputy at the Hoozoor was not considered by Government to be so urgently required there, as in other Collectorates.

23. On the 14th August 1852, *District* Deputies were also appointed for the Collectorates named in the margin. For Rutnagaree, it was not considered that a District Deputy was required, there being but 5 Talookas and three Covenanted Assistants, as also a Hoozoor Deputy.

Tanna,
Ahmedabab,
Khandeish,
Surat,
Kaira,
Broach,
Ahmednuggur,
Belgaum,
Sholapoor,
Dharwar,
Nassick (Sub Collectorate)
and Poona.

24. On a consideration of the inconvenient shape, and great extent of the Tanna Collectorate, the great weight of the duties which fell to the Collector and Magistrate, and the lightness of those rendered by the Agent at Colaba, Government resolved on forming, from the 1st October 1852, the Colaba Agency into a Sub Collectorate, subordinate to Tanna and on transferring to it three of the Districts of that Collectorate named in the margin; Colaba having previously only the Districts of Oondere and Rewdunda under it.

Ryghur,
Rajpooree, and
Sanksae.

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25. Soon after the above arrangement, a District Deputy was appointed* to the Sub Collector of Colaba.

26. Bearing in mind the extent of country under the Sattara Commissioner, the state of the balance sheet, and the abuses which were being brought to light there, Government were of opinion that a 3d Revenue Assistant should be appointed for that District, and on the 7th February 1853, they accordingly nominated Mr. S. St. J. Gordon for the appointment on the pay and allowances equal to those received by Assistant Collectors of his standing in the older Provinces.†

27. Mr. Gordon held the office of 3d Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagaree and, consequent on his transfer to Sattara, a District Deputy Collector was appointed by Government to supply his place at Rutnagaree.

28. With regard to Khandeish, the appointment of a 2d District Deputy Collector and Magistrate was sanctioned for that Collectorate by the Government of India on the 8th December 1853, the necessity for such an appointment having been urged upon them by the Bombay Government under the following circumstances.

29. The Collectorate of Khandeish, which contains 12,078 square miles, is divided into sixteen Talookas,‡ and yielded in 1853 a revenue of upwards of Rupees 20,00,000 per annum. As population increased, and waste lands were taken up on the introduction of Revenue Survey Settlement, it was expected that the revenue receipts would become much larger.

‡ Sowda, Yawul, Chopra, Thalneir, Sooltanpoor, Nusseerabad, Errundole, Amulneir, Nundoorbar, Jamneir, Burgaon, Chalesgaon, Dhoobia, Malligaon, Pimpulneir, Baglan.

30. The local officers had frequently proposed that the Khandeish and Ahmednuggur Collectorates should be relieved by some of their districts being thrown into a 3d Collectorate, to be formed for the purpose, but as the proposal could not be acted on without additional expense being incurred, it was rejected by this Government.

31. The assistance, which in the then existing state of the Covenanted Service, Government were able to afford to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish for the management of the Province was in the opinion of Government, and the Revenue Commissioner insufficient, and the appointment of a second Uncovenanted District Deputy Collector and Magistrate on the pay and allowances sanctioned by the Honorable Court was, therefore, considered necessary.

32. For Sattara, Deputy Collectors were only nominated last year—the Collector having in his letter proposing modifications and reductions in the Hoozoor and District Establishments in his Collectorate, recommended the appointment of a Hoozoor and a District Deputy, the former to have charge of the Hoozoor Treasury, and to be available for any miscellaneous duties for which he might be qualified, and the latter to have charge of some of the Districts.

33. The salary of the District Deputy was fixed by the Collector at Rupees 300, as in the other Collectorates, but with regard to the Hoozoor Deputy, the Collector stated—

* Date of appointment, 19th October, 1852.

† When a Commissioner was appointed for Sattara, in May 1849, on a salary of Rupees 2,333-5-4, the aid of three Assistants was allowed him, one of whom was to be specially charged with the conduct of the Judicial Branch of the administration. The pay of the Judicial Assistant was to be the same as that of an Assistant Judge at a detached station namely Rupees 1,200 per mensem, and of the other two (who were chiefly employed as Revenue Assistants) Rupees 600 and 400 per mensem respectively. The Sattara Territory was made into a Collectorate in October 1854, when a Collector was appointed, and Lieutenants Sandford and Parr, who held the appointments of Assistants to the Commissioner on Rupees 600 and 400 per mensem have been performing the duties of the 1st and 2d Assistants to the Collector on the same pay. Mr. Gordon proceeded on furlough to Europe in 1854 and returned in 1855, he now holds the appointment of 1st Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, Mr. Crawford was appointed on the 12th March 1856 3d Assistant, and Mr. Melvill was appointed on the 18th December following a Supernumerary 3d Assistant to the Collector of Sattara. Mr. Crawford has now been appointed to act as 2d Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur (date of appointment, 16th January 1857.)

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"At present, the Civil Surgeon of the station, Dr. Wiehe, has charge of the Hoozoor "Treasury, and the Magisterial duties of the Town of Sattara, to which is attached an al- "lowance of Rupees 100 per mensem. On being relieved of the charge of the Treasury, "Dr. Wiehe might undertake the superintendence of the manufacture of Carts for dis- "tribution among the Cultivators of the Province, which was formerly entrusted to Mr. Vary, "and continue in Magisterial charge of the Town of Sattara, without reduction of his "monthly allowance of Rupees 100. Mr. Richardson's salary might be fixed at Rupees "250 per mensem, with a prospect of increase on Dr. Wiehe vacating his office, and on his "proving himself qualified to hold the office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate on full "pay."

34. The two Deputies were accordingly appointed on the salaries proposed by the Collector of Sattara.

35. Dr. Wiehe subsequently proceeded on furlough to Europe. His appointment of Assistant Collector and Magistrate has been cancelled by Government.

36. No report has yet been made to Government as to whether the Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sattara (Mr. Richardson) has proved himself qualified to hold the office on full pay (Rupees 350 per mensem.)

37. Of the two Sub Collectorates under this Presidency, that of Nassick has been abolished from the 10th July, 1856, the districts comprising the Sub Collectorate continuing to form a part of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, and their Revenue and Magisterial duties being conducted under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednuggur. Consequent on a representation made by the Collector of the paucity of Assistants under him for the management of the Districts comprised in the whole Collectorate, including the Nassick Sub Division, a Supernumerary 1st Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur was appointed by Government on the 20th November, 1856.

Mr. A. R. Grant, who held the appointment of Sub Collector of Nassick, was transferred to Khandeish as a Supernumerary First Assistant Collector.

See Memo. to Mr. Ricketts, No. 384, dated 30th Jan 1857.

38. A proposal has been made to Government by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, for the abolition of the Colaba Sub Collectorate also, but no decision has yet been passed by Government, on the subject.

Letter to Mr. Ricketts, No. 4323, dated the 5th Nov. 1856.

39. A copy of the proceedings of this Government, which led to the fixing of the present rates of pay drawn by the Sub Collectors and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Assistant Collectors, has already been furnished to Mr. Ricketts.

40. These rates are :

Sub Collector.....	1,400	per mensem.
1st Assistant Collector.....	800	,,
2nd do. do.	550	,,
3rd do. do.	400	,,

41. The following Minute, recorded in 1842, by the Honorable the Governor (Mr. G. W. Anderson) and concurred in by the Honorable Board, will explain the grounds on which some of the 1st Assistants to Collectors draw Rs. 700 instead of Rs. 800 per mensem.

"The Honorable Court having declined to sanction the increase proposed to the "salaries of the 1st Assistant Collectors of Kaira and Rutnagaree, so asto bring them to "the standard of other 1st Assistantships, and the inconvenience and hardship of the exist- "ing arrangement, which was pointed out to the Court, still existing, and being productive "of detriment to the public service by reason of the constant desire of change in these two "offices; I propose that of the 11 1st Assistantships to Collectors of Land Revenue those in

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" future to which the latest appointments may be made, shall be at the smaller rate of Rs. " 700 per annum, to be raised on vacancies occurring among the prior appointments to the " higher rate of Rs. 800, without involving any removal from the stations, the first appointed " of the two servants taking the precedence.

" The rules to be observed in regulating the right to the higher salary should be ex- " plained by a Circular to the Collectors, as follows :—

" All Assistants now in receipt of the higher salary of Rs. 800 per month, and all to " whom that salary may once be assigned, shall continue in such receipt while holding the " office of 1st Assistant.

" All new appointments of 1st Assistantships shall be at the lower rate of Rs. 700, the " higher rate (should such be available) being on such occasion granted to the first appoint- " pointed of the two 1st Assistants then receiving the lower salary.

" In cases where servants, who may have been acting as 1st Assistant, may be con- " firmed, it will rest with Government to determine whether they are to come upon the " higher or lower rate of salary, supposing a higher salary to be unappropriated."

42. A Circular to the above effect, was accordingly issued on the 4th February 1842, No. 309.

1490.

APPENDIX No. 437.

Collectors of Bombay.

No. 152 of 1857.

FROM

H. W. REEVES, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments.

POONA, REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
17*th January* 1857.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 667, of 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I am not aware of any objection to the abolition of the office of Sub-Collector. The opinion entertained by you that the duties of a Sub-Collector might equally well be performed by an Assistant Collector, has been already recorded by myself in the annexed extract para. 4 of a letter addressed by me to the Government of Bombay on date 2nd October last No. 3035.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY REEVES,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Extract para. 4 of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D. to the Government of Bombay dated 2nd October 1856, No. 3035.

Para. 4. I fully intended recommending the abolition of the Nassick Sub-Collectorate, for I am convinced that there is no duty practicable by a Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate that may not be equally well done by a first Assistant Collector and Magistrate invested with full powers. This measure has, however, been anticipated by Government.

(True Extract.)

HENRY REEVES,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

1492

APPENDIX No. 438.

Collectors of Bombay.

No. 372 of 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S CAMP,
"AHMEDNUGGUR," *7th February*, 1857.

The Revenue Commissioner has the honor of replying as follows:

Numerous alienations are paid in cash. With respect to these it was said that the keeping of the accounts and paying was the chief concern.

2. Numerous others consist in entire villages, and these are constantly fluctuating in number, owing to lapses and resumption. Here again, keeping the accounts is the concern.

3. In many other instances the Collector settles the Jummabundy, collects and pays the alienated revenue. Here is the responsibility of settling the revenue and keeping accounts combined.

4. With the view of making this subject as clear as I am able for Mr. Ricketts, a Statement has been prepared and sent. Owing to want of uniformity in the classification of accounts received from the Collectors, it is not so symmetrical as could be wished, several of the heads might be combined into one. But it serves to illustrate what I have said. The Collector does not interfere with the settlement or collection of the revenue in the case of Class 1, comprised in columns 3 to 26 except in case of disputes, between landlord and tenant; or boundary disputes. In Class 2nd, columns 27 to 37, the Collector does in some cases, settle the revenue, collect and pay the alienated revenue, and here also disputes between landlord and tenant occur. In Class 3rd, columns 38 to 60, the Collector collects direct.

5. But besides all this the alianees are frequently disputing among themselves, and this entails trouble, often great trouble, to Collectors.

6. It is the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner, that an adequate opinion of the extent of a Collector's trouble and responsibility would be formed, if it were confined, to the duty performed by him in connection with Government lands only. The responsibility and labor in the case of accounts alone, are very great.

(Signed) HENRY W. REEVES,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

(True copy.)

H. YOUNG,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

APPENDIX No. 438

Collectors of Bombay.

A Statement showing the details of the Revenue not collected by Government, as exhibited in Columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Statement A, which accompanied the Collectors' Jummabundee Reports for the Year 1854-55.

Name of Collectorate.	Gross amount of Revenue as per Jummabundee Settlement.	Entire Villages. Deowustans or Religious Establishments.	Entire Villages. Dhurmadaees or Charitable Allowances.	Entire Villages. Inams.	Entire Villages. Surinjams.	Entire Villages. Mokossa.	Entire Villages. Dengees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Poona	12,05,828 8 1	8,427 14 8	6,116 3 8	38,763 0 0	54,595 10 11	.....	.....	1,07,902 13 3
2. Ahmednuggur	23,23,214 7 6	11,697 10 8	9,694 15 3	1,46,710 13 7	2,70,542 4 10	.....	.....	4,38,645 12 4
3. Sholapoor	12,65,939 11 8	0 0 0	11,336 5 6	42,056 6 7	15,706 9 2	.....	.....	69,099 5 3
4. Rutnagaree	7,75,323 12 6	1,728 13 5	2,934 14 10	11,699 4 7	.....	1,124 7 11	1,286 15 1	18,774 7 10
5. Belgaum	23,63,383 12 0	6,230 13 3	64,974 5 4	85,509 4 7	.....	.....	.....	1,56,714 7 2
6. Dharwar	19,03,354 12 1	10,418 3 0	10,137 3 10	36,197 9 3	8,923 2 6	.....	.....	65,676 2 7
Total	98 37,044 15 10	38,503 7 0	1,05,194 0 5	3,60,936 6 7	3,49,767 11 5	1,124 7 11	1,286 15 1	8,56,813 0 5

Name of Collectorate.	Inams and Surinjams without service. * Inam Lands and Cash payments. Deowustans.	Dhurmadaees.	Inams.	Surinjams.	Gratuity to Respectable Persons.	Dengees.	Buksheesh.	Mechanics.	For Dams and Tank.	Village expenses.	Jillar Kurch.	Wurshasuns.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Poona	16,927 8 4	17,214 9 6	31,162 13 0	4,056 9 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Ahmednuggur	17,539 9 9	25,445 4 1	.....	475 8 0	12,045 4 7	3,584 1 8	154 4 0	9,625 3 7	.....	24,691 15 8	.....	.....
3. Sholapoor	13,498 7 11	17,887 12 2	287 12 0	567 2 9	.....	4,049 11 7	.....	13,365 11 1	151 8 0	.....	495 12 11	.....
4. Rutnagaree	1,506 5 3	2,073 7 10	3,718 8 2	37 10 10	331 8 0	623 10 4	1,196 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Belgaum	52,016 8 4	92,025 9 1	.....	.....	4,584 9 1	32,434 1 1	15,906 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 1 3
6. Dharwar	41,937 8 4	1,24,036 4 6	21,574 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,43,425 13 11	2,78,682 15 2	56,743 10 8	5,131 14 11	16,961 5 8	40,691 8 8	17,257 13 1	22,990 14 8	151 8 0	24,691 15 8	495 12 11	138 1 3

Name of Collectorate.	Inams and Surinjams without service. * Inam Lands and Cash payments. Shravun Abeshaik.	Edeeanna.	Veass Pooja.	Total.	Total amount as exhibited in Column 7 of Statement A.
	22	23	24	25	26
1. Poona	.....	.....	.....	69,361 8 2	1,77,264 5 5
2. Ahmednuggur	.....	.....	.....	93,556 3 4	5,32,201 15 8
3. Sholapoor	.....	.....	.....	50,303 14 5	11,09,403 3 8
4. Rutnagaree	.....	.....	.....	9,487 9 8	2,08,262 1 6
5. Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	1,96,967 11 5	3,53,682 2 7
6. Dharwar	58 1 3	146 4 9	4 9 3	1,87,895 6 10	2,53,571 9 5
Total	58 1 3	146 4 9	4 9 3	6,07,572 5 10	14,64,385 6 3

Name of Collectorate.	† Mahal and Village Establishments. Mahal Jemadars. Villages.	Inam lands.	Collected direct.	Total.	Village Officers. Patels, Khotes and others.	Coolkurnees.	Chowgoollas.	Mahajuns, Mocuddums and others.	Total.	Mahal and Village Officers paid from the revenues of Esaphut Villages.	Total amount as exhibited in Column 8 of Statement A.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1. Poona	7,392 5 3	9,748 13 7	16,943 10 3	34,084 13 1	22,577 12 6	8,317 8 0	37,363 6 10	.....	68,258 11 4	.....	1,02,343 8 5
2. Ahmednuggur	1,895 10 0	27,010 10 5	.....	28,906 4 5	39,660 15 0	3,530 10 6	.....	46,712 10 9	89,904 4 3	45,371 4 3	1,64,181 12 11
3. Sholapoor	31,749 11 4	29,609 0 4	5,000 13 6	66,359 9 2	25,850 14 5	13,281 8 8	.....	45,612 8 6	84,744 15 7	.....	1,51,104 8 9
4. Rutnagaree	4,282 15 4	1,488 10 3	441 5 6	6,212 15 1	95 4 10	301 5 9	.....	182 10 5	579 5 0	.....	6,792 4 1
5. Belgaum	1,64,429 9 0	1,53,476 2 5	8,412 7 10	3,26,318 3 3	71,970 3 4	47,416 8 0	.....	2,48,949 3 4	3,68,335 14 8	.....	6,94,654 1 11
6. Dharwar	53,403 8 3	54,857 1 8	9 8 6	1,08,270 2 5	32,410 10 10	15,049 1 0	.....	97,308 14 4	1,44,768 10 2	.....	2,53,038 12 7
Total	2,63,153 11 2	2,76,190 6 8	30,807 13 7	5,70,151 15 5	1,92,565 12 11	87,896 9 11	37,363 6 10	4,38,765 15 4	7,56,591 13 0	45,371 4 3	13,72,115 0 8

Name of Collectorate.	Collected direct from Villages in which Government hold shares in the revenue. Villages. Deowustans.	Dhurmadaees.	Inams.	Total amount as exhibited in Column 9 of Statement A.	Total amount as exhibited in Column 10 of Statement A.
	38	39	40		
1. Poona	17,550 9 11	7,840 15 2	47,716 3 6	1,04,990 5 4	3,84,598 3 2
2. Ahmednuggur	5,189 5 0	5,764 0 10	75,058 0 3	1,97,405 14 6	8,93,789 11 1
3. Sholapoor	.....	753 1 0	55,736 5 7	58,233 1 7	3,28,740 14 0
4. Rutnagaree	6,384 3 8	1,770 7 0	9,820 14 4	46,062 14 3	81,117 3 10
5. Belgaum	.....	11,101 15 0	2,235 3 5	36,320 1 4	10,84,656 5 10
6. Dharwar	1,841 3 0	2,197 12 10	1,971 12 2	16,998 1 4	5,23,608 7 4
Total	30,965 5 7	29,428 3 10	1,72,538 7 3	4,60,010 6 4	32,96,510 13 3

Name of Collectorate.	Collected direct from Villages in which Government hold shares in the revenue. Villages. Surinjams.	Khasgee Kurveer.	Buksheesh.	Gratuity to respectable persons.	Mokossa.	Total Villages.	Inam lands. Deowustans.	Dhurmadaees.	Inams.	Surinjams.	Gratuity to respectable persons.	Buksheesh.	Bullootidars.	Dengees.	Penda.	Total Inam lands.	Village expenses. Actual.	Deowustans, Dhurmadaees, &c., exclusive of per centage.	Total.
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1. Poona	28,839 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,01,947 3 7	103 9 0	741 1 9	2,157 15 8	40 7 4	1,735 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,043 1 9	.....	.....	.....
2. Ahmednuggur	92,090 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,78,101 12 8	445 1 9	3,728 1 0	.....	.....	308 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,908 5 7	12,579 12 2	816 0 1	13,395 12 3
3. Sholapoor	13,491 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,980 14 7	166 7 0	7,508 4 0	.....	.....	.....	849 12 11	415 15 0	161 9 0	.....	8,252 3 0	.....	.....	.....
4. Rutnagaree	.....	1,181 9 3	2,588 8 3	106 15 6	4,273 5 2	26,125 15 2	1,327 8 5	5,782 2 6	11,667 11 9	.....	4 4 0	139 1 7	.....	11,172 10 2	0 14 4	19,936 15 1	.....	.....	.....
5. Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,337 2 5	6,127 8 1	5,539 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,982 14 11	.....	.....	.....
6. Dharwar	896 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,906 12 0	770 5 5	4,738 15 9	4,582 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,091 5 4	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,35,317 5 7	1,181 9 3	2,588 8 3	106 15 6	4,273 5 2	3,76,399 12 5	8,940 7 8	28,038 0 1	18,407 11 7	40 7 4	2,048 4 0	988 14 6	415 15 0	11,334 3 2	0 14 4	70,214 13 8	12,579 12 2	816 0 1	13,395 12 3

* This includes the following :—
Inam lands in Khalsat, or Government villages.
Do. in Doomala, or Alienated villages.
Cash payments in Doomala villages.

† In this head are included the following :
Inam lands held by Mahal, i. e. District and Village Hereditary Officers in Khalsat, or Government villages.
Do. do. in Doomala, or Alienated villages.
Cash allowances received by do. do. in Doomala villages.

(Signed) H. W. REEVES,
Revenue Commissioner, S D.

(True copy.)
H. YOUNG,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S CAMP, "AHMED...

APPENDIX No. 438

Collectors of Bombay.

A Statement showing the details of the Revenue not collected by Government, as exhibited in Columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Statement A, which accompanied the Collectors' Jummabundee Reports for the Year 1854-55.

Name of Collectorate.	Gross amount of Revenue as per Jummabundee Settlement.	Inams and Surinjams without service. — Entire Villages. Deowustans or Religious Establishments.	Dhurmadaees or Charitable Allowances.	Inams.	Surinjams.	Mokossa.	Dengees.	Total.	Inams and Surinjams without service. — * Inam Lands and Cash payments. Deowustans.	Dhurmadaees	Inams.	Surinjams.	Gratuity to Respectable Persons.	Dengees	Buksheesh.	Mechanics.	For Dams and Tank.	Village expenses.	Jillar Kurch.	Wurshasuns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Poona	12,05,828 8 1	8,427 14 8	6,116 3 8	38,763 0 0	54,595 10 11	.....	.....	1,07,902 13 3	16,927 8 4	17,214 9 6	31,162 13 0	4,056 9 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Ahmednuggur	23,23,214 7 6	11,697 10 8	9,694 15 3	1,46,710 13 7	2,70,542 4 10	.....	.....	4,38,645 12 4	17,539 9 9	25,445 4 1	.....	475 8 0	12,045 4 7	3,584 1 8	154 4 0	9,625 3 7	.....	24,691 15 8	.....	.....
3 Sholapoor	12,65,939 11 8	0 0 0	11,336 5 6	42,056 6 7	15,706 9 2	.....	.....	69,099 5 3	13,498 7 11	17,887 12 2	287 12 0	567 2 9	.....	4,049 11 7	.....	13,365 11 1	151 8 0	.....	495 12 11	.....
4. Rutnagaree	7,75,323 12 6	1,728 13 5	2,934 14 10	11,699 4 7	.....	1,124 7 11	1,286 15 1	18,774 7 10	1,506 3 3	2,073 7 10	3,718 8 2	37 10 10	331 8 0	623 10 4	1,196 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Belgaum	23,63,383 12 0	6,230 13 3	64,974 5 4	85,509 4 7	.....	.....	.....	1,56,714 7 2	52,016 8 4	92,025 9 1	.....	.....	4,584 9 1	32,434 1 1	15,906 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Dharwar	19,03,354 12 1	10,418 3 0	10,137 3 10	36,197 9 3	8,923 2 6	.....	.....	65,676 2 7	41,937 8 4	1,24,036 4 6	21,574 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 1 3
Total	98 37,044 15 10	38,503 7 0	1,05,194 0 5	3,60,936 6 7	3,49,767 11 5	1,124 7 11	1,286 15 1	8,56,813 0 5	1,13,425 13 11	2,78,682 15 2	56,743 10 8	5,131 14 11	16,961 5 8	40,691 8 8	17,257 13 1	22,990 14 8	151 8 0	24,691 15 8	495 12 11	138 1 3

Name of Collectorate.	Inams and Surinjams without service. — * Inam Lands and Cash payments. Shravun Abeshaik.	Edeeanna.	Veass Pooja.	Total.	Total amount as exhibited in Column 7 of Statement A.	† Mahal and Village Establishments. — Mahal Jemadars. Villages.	Inam lands.	Collected direct.	Total.	Village Officers. Patels, Khotes and others.	Coolkurnees.	Chowgoollas.	Mahajuns, Moeuddums and others.	Total.	Mahal and Village Officers paid from the revenues of Essghut Villages.	Total amount as exhibited in Column 8 of Statement A.	Collected direct from Villages in which Government hold shares in the revenue. — Villages. Deowustans.	Dhurmadaees.	Inams.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1. Poona	.....	.....	.....	69,361 8 2	1,77,264 5 5	7,392 5 3	9,748 13 7	16,943 10 3	34,084 13 1	22,577 12 6	8,317 8 0	37,363 6 10	.....	68,258 11 4	.....	1,02,343 8 5	17,550 9 11	7,840 15 2	47,716 3 6
2. Ahmednuggur	.....	.....	.....	93,556 3 4	5,32,201 15 8	1,895 10 0	27,010 10 5	.....	28,906 4 5	39,660 15 0	3,530 10 6	.....	46,712 10 9	89,904 4 3	45,371 4 3	1,64,181 12 11	5,189 5 0	5,764 0 10	75,058 0 3
3. Sholapoor	.....	.....	.....	50,303 14 5	11,09,403 3 8	31,749 11 4	29,609 0 4	5,000 13 6	66,359 9 2	25,850 14 5	13,281 8 8	.....	45,612 8 6	84,744 15 7	.....	1,51,104 8 9	.....	753 1 0	35,736 5 7
4. Rutnagaree	.....	.....	.....	9,487 9 8	2,08,262 1 6	4,282 15 4	1,488 10 3	441 5 6	6,212 15 1	95 4 10	301 5 9	.....	182 10 5	579 5 0	.....	6,792 4 1	6,384 3 8	1,770 7 0	9,820 14 4
5. Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	1,96,967 11 5	3,53,682 2 7	1,64,429 9 0	1,53,476 2 5	8,412 7 10	3,26,318 3 3	71,970 3 4	47,416 8 0	.....	2,48,949 3 4	3,68,335 14 8	.....	6,91,654 1 11	.....	11,101 15 0	2,235 3 5
6. Dharwar	58 1 3	146 4 9	4 9 3	1,87,895 6 10	2,53,371 9 5	53,403 8 3	54,857 1 8	9 8 6	1,08,270 2 5	32,410 10 10	15,049 1 0	.....	97,308 14 4	1,44,768 10 2	.....	2,53,038 12 7	1,841 3 0	2,197 12 10	1,971 12 2
Total	58 1 3	146 4 9	4 9 3	6,07,572 5 10	14,64,385 6 3	2,63,153 11 2	2,76,190 6 8	30,807 13 7	5,70,151 15 5	1,92,565 12 11	87,896 9 11	37,363 6 10	4,38,765 15 4	7,56,591 13 0	45,371 4 3	13,72,115 0 8	30,965 5 7	29,428 3 10	1,72,538 7 3

Name of Collectorate.	Collected direct from Villages in which Government hold shares in the revenue. — Villages. Surinjams.	Khasgee Kurveer.	Buksheesh.	Gratuity to respectable persons	Mokossa.	Total Villages.	Inam lands. Deowustans.	Dhurmadaees.	Inams.	Surinjams.	Gratuity to respectable persons.	Buksheesh.	Bullootidars.	Dengees.	Penda.	Total Inam lands.	Village expenses. Actual.	Deowustans, Dhurmadaees, &c., exclusive of per centage.	Total.	Total amount as exhibited in Column 9 of Statement A.	Total amount as exhibited in Column 10 of Statement A.
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1. Poona	28,839 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,01,947 3 7	103 9 0	741 1 9	2,137 15 8	40 7 4	1,735 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,043 1 9	.....	.....	.....	1,04,990 5 4	3,84,698 3 2
2. Ahmednuggur	92,090 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,78,101 12 8	445 1 9	3,728 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,908 5 7	12,579 12 2	816 0 1	13,395 12 3	1,97,405 14 6	8,93,789 11 1
3. Sholapoor	13,491 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,980 14 7	166 7 0	7,508 4 0	.....	.....	308 13 2	.....	415 15 0	161 9 0	.....	8,252 3 0	.....	.....	.....	58,233 1 7	3,28,740 14 0
4. Rutnagaree	.....	1,181 9 3	2,588 8 3	106 15 6	4,273 5 2	26,125 15 2	1,327 8 5	5,782 2 6	11,667 11 9	.....	.....	849 12 11	.....	.....	0 14 4	19,936 15 1	.....	.....	.....	46,062 14 3	81,117 3 10
5. Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,337 2 5	6,127 8 1	5,539 7 1	.....	.....	4 4 0	139 1 7	.....	11,172 10 2	.....	22,982 14 11	.....	.....	.....	36,320 1 4	10,84,656 5 10
6. Dharwar	896 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,906 12 0	770 5 5	4,738 15 9	4,582 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,091 5 4	.....	.....	.....	16,998 1 4	5,23,608 7 4
Total	1,35,317 5 7	1,181 9 3	2,588 8 3	106 15 6	4,273 5 2	3,76,399 12 5	8,940 7 8	28,038 0 1	18,407 11 7	40 7 4	2,048 4 0	988 14 6	415 15 0	11,334 3 2	0 14 4	70,214 13 8	12,579 12 2	816 0 1	13,395 12 3	4,60,010 6 4	32,96,510 13 3

* This includes the following:—
Inam lands in Khalsat, or Government villages.
Do. in Doomala, or Alienated villages.
Cash payments in Doomala villages.

† In this head are included the following:—
Inam lands held by Mahal, i. e. District and Village Hereditary Officers in Khalsat, or Government villages.
Do do. do. in Doomala, or Alienated villages.
Cash allowances received by do. do. in Doomala villages.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S CAMP, "AHMEDNUGGUR,"
7th February, 1857.

(Signed) H. W. REEVES,
Revenue Commissioner, S D.

(True copy.)
H. YOUNG,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

1496

APPENDIX No. 439

Collectors of Bombay.

No. 591 OF 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 675, dated the 15th ultimo, requesting to be allowed the perusal of any papers there may be in this office, or in the office of the Secretary in the Judicial department, showing with reference to what consideration the salaries of a Civil and Sessions Judge and of a Collector and Magistrate were in this Presidency, made equal.

2. As it appears that you are under the impression, that the Collector received the higher salary, and that the pay of the Judge was raised to it, I beg to state, that such is not the case. The Zillah Judge's salary was fixed at Rupees 28,000 per annum in 1829, and that of the Collector was increased to the same amount in 1838, in consequence of orders received from the Honorable Court of Directors,* as will be seen from the correspondence sent to you with my letter, No. 4323, dated 5th November last.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. YOUNG,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9th February, 1857.

* Letter from the Honorable Court, No. 14, dated 1st August 1838, para 8.

1498

APPENDIX No. 440

Collectors of Bombay.

Memorandum of the process by which Revenue is recovered under Ryotwaree management in the Zillah of Ahmednuggur.

1. Each year's revenue is payable in (4) four instalments, as follows :—

		1st Scale.			*2nd Scale.*
KHUREEF.	Where the early harvest predominates.	15th December.	RUBBEE.	Where the late harvest predominates.	15th January.
		1st February.			1st March.
		15th March.			15th April.
		1st May.			1st June.

The villages are divided into two classes, the late and the early, (according as the late and early crops predominate.) The first scale of fixed instalments is applied to the early villages : and the second scale to the late villages. The periods are fixed and do not vary with the crops.

2. The bulk of each instalment of the revenue of every village is paid within 15 days of the instalment falling due. This payment is freely made on the simple demand of the village officers and the amount immediately remitted to the Mamlutdars' treasury. No coercion or pressure of any kind is used.

3. A list of non-payments, and the cause thereof, is sent to the Mamlutdar. Time is allowed where good cause is shown, and the simple demand repeated where no sufficient reason is assigned. In this way almost all the revenue comes in according to the fixed instalments. Outstanding balances for past years are quite unknown, and the entire revenue is realized within the year.

4. Chapters II. and III. of Regulation XVII. of 1827 contain several provisions for realizing the revenue of defaulters : by imprisonment, distraint, security, detention of crop, and Mohussulee, which consists in sending a peon or other person to demand payment, whose subsistence is paid, by the defaulter until the demand is satisfied.

5. With the exception of the last all the above processes are almost obsolete in this zillah. A Mohussul peon is occasionally sent, but even this degree of pressure is not much resorted to.

6. In fact as stated by the first Assistant Collector in his annual progress Report, which has just come in, and which I the more readily quote as it is unconscious testimony to the point at issue.

'The only kind of compulsion used to the Ryot is the following.'—

"If you cannot pay so low an assessment, you are not a fit person to cultivate on your "own account, and must relinquish your land."

7. Last year the entire Government *revenue of this large zillah was collected within the year, and Rupees (141-13-4) one hundred and forty one, thirteen annas and four pies worth of land alone sold under 5th Survey Rule.

AHMEDNUGGER, COLLECTOR'S CAMP AT AMBE, *30th April*, 1857.

C. E. FRASER TYTLER, *Collector.*

* 15 lacks. Gross revenue 25 lacks.

1500-

APPENDIX No. 441

Collectors of Bombay.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

SURAT, COLLECTOR'S CAMP, TEETHUL,
BULSAR TALOOKA, *4th May*, 1857.

Memorandum as to the mode of realizing arrears of Revenue in the districts of the Bombay Presidency subject to the Regulations.

Section X. Regulation XVII. of 1827.

2nd. The revenue is usually payable by instalments already permanently fixed by the Collector under the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner—when the period fixed for the payment of any instalment has elapsed without payment having been made, the Collector can, if in his discretion the contumacy of the defaulter renders such a course necessary, resort to Mohussulee, by sending a peon or horseman to demand payment, whose subsistence, as fixed by the Collector, is defrayed by the person to whom he is sent, until the demand is satisfied—the subsistence of a peon is calculated for the first three days at the same rate as the wages of the regular district peons, and at a rate not greater than double that amount for the next six days, nor greater than treble for six days more succeeding—the subsistence of a horse Mohussul cannot be greater than double that provided for a foot Mohussul, and the amount of such subsistence if not paid, can be levied by the Collector as an ordinary assessment—the Mohussul however must account to the Collector for the whole of his receipts, when such portion may be assigned to him as is deemed a fit remuneration—the number of Mohussuls may be one or more as necessary, but in any case, whether one or more are employed, the amount of Mohussulee can never exceed one-fifth of the amount of the demand on account of which it was incurred, and further, a defaulter to whom a Mohussul has been sent can be released from the incubus by delivering himself up at the Collector's or district Cutcherry.

Regulation XVII of 1827, Section XII. Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

3rd. It is not necessary that the order for Mohussuls should be issued from the Collector or his Assistants personally, the head native revenue officer of the district, here termed Mamlutdar, may take the initiative, and generally does so. Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section XVII. clause 2nd.

Regulation XVII of 1827. Section XVII, Clause 2.

4th. In lieu of resorting to Mohussulee or after employing the same, the Collector can enforce payment of the amount due by the attachment and sale of the property of the individual proceeded against, or by confining him for a period not exceeding thirty days at the Sudder or any district Cucherry.

Regulation XVII of 1827, Section XVII. Clause 2

5th. The Mamlutdar has power to adopt the latter alternative, making however an immediate report of the same to the Collector.

Regulation XVII of 1827, Section XVII, Clause 4.

6th. In the event of an attachment and sale of property being desirable or necessary, as stated in para. 4, the Mamlutdar solicits authority to attach from the Collector, or if the matter is emergent attaches direct, reporting the same to his superior, the latter then prepares and issues a notice containing a specific inventory of the articles of property to be sold, and an intimation of the day and place of sale, the said notice being returned for execution to the Mamlutdar, who has it fixed up at the place where the property is situated, information of the same being also given by public outcry at the most public part of the village or town, or such other spot as may be directed—the sale can take place after not less than fifteen days publication of the same.

Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section XII, Clause 7 and Regulation IV. of 1827, Section LXVI, Clauses 1, 2, and 3.

APPENDIX No. 441.

Collectors of Bombay.

7th. If the defaulter points out any of his property for sale in preference to that specified in the notice, the property so pointed out shall be first sold, and implements of manual labour or agriculture, with such cattle as may in the judgment of the Collector be indispensable for the defaulter to earn a livelihood in his respective calling, or to cultivate any land that he may hold for that purpose, shall be exempt from attachment.

Regulation XVII of 1827, Section XII, Clause 7, and Regulation IV. of 1827, Section LXII, Clause 2.

8th. The occupant of the land is liable for its revenue in his person and property—if he is a superior holder and shall not discharge what is due by him, the demand may be realized from the inferior holder or sub-tenant, but land and its crop of whatever kind shall not be attached and sold separately until after the crop has been reaped or gathered.

Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section V Clauses 1 and 2.

Regulation IV of 1827, Section LXIX, Clause 1.

9th. In addition to confinement in the Sudder or district Cucherry for 30 days, and sale of prperty, the Collector may confine the defaulter in the civil jail of the zillah until the demand is paid, forwarding him to the Judge for that purpose, along with the defaulter the Collector shall send by the peon in charge a memorandum, stating the name of the party, and the nature and amount of the demand against him—the subsistence money of the prisoner is furnished by the Collector.

Regulation XVII of 1827, Section XII, Clause 8.

10th. The Judge can set the defaulter at liberty if the latter gives sufficient security that he will, within 15 days, file a suit against the Collector to try the demand, and that he will pay the amount that may be decreed against him, together with costs and interest, in other respects; the defaulter must remain in jail at the discretion of the Collector, or until the latter fails to furnish his subsistence money.

Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section XII, Clause 10.

11th. Arrears of revenue on account of former years, and demands on account of advances of tuccavee are recoverable by the Collector in the same way as current revenue, excepting that the existing crop is not primarily responsible for the same in preference to all other demands.

Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section XIII.

12th. A Collector, on application from another Collector may realize the demands of the latter in the same way as he would his own.

Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section XIV.

13th. A farmer of the public revenue may obtain the assistance of the Collector or Mamlutdar in realizing his demands for a *current year*, and the Collector or Mamlutdar, after investigation, may adopt the same processes against his defaulters as they are empowered to do against those of Government—for arrears of former years, the farmer must institute a suit in the manner laid down in Chapter VIII. of Regulation XVII. of 1827.

Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section XXVI, Clauses 1 to 5

As above, and Section XXVII.

14th. Should a farmer of revenue fail to discharge his instalments on the day due, the Collector can proceed against him or his security as a revenue defaulter, and is empowered to direct the revenues of the farm to be paid in future into the public treasury.

As above, and Section XXVIII.

15th. Act XIII. of 1842 confers special powers upon jageerdars and proprietors of lands or villages at the discretion of Government, for the recovery of the revenue realizable from their tenants and others.

GEO. INVERARITY,
Collector of Surat.

APPENDIX No. 442.

Collectors of Bombay.

No. 556 of 1857.

FROM

G. B. SETON KARR, ESQ.,
Collector of Belgaum.

To

H. W. REEVES, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

BELGAUM, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, "WAGHOTRE,"
12th May, 1857.

SIR,

Under the instructions conveyed in your Memo. No. 1132 dated 15th ultimo (which I have found awaiting my return from my recent visit to Bombay) I have the honor to furnish the information required by Mr. Commissioner H. Ricketts* regarding the process in use for the recovery of arrears of revenue under Ryotwaree management.

2. The Law of the Bombay Presidency for realizing arrears of revenue from defaulting tenants is contained in Chapter III. of Regulation XVII. of 1827. If the period fixed for payment of any instalment of the revenue has elapsed without payment having been made, it is competent to the Collector to enforce payment by "Mohussulee," and by attachment and sale of the defaulter's property, or by confining him for a period not exceeding 30 days, or by causing him to be imprisoned in the civil jail. By Regulation XVII. of 1827, Sec. V. the occupant, that is the person in whose name the land is registered, is first liable for the revenue, and in case of it not being paid by him, he may be ejected† and it may be realized from the actual tenant.‡ Implements of manual labor and such cattle and implements of agriculture as are indispensable for the ryot to earn a livelihood, are under the provisions of Clause 2, Section 62 of Regulation IV. of 1827, always exempt from attachment.

3. In districts, generally, in which the new survey rates of assessment have been introduced, and certainly in all of those in which that measure has produced the improvement it usually does, recourse however is seldom or never had to any of the compulsory measures above mentioned. In this Collectorate land has a good value, and the right of occupation is an every day subject of dispute. The questions that arise are not caused by difficulties in collecting the revenue, but by difficulties in deciding who shall be allowed to pay it.

4. The collection of the revenue is made in four instalments, which, except under extraordinary circumstances, always remain the same. They are fixed so as to allow the cultivators ample time to dispose in the best market, the produce of the land for which the revenue is due. The village officers make out an account showing what is due by each ryot on each instalment. If at the end of fifteen days, counting from the date on which each instalment is due, any ryot is in arrears, the village officers immediately report to the Mamlutdar (that is the district officer) the name of the defaulter, and the amount due by him. On receiving this report, the Mamlutdar gives notice by proclamation that on a certain date, which is never less than fifteen days after the proclamation, the land, for which the arrears are due, will be sold by public auction.

Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section XII. Clause 7.

* In his letter No. 898, of the 6th April 1857.
† Rule V. of the Survey Rules bears on this point.
‡ Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section V. Clause 2.

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Collectors of Bombay.

That is to say, the right of occupation, subject to payment of the Government revenue, will be sold by auction. A copy of the proclamation giving notice of the intended sale is fixed up at the place where the land is situated, and also at the most public part of the town or village. If by this time the arrears were not paid, the matter would then be reported to the Collector, who would order the land to be sold in pursuance with the notice given, and out of the amount realized, the arrears due to Government would be recovered, and the balance, if any, made over to the defaulter.

Regulation IV. of 1827, Section LXVI, Clause 3

5. Such, one may say, is the process in use generally in surveyed districts for the recovery of arrears of revenue under "Ryotwaree" management. The principle* is that the land itself should be made responsible for the revenue due from it. In the period however of one year and two months during which I have held office in this Collectorate, distraint for the recovery of any portion of the land revenue has been resorted to *only twice*.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. B. SETON KARR,
Collector.

* Para 3 of Revenue Commissioner, S. D.'s Letter to the Collector of Poona No. 3220, dated 5th November 1855.

APPENDIX No. 443.

Collectors of Bombay.

In order to describe the process in use for the recovery of arrears of revenues, I do not think I can do so more satisfactorily, than by quoting Section XII. of Regulation XVII. of 1827, with its several clauses, which invests a Collector with authority to take measures for the realization of the revenue.

" *Section XVII. Clause 1st*—If the period fixed as prescribed in Section X. for payment of any instalment of the revenue shall have elapsed without payment having been made, it shall be competent to the Collector, when the contumacy of the defaulter may render it in his judgment necessary, to enforcement of the same by proceeding as described in the following clauses of this section against the defaulter or his security, or both.

" *Clause 2nd.*—The Collector may resort to Mohussulee, by sending a peon or other person employed as such, or horseman, to demand payment, whose subsistence, as fixed by the Collector, shall be paid by the person to whom he is sent, until the demand is satisfied: the subsistence of a foot Mohussul shall be at the same rate as the wages of the Collector's peons in the district for the three first days, and at a rate not greater than double that amount for the next six days, and at a rate not greater than treble the said amount for six days more succeeding: the subsistence of a person employed as a horse Mohussul shall be at a rate not greater than double that prescribed for a foot Mohussul; and the amount of such respective subsistence, if not otherwise paid, shall be leviable by the Collector as an ordinary assessment.

" *Clause 3rd.*—But every person employed as a Mohussul shall account for the whole of his receipts to the Collector, who shall assign to him such part of the same as the Collector may deem a fit remuneration, provided that it shall not be less for a foot Mohussul than the wages of a Collector's peon, nor less for a horse Mohussul than double such wages for the time during which he may have been employed.

" *Clause 4th.*—The Collector may, if he should deem it requisite, employ more persons than one as a Mohussul, fixing the pay of each according to the preceding rules; provided, however, that whether one person or more be so employed, the amount of Mohussulee shall never exceed one-fifth of the amount of the demand on account of which it was incurred.

" *Clause 5th.*—A defaulter, to whom a Mohussul has been sent, shall be at liberty to repair to the kutcherry from whence the Mohussul came, or to the Collector's kutcherry, and Mohussulee shall cease from the time of his reaching the kutcherry.

" *Clause 6th.*—The Collector may, in lieu of resorting to Mohussulee, or after employing the same, enforce payment of the amount due, by the attachment and sale of the property of the individual proceeded against, or, by confining him for a period not exceeding thirty 30 days at the Sudder or any district kutcherry, or by causing him to be imprisoned in the civil jail of the zillah.

" *Clause 7th.*—The attachment and sale of the property of defaulters shall be conducted by the Collector and officers of his establishment, under the rules prescribed for the civil court in Regulation IV. of 1827, Section LXII., clause 2nd, and Sections LXVI. and LXIX. and intervening Sections, the Collector's order, stating the amount due by the defaulter and directing its realization, occupying in all respects the place of a judicial decree, and the subordinate officers of the Collector's establishment being authorized to execute such order in the same way as the subordinate officers of the civil court execute its decrees, without reference to the denomination of their offices.

" *Clause 8th.*—When a person is forwarded to the Judge for imprisonment in the civil jail, under the provisions of clause 6th, the Collector shall send by the peon in charge, a

"memorandum stating the name of the person sent for imprisonment, the nature of the de-
"mand against him, and the amount thereof.

"*Clause 9th.*—The Judge, on receiving the memorandum, shall cause the defaulter to be
"imprisoned in the civil jail, according to the rules for the imprisonment of debtors un-
"der decrees of court, the subsistence money of the prisoner being furnished by the Collector.

"*Clause 10th.*—If a defaulter confined in the zillah jail shall give before the Judge
"sufficient security that he will either file a suit in court within fifteen (15) days against the
"Collector to try the demand, and will pay the amount which may be decreed against him,
"together with the costs and interest, which may be so decreed, or that, if he fail to file
"such suit as above specified, he will, when required, pay the amount demanded, the Judge
"shall forthwith cause him to be set at liberty."

2. The provisions of the above law are very stringent—but the necessity for enforcing them very seldom now arises in Khandesh, or in fact in any of the Collectorates I have served in. The Southern Mahratta Country or the Deccan, which may be attributed to the good effects of the revenue survey, and the great facilities the ryots now enjoy of preparing the produce of their fields, and disposing of the same, before they are called on to pay their instalments of revenue.

3. Under the native Government, the larger portion of the revenue was collected before the grain was cut, and for many years afterwards the same course was followed with little alteration by the British Government. It was most ruinous to the ryots, for few, if any of them had meane to pay their rents without borrowing, and when they were poor and had no credit, the different provisions of the law above quoted were enforced according to circumstances, and there were annually large outstanding balances, the greater portion of which had subsequently to be remitted.

4. This state of things is now altered. Four instalments, spread over six months, are fixed for the payment of all land revenue; the date of the first instalment depending on whether the bulk of the crops of a village are early or late. The first instalment falls due at the harvest, and the other three subsequently, at intervals of six weeks, so that, with the exception of the first, a ryot may pay his revenue from the proceeds of the sale of his produce, and need not have recourse to a sowcar.

5. During the four years and a half I have been Collector of Khandesh, the property of one individual only has been sold to satisfy the demands of Government, and only one person has been imprisoned, and the system of Muhussulee either foot or horse, is unknown.

6. The village officers bring the amount of the instalment to the kutcherry every six weeks, and if any ryot has not paid the sum due by him, they report the circumstances to the Mamlutdar or Mhalcurry, who sends for him: if he has the means of paying, he invariably does so in the course of a few days without any compulsion being required, and if he has not, and satisfactorily proves his claims for remission of his rent or a part of it from having lost his crops, bullocks, or any other domestic calamity, he is not pressed for payment, but his case remains to be decided by the Collector or the Assistant, who makes the annual revenue settlement of the village.

7. Except in years when there is a total failure of the crops, owing to a deficient monsoon, as was the case last year in the Eastern districts, remissions are very moderate in Khandesh, and there are *no outstanding* balances, either on account of the current or former years. This year the remissions have averaged a fraction more than 1 per cent.

8. Section XXXIII. of the same Regulation gives the Collector the same powers to realize arrears of revenue of former years and demands on account of money advanced as tuccavee.

APPENDIX No. 444

Collectors of Bombay.

Statement showing Ordinary and Supernumerary Appointments of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Revenue Officers below the grade of Collectors in each District under this Presidency, and Salaries and the number of Incumbents as they stood on the 1st of January 1857.

STATIONS.	Appointments.											Incumbents.												Ordinary vacant appointments of Covenanted Assistants.			REMARKS.
	Sub-Collectors.		Covenanted Assistants.									Sub Collectors.		Covenanted Assistants.						Uncovenanted Assistants.							
			Ordinary.			Supernumerary.			Uncovenanted Assistants.					Ordinary.			Supernumerary.										
	No.	Rate of Salary.	No.	Class.	Rate of Salary.	No.	Class.	Rate of Salary.	No.	Class.	Rate of Salary.	No.	Rate of Salary.	No.	Class.	Rate of Salary.	No.	Class.	Rate of Salary.	No.	Class.	Rate of Salary.	No.	Class.	Rate of Salary.		
Khandeish	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 700 1 at 550 1 at 400	2	First Third	1 at 800 1 at 400	3	First Second	1 at 350 2 at 300 each	..	.....	2	First Second	1 at 700 1 at 550	2	First Third	1 at 800 1 at 400	3	First Second	1 at 350 2 at 300	1	Third	at 400	
Ahmednuggur	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	First	at 700	3	First Second	1 at 350 2 at 300	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	First	at 700	3	First Second	1 at 350 2 at 300	..	..	.....	
Poona	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	Third	at 400	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	Third	at 400	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	..	.....	
Kaira	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	Fourth	at 300	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	Fourth	at 300	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	..	.....	
Broach	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	ditto	at 300	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	.....	1	Third	at 400	1	do.	at 300	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	2	First Second	1 at 800 1 at 550	
Sholapoor	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	..	..	.....	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	..	.....	.....	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	..	.....	
Dharwar	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 700 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	ditto	at 300	1	Second	at 300	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 700 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	do.	at 300	1	Second	at 300	..	..	.....	
Surat	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	ditto	at 300	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	do.	at 300	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	..	.....	
Rutnagaree	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	..	..	.....	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	.....	2	First Third	1 at 800 1 at 400	..	.....	.....	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	1	Second	at 550	
Tanna	1	at 1,400	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	Third	at 400	3	First Second	1 at 350 2 at 300	1	at 1,400	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	Third	at 400	3	First Second	1 at 350 2 at 300	..	..	.....	
Belgaum	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	..	..	.....	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	.....	2	First Second	1 at 800 1 at 550	..	.....	.....	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	1	Third	at 400	
Ahmedabad	..	.....	3	First Second Third	1 at 800 1 at 550 1 at 400	1	..	at 300	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	..	.....	2	First Second	1 at 800 1 at 550	1	Fourth	at 300	2	First Second	1 at 350 1 at 300	1	Third	at 400	
Sattara	..	.....	1	Third	400	1	Third	at 400	2	Second Third	1 at 300 1 at 250	..	.....	1	Third	at 400	1	Third	at 400	2	Second Third	1 at 300 1 at 250	..	..	.....	
Total Number	1	1,400	37	.....	21,200	11	.....	4,600	28	.....	8,900	1	1,400	31	.....	18,100	11	.....	4,600	28	.....	8,900	6	.....	3,100	

A. K. CORFIELD,
Civil Auditor.

1508.

ABSTRACT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ordinary.			
Sub Collector Tanna			1—1,400
Covenanted Assistants	First Class at Rs. 800 each	10—8,000	
Ditto.	ditto. at „ 700 „	2—1,400	
Ditto.	Second „ at „ 550 „	12—6,600	
Ditto.	Third „ at „ 400 „	13—5,200	
			37—21,200
Supernumerary.			
Covenanted Assistants	First Class at Rs. 800	1— 800	
Ditto.	ditto. at „ 700	1— 700	
Ditto.	Third „ at „ 400 each	4—1,600	
Ditto.	Fourth „ at „ 300 „	5—1,500	
			11—4,600
			27,200
Uncovenanted Assts.	First Class at Rs. 350 each	11—3,850	
Ditto.	Second „ at „ 300 „	16—4,800	
Ditto.	Third „ at „ 250	1— 250	
			28—8,900
		Total appointments	Rs. 36,100

INCUMBENTS.

Ordinary.			
Sub Collector Tanna			1—1,400
Covenanted Assistants	First Class at Rs. 800 each	9—7,200	
Ditto.	ditto. at „ 700 „	2—1,400	
Ditto.	Second „ at „ 550 „	10—5,500	
Ditto.	Third „ at „ 400 „	10—4,000	
			31—18,100
Supernumerary.			
Covenanted Assistants	First Class at „ 800	1— 800	
Ditto.	ditto. at „ 700	1— 700	
Ditto.	Third „ at „ 400 each	4—1,600	
Ditto.	Fourth „ at „ 300 „	5—1,500	
			11—4,600
			24,100
Uncovenanted Assts.	First Class at „ 350 „	11—3,850	
Ditto.	Second „ at „ 300 „	16—4,800	
Ditto.	Third „ at „ 250	1— 250	
			28—8,900
		Total Incumbents	Rs. 33,000
		Add—Vacant appointments	„ 3,100
			36,100

A. K. CORFIELD,
Civil Auditor.

APPENDIX No. 445.

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

No. 2306 of 1851.

FROM

H. E. GOLDSMID, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

F. J. HALLIDAY, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DATED, *8th March*, 1851.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have been directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to transmit herewith, for the early attention and instructions of the Government of India, the accompanying copies of the documents noted in the margin,* on the subject of appointing one or more Uncovenanted Servants as Assistants to each of the Collectors and to other Officers under this Presidency, and of increasing the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service by applying to the Honorable Court for an augmentation of the existing number, and as a temporary measure, to the Government of Fort St. George, for the services of some of the Civilians under that Presidency.

* Extract para. 40 of a letter to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 5186, dated 4th July 1850.
Minute by the Honorable Mr. Willoughby, dated 26th June 1850.
Extract para. 3 of a Minute, by the Honorable Mr. Blane, dated 27th June 1850.
Letter to Revenue Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, No. 5472, dated 15th July 1850.
Joint reply from do. with accompaniments, No 9, dated 7th October 1850.
Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor, subscribed to by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, dated 13th Jan. 1851.
Minute by the Honorable Mr. Willoughby, dated 23rd Jan. 1851.
Do. by the Honorable Mr. Blane, dated 27th January 1851.
Further Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 22d Feb. 1851.
Do. do. by the Honorable Mr. Willoughby, dated 25th Feb. 1851.
Do. do. by the Honorable Mr Blane, dated 26th Feb. 1851.

2. The whole subject is most fully discussed in the Minutes of the Right Honorable the President, and the Honorable Messrs. Willoughby and Blane, copies of these Minutes form part of the proceedings herewith forwarded, and to them I have been desired to solicit the particular attention of the Government of India.

3. His Honor the President in Council will perceive that, though, differing on certain points, the Right Honorable the Governor and his Civil colleagues are of one opinion as to the advisableness of increasing the Covenanted Agency, and the immediate necessity of appointing Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, and they also concur in opinion as to the scale of pay to be given to the latter.

4. In soliciting the early sanction of the Government of India to the extension of the Uncovenanted Agency as now proposed, I have been desired to state that it will be necessary to pass Acts of the nature mentioned in the margin of para. 10 of the Right Honorable the Governor's Minute of the 13th January last.

5. The Government of India are earnestly requested to make such reference as they may deem necessary to the Honorable Court for permanent and early addition to the Covenanted Agency at this Presidency, and to the Government of Fort St. George for temporary assistance until such addition can be made. It will be observed that the Honorable Mr. Willoughby does not concur in the latter of these measures. The Honorable Mr. Blane concurs in the opinions expressed on this point by the Honorable Mr. Willoughby, although he does not expressly state so in his Minute.

I have the honor to be,
SIR.
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. E. GOLDSMID,
Secy. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
8th March, 1851.

APPENDIX No.s 446 to 448.

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

Extract para. 40 *of a letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No.* 5186 *dated* 4*th July* 1850.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS, INADEQUATE NUMBER.

40. Since Mr. Spooner's report was written, a 3rd Assistant has been appointed to the Collectorate. The Governor in Council is fully aware that the number of Covenanted officers is not sufficient for the requirements of either the Principal or Sub-Division of the Collectorate, but an inspection of the Civil list will convince you that the state of the service does not enable him to appoint more. You suggest Uncovenanted Agency, but have not pointed out whence it is to be obtained, and in what manner it should be employed. The Governor in Council regrets the more that he is unable to appoint more Assistants to Ahmednuggur, as the energetic exertions, and great industry of the Collector and Sub-Collector under him most desirous of placing at their disposal, means sufficient to superintend in an efficient manner the affairs of districts in whose proper management they take so praiseworthy and earnest an interest.

447.

Minute by the Honorable Mr. Willoughby, dated 26*th June* 1850.

I concur in this draft, and especially in the commendation bestowed on the Collector and his Assistants, and the Sub-Collector. With reference to para. 40, I take this opportunity of making a suggestion, which has long since occurred to me, namely, that to each Collectorate one or more Uncovenanted Assistants be appointed, giving the preference, whenever practicable, to the ablest of Native Revenue officers. It is quite apparent that the strength of the Covenanted service does not admit of sufficient aid being afforded from that branch, and what I propose, will promote an object which the Honorable Court of Directors has frequently expressed themselves desirous to encourage, the more extensive employment of the Natives in the administration of the country; and I think we are fully warranted in taking this step in advance by the result of what was regarded as an experiment, namely, vesting in the Natives almost the whole original Civil Judicature of the country, subject, of course, to the revision and appeal to the superior Courts. It is, I believe, admitted that as a body, they have proved themselves fully competent and worthy of this very important trust; and I do not see why Natives, under proper supervision, should not be considered fully qualified and trustworthy for the office of Assistant Collector, to which might occasionally be added the duties of a Deputy or Assistant Magistrate, a grade of office which has been extensively introduced under the Bengal Presidency. This arrangement would also be economical, for as I have observed on a former occasion, a lower scale (though still liberal) of remuneration may be assigned to a Native of the country, than to a foreigner. If it is resolved to entertain my proposal, the first step, would, I think, be to obtain a joint report from the Revenue Commissioners, specifying how such a plan could best be carried into effect, and as it is of great consequence that none but men of good character, and fully qualified, should be selected for the office, suggesting the examination the Candidate should undergo, previous to appointment, in order to ascertain his qualifications, defining also what those qualifications should be, for instance whether moderate knowledge of the English language should not be deemed indispensable. The appointment would, of course, emanate direct from Government.

June 26*th*, 1850. (Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

448.

Extract para. 3 *of a Minute by the Honorable Mr. Blane, dated* 27*th June* 1850.

With respect to the Honorable Mr. Willoughby's proposal, I am of opinion that Assistants selected from our ablest Dufterdars would be found very efficient, and that the measure is to be advocated on many accounts. I therefore fully concur in the suggestion that the sentiments of the Revenue Commissioners thereon be called for.

APPENDIX No. 449.

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor, subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated 13th January 1851.

The inadequacy of the Civil Service to meet the requirements of Government, is forcing itself so strongly on our notice, that it is impossible to delay the adoption of some extraordinary measure for preventing the injury which the public service will sustain, by leaving important appointments unfilled, and indispensable duties unperformed.

The Civil Service has at present 125 members, of whom 7[a] of the Juniors are not qualified for employment, in consequence of their not having passed in two languages. Of the remaining 118, 23[b] are absent on furlough, private affairs, and sick certificate within or without the limits of the Honorable Company's Charter, but beyond the limits of the Presidency; and consequently there are but 95 available for duty.

[a] Gibbs passed in Hindoostanee only.

Not passed in a single language:
- Boswell....
- Forbes. ...
- Neurer.....
- Shaw.....
- Kemball. ..
- Gordon. ...

[b]
- Hutt. .....
- Bell.....
- Remington.
- A.W. Jones
- Mansfield..
- Stewart.....
- D. Davidson
- Hadow.....
- Tytler.. ..
- Richardson.

} 10, Furlough Europe.

- Turrant ... } 2, Private Affairs Europe.
- Bellasis. ...

- Liddell.....
- Campbell ..
- Scott.....
- H. P. St. G. Tucker ..

} 4, Sick Certificate Europe.

- Simson ....
- Brown.....
- Hunter....
- Webb .....
- Bettington.
- Bogshum ..
- T. W. Robertson....

} 7, beyond the limits of the Presidency, but within the limits of the Charter.

3. Of these 95 gentlemen, one[c] I understand is about to leave India on sick certificate, and two[d] more have applied for leave to visit England on urgent private affairs, but we have been constrained to refuse compliance; a third[e] is also anxious to leave the country, but has not made an official application, having been informed that under the present pressure, any application unsupported by a Medical certificate must be negatived. A[f] fourth who was likewise refused permission to proceed to England, has obtained it by placing before us a Medical certificate, and there is reason to fear that others will be compelled by the state of their health to abandon their duties for some time. Moreover there are, according to the rules of the service, Furloughs available for any 7 Civilians who may have been in the country for 10 years without going beyond the limits of the Charter.

[c] Bazett.
[d] Reeves and L. H. B. Tucker.
[e] Sims.
[f] H. P. St. G. Tucker, he is included in the 23 absentees entered above.

14. If however, we leave all these contingencies out of the question, there are still 94[g] Civilians for duty (or excluding Mr. H. B. E. Frere, the present Commissioner of Scinde, and Mr. George Inverarity, Acting Collector of Shikarpoor, who has obtained leave on furlough, as also the Commissioner and Judicial Assistant in Sattara but 90), whilst the number of appointments to be provided for in the old Provinces amounts to 114.

[g] 95 see para. 2.
1 Mr. Bazett.
94

Revenue Department.

Revenue Commissioners	2
Assistants	2
Collectors in Mofussil	12
Sub Collector	1
4 Assistants to each Collector (see Sir George Arthur's Minute of 23rd January 1843, and para. 2 of Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter to the Government of India, No. 2759, dated 30th September 1847.)	48

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Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay	1
Do. Customs Presidency, and Deputy	2
Do. Continental and do. [h]	2
Inam Commissioner and 1 Assistant	2
	—72

Financial Department.

Acccountant General and Deputy	2
Sub Treasurer	1
	— 3

Judicial Department.

Sudder Adawlut Judges	4
Do. Register	1
Judges	8
Senior Assistants	2
Assistants	7
Senior Magistrate of Police	1
	—23

Political Department.

1 Political Agency and 1 Assistantship out of the Presidency and 14 Political Agencies and Assistantships under this Presidency	2
	— 2

[i] *General Department.*

Civil Auditor and Deputy	2
Post Master General	1
	— 3

Mixed Appointment.

Agent at Colaba	1
	— 1

Special Appointments.

Post Office Commissioner	1
Claim Commissioner	1
Poona Dufter	1
Special Commissioner	1
	— 4

Government.

Members of Council	2
Secretary Secret and Political Departments	1
Do. Judicial and General do.	1
Do. Revenue and Financial do.	1
Deputy Secretary Persian Department	1
	— 6
	114

[h] The authorized strength of the establishment requires also another or 3rd Covenanted officer as 2nd Assistant.

[i] According to present arrangement, there are 5 Covenanted Officers in the Accountant General's, Sub-Treasurer's and Civil Auditor's departments, according to the Honorable Court's order of 18th October 1848, No. 40, there are to be 6, vide infra para. 16.

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Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

Abstract.

Revenue	72
Financial	3
Judicial	23
Political	2
General	3
Mixed	1
Special Appointments	4
Members of Government and Secretaries	6
	—114

5. It is thus shown, that in the old provinces alone, there are 24 requisite appointments, for which even at the present moment, with 7 available furloughs, we are totally unable to provide. This deficiency, it must also be remembered, is independent of the demands of Revenue Surveys, now supplied by Military[k] Officers and Uncovenanted Assistants, but which of all other departments in the service is one perhaps the best fitted for training up our Civil Servants in a knowledge of the most important duties of their profession.

[k] Commissioned Military Officers. 2 Non-Commissioned Officers performing duties of Assistants Uncovenanted.

6. Nor is any adequate provision made in these calculations for the exigencies of the Political department, if it be intended that a proper proportion of these appointments should continue to be filled by members of the Civil Service. It becomes evident, that the present numerical deficiency of the service must operate to prevent the nomination of Civilians to these important appointments, important as regards the duties to be performed, and amount of pay to be received, and to fill which, in their proper turn, our Covenanted Civilians are fully entitled by virtue of the rules of the service.

7. The newly formed Inam Commission also requires no less than 7[l] Civil Servants, who would be engaged in conducting investigations of a nature peculiarly qualifying them for employment in any branch of the service. At present we have only 1 Civil officer on this duty, and in the above calculation, I have allowed for but 2; here again, it is clearly evident, we must look for assistance to the Army, already too weak to supply existing wants without detriment to its efficiency.

[l] Inam Commissoner..... 1
1 Assistant for each Collectorate of the restricted Regulation Provinces. 6
7

8. But perhaps the greatest difficulty of all, I have left unnoticed. The orders of the Court enjoin that we fill up as opportunities occur, the various Civil appointments in Scinde from members of the Bombay Civil[m] Service. Although not so distinctly brought to our notice by the Court, it is equally clear that a similar provision must in course of time, as indeed it ought at once, be made for Sattara. We are here utterly without the means of attending to the Honorable Court's instructions in the one case, and the evident dictates of expediency in either.

9. The above is a fair statement of our actual position at this time, and it requires no argument to establish that immediate measures must be taken to meet the difficulties and embarrassment of the case, as far as may be in our power. I propose, in the following ob-

[m] Para. 78 of Sir George Clerk's Minute of 24th April 1848.
With respect however, to the Judicial and Revenue duties generally, it would no doubt be of advantage if we were able to avail ourselves in Scinde of the experience of Officers from some of our older Provinces, but unfortunately they cannot be spared unless others can be found to supply their place, and I think that we should gradually effect this end by a system of mutual transfer, for we cannot too soon cease to regard the Province as one for isolated service under separate management.
Para. 37 of Honorable Court's Despatch of 6th December 1848, No. 20.
We would at the same time suggest to you the desirableness of selecting for appointments in Scinde, as vacancies may occur, Junior Officers of your Civil Service, who, having already gained some experience of the mode in which the administration of the settled districts of the Bombay Presidency is conducted, would yet be young enough to accommodate themselves, readily to a different state of things both as regards the language and manners of the people among whom they would be placed.

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Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

servations, to point out the measures which I deem to be at once indispensable, and having made an urgent application to the Government of India for authority to adopt them, no time should be lost in laying the state of affairs before the Honorable Court.

10. As soon as properly qualified persons can be found to fill the appointments, I propose giving each Collector two Uncovenanted Assistants, to be designated "Deputy Collectors and Magistrates."

One for Head Quarters, who must possess a knowledge of English, and of the language of the province. It should be his duty to do all the work of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate" at the Sudder station. It should be expressly understood that no district business whatever is to be allotted to him; unless some such provision is clearly made; I can foresee that he will be called upon to discharge all sorts of miscellaneous duty, and that the chief object with which the appointment is made, to enable the Collector and the whole of his Assistants to be absent from the Hoozoor, will be defeated at the large station of Poona, where the Civil authorities have so many matters to transact with the Military, and where the Police business of the city is very heavy and important, it will be necessary, for a time, at any rate, to allow the Magisterial business of the Head Quarter station to remain with the Superintendent of Police; the same may also be the case as regards the Civil Surgeon of Ahmednuggur.

" The proposed Act will enable us to give him Magisterial powers, and another brief Act empowering Government to confer on them the powers of Assistant Collectors will be necessary.

One for the district, who must possess a perfect knowledge of the language of the province, a knowledge of English should not be an indispensable qualification. He should have the powers and duties of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and be employed, away from the Hoozoor, wherever his services may be found most useful.

11. The pay of the Deputy at the Hoozoor should be Rupees 500 a month; and that of the Deputy in the districts Rupees 450, with Rupees 3 per diem deputation for Natives, Rupees 5 for Europeans or Anglo Indians. The pay of both classes of Deputies should increase after a certain number of years' service.

12. I am of opinion that this scale of pay is by no means too high, when compared with that given in the North West Provinces, for I propose that these Deputy Collectors should not be selected from the untrained and inexperienced class, from which our Uncovenanted Assistants have hitherto been ordinarily selected, but from those Native and European employés, whose long experience, intelligence, and good conduct, will make their services of immediate value.

13. The Revenue officers throughout the country should be instructed to inform Government without loss of time, of the names of the 3 servants under them, whether European, Indo-Briton, or Natives, whom they consider the best qualified by general departmental knowledge, intelligence, and integrity for employ, either as Head Quarter or District Assistants, and they should state particularly, in each case, their reasons for the preference assigned.

14. From these candidates, we shall, after due enquiries, be able to select some at least who will be found fully competent for the duties I propose assigning to them. The relief thus afforded in the Collectorates, to which they may be appointed, will be considerable and immediate.

15. The Deputy Collector must take his appointment on the knowledge that he will be immediately removed, if neglect of duty, incapacity, or other misconduct, renders apparent his unfitness for the appointment, whilst the arrangement is merely experimental, say for the next 2 years. I have no objection to persons who may be doubtful, as to whether they will be able to perform the duties, retaining for 6 months after taking the office of Deputy Collector, a lien on the appointments they have left.

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Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

Civil Auditor's Office.

16. For the appointment of Deputy Civil Auditor and Deputy Mint Master, I would, until the orders of the Honorable Court can be carried into effect, or for so long at any rate as the permanent appointment is held by Mr. Price, and he acting in another office, appoint Mr. Clarke in the acting allowance of 5 per cent. prescribed for such cases by the letters of Government of India, dated 15th March, and 17th May 1845, Nos. 188 and 339.

To Government of India, dated 18th October 1848, No. 40, Para. 15, foot note I

Poona Dufter.

17. For the Poona Dufter, I would appoint a Military Officer, but the Board may defer considering this proposal, until we dispose of Mr. Hart's reply to the reference we made to him under date.

Post Office.
Poona Dufter Commissioner
Special Commissioner
See para 7.
See papers relative to Guzerat Assistant now before the Board.
Paras 4 and 5
Paras. 3 and 4.

No. It is however to be remembered that, although the necessity of maintaining* 3 of the 4 special appointments enumerated, will soon cease, the requirements of the Inam Commissioner and of Guzerat will still prevent our providing for any of the 24 requisite appointments mentioned above, even supposing none of the contingencies I have adverted to, take place.

SCINDE.

18. For Scinde we cannot spare another Civilian, although, in my opinion, it is indispensably necessary that Civilians should be sent there. I believe the Madras Civil Service is much stronger than ours. I propose that we ask the Government of Fort St. George, whether they can spare for Scinde any Civilians of not less than 3 nor more than 8 years' standing, the preference being given to men who have a knowledge of the Persian language.

19. If each Collectorate can be provided with the 2 Deputies proposed in para. 10 of his Minute, which however I apprehend will not be practicable for the present, the number of Covenanted Assistants required for the several Collectorates may be reduced from 48 to 34 as per following detail.

Ahmedabad.	24
Surat.	
Tanna.	
Ahmednuggur.	
Poona.	
Sholapoor.	
Belgaum.	
Dharwar, 3 each.	
Kaira.	6
Broach.	
Rutnagaree, 2 each.	
Khandesh.	4
	34

20. This would reduce the existing deficiency in Covenanted Servants from 24 to 10, supposing we could at once find 2 qualified Deputies for each Collectorate, that none now in the country have to leave, both of which contingencies are improbable; and even then, we should be in immediate want of other officers for the Inam Inquiry and Guzerat Revision of Assessment.

21. Until the Honorable Court are enabled to afford us the means of managing the country properly, we must do, as well as we can, with our present insufficient establishment,

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giving the Deputies, as we can put our hands on, qualified persons to districts in the following order: Tanna, Khandesh, Ahmedabad, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Surat, Belgaum, Sholapoor, Dharwar, Kaira, Rutnagaiee, Broach.

22. In the Judicial department, we must endeavour to dispense, in every possible instance, with Covenanted Assistants, by conferring special powers on the Principal Sudder Ameens, and by appointing Translators to relieve Judges of the heavy current work entailed on them, when they have not Covenanted Assistants for its performance.

23. In our letter to the Honorable Court, I would have it stated that, under the proposed arrangement, our complement of Covenanted Servants will require to be made up to 165, as per following detail.

Revenue Department.

Revenue Commissioners		2
Assistant do.		2
Collectors in the Mofussil		12
Sub Collector		1
Assistants.		
1st and 2nd, 12 each	24	
Nine Collectors with a 3rd Assistant	9	
One do. with a 4th	1	
		—34
Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay		1
Do. of Customs and Deputy		2
Do. Continental Customs and Excise and Deputy		2
*Inam Commissioner and 6 Assistants		7
		—63

Financial Department.

Accountant General and Deputy and 2 Assistants	4
Sub Treasurer	1
	— 5

Judicial Department.

Sudder Adawlut, Judges	4
Do. Register	1
Judges (Zillah)	8
Senior Assistants (Zillah)	2
Assistants	7
Senior Magistrate of Police	1
	—23

Political Department.

Proportionate share to be enjoyed by Civil Service, say	8

General Department.

Civil Auditor	1
Post Master General	1

Mixed Appointment.

Sattara, say	5
Scinde, 3 Collectorates and Judicial department as well as Commissioner	18
Agent at Colaba	1

* To complete enquiries over the whole Presidency would be a work of many years. See Honorable Court's letter, No. 40, dated 18th October 1848.

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Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

Temporary Appointments.

Of special nature say 4*

Government.

Members of Council		2
Chief Secretary Secret and Political departments		1
Secretary Judicial and General	do.	1
Do. Revenue and Financial	do.	1
Deputy Secretary Persian department		1
		— 6

Absentees.

See margin of para. 2

Furloughs taken 10

(Eighteen allowed.)

Sick leave and private affairs 13

23

The absentees in all causes, within and without the limit, may be estimated for future years at 30

18 Furloughs.
12 other causes.
30

Total.. 165

(Signed) FALKLAND,
(„) J. GREY,

January 13*th*, 1851. 450

Minute by the Honorable Mr. Willoughby, dated 23d January, 1851.

1. Although I am not prepared to state, that the requirements of the Public service are, in any great degree, over estimated in the Right Honorable the Governor's Minute of the 13th instant, and although I have no doubt that the efficiency of the administration of this Presidency would be materially improved by the increase suggested in the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services, still I have no hope, that superior authority will feel themselves justified with reference to the present state of the Finances of India, and of this Presidency in particular, in adding so largely to the expense of this Government, unless the proposal is accompanied by others which will reduce expenditure in other quarters.

2. The present strength of the Bombay Civil Service is 125, and it is proposed to augment it to 165. Besides this, it is proposed that to each Collectorate should be allowed two Uncovenanted Assistants to be called "Deputy Collectors and Magistrates," one of whom is to be stationed at the Hoozoor or Head station, the other in the districts.

3. On the subject of the more extensive employment of the Natives in the administration of the country, I beg to refer to my Minute of the 11th instant, in the General department, and I need not add, that I cordially concur in this part of the Right Honorable the Governor's arrangement, although I think the extension should be in substitution, rather than in addition to the Covenanted Service, to a much larger extent, that His Lordship appears to contemplate.

4. Great care must however be taken in the selection of persons to fill these offices, or the experiment will undoubtedly fail, and I would at once declare, that in addition to trustworthy testimonials of character and general ability, the parties to be appointed shall be subjected to a strict examination of their qualifications, the precise nature of which should be accurately defined. In the first instance I agree, that a knowledge of the English language,

* This does not make an adequate allowance for Revenue surveys.

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Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

need not in the case of the Native Assistants employed in the districts, be regarded as a *sine qua non*, but after a given period, say five years, I think such a knowledge should be held to be an indispensable condition of appointment.

5. On the other hand, when Europeans or Indo Britons are candidates for the appointment of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, a competent knowledge of the vernacular language of the district in which they are to be employed should be, at the outset, declared to be an indispensable qualification.

6. I am averse to applying to the Madras Government as proposed in para. 18 of the Right Honorable the Governor's Minute. But if a requisition for the services of Civilians of that Presidency were made, it should, I think, be not for employment in Scinde, but in the districts adjacent to their own Presidency.

7. With reference also to para. 22, I would observe, that any arrangement which would still further limit the field for training up Civilians for the important office of Judge, must, in my opinion, be inexpedient. It has occasionally been remarked, that our Judicial administration has of late years deteriorated, and if this is really the case, it must, in part, be attributed to the few situations which exist, in which the young Civilian can acquire the knowledge and practical experience requisite to constitute an able Judge. The measure of vesting all original jurisdiction in our Native Judicial officers, though wise and good in itself, undoubtedly had an injurious effect in the Covenanted branch of the Judicial office, by closing the School in which they commenced their career, and qualified themselves for the higher offices in the department.

8. I do not think the following situations embraced in the Right Honorable the Governor's estimate, of the prospective requirements of the Service, are imperatively necessary.

2 Assistant Revenue Commissioners.

1 Colaba Agency, its abolition being under consideration.

2 Assistants to Inam Commissioner, which I would limit to 4.

$\frac{5}{7}$ Special employment, which I would limit to 2.

I have no doubt that the Honorable Court of Directors will admit of an increase being necessary to provide for our wants in Scinde and Sattara, though I am disposed to think that the estimate of 18 for the former, and 5 for the latter, is higher than will, at all events for some time to come, be found necessary.

9. It is impossible correctly to estimate what would be the actual increase of expense which would be incurred, if all the suggestions of the Right Honorable the Governor were carried out. But in addition of 40 to the strength of the Covenanted Service, would occasion an increase annually of Rupees 192,000, allowing to each a salary of Rupees 400 per mensem, and the appointment of 24 Deputy Collectors and Magistrates on the salaries proposed would occasion a further additional expense annually of Rupees 11,400, exclusive in both cases, of deputation allowance and other contingent expenses, which invariably follow when new offices are created.

10. As an offset against this, there will be the salaries of officers of the Army now employed in Civil duties in Scinde and Sattara, and of the Medical officers who are now employed at some of the Hoozoor stations in our old provinces, as Assistant Magistrates. But at the highest computation, I do not think this is likely to exceed more than a third of the expense stated in the preceding para.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

23*d July*, 1851.

APPENDIX No. 451

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

Minute by the Honorable Mr. Blane, *dated 27th January,* 1851.

The absolute necessity for so large an increase to the Civil Service of this Presidency, as that proposed in the Minute of the Right Honorable President, appears to me, in some measure, doubtful.

2. Were we permitted to fill up, with Uncovenanted agency, the vacancies in the present existing appointments, all immediate agency would, I think, be met, excepting as regards the requirements for Scinde, supposing the employment there of any large proportion of Covenanted Civilians to be eventually determined upon.

3. For instance in the Revenue department, if the 3rd and 4th Assistantships, hitherto so frequently vacant, were to be conferred on Uncovenanted servants, principally Natives, of tried qualification and experience, two Covenanted Assistants for each Collectorate, would I think, be sufficient.

4. This would at once effect a saving of 24 in the estimate, in para. 4 of the Right Honorable President's Minute, and as there are several other appointments in which Uncovenanted servants might be substituted, viz.

Assistants to Revenue Commissioner	2
Deputy Collector of Customs	1
Do. Continental do.	1
Assistant Inam Commissioner	1
Deputy Accountant General	1
Do. Civil Auditor	1
	7

making a total of about 31, the employment of Uncovenanted agency would seem to afford a remedy for the assumed deficiency of the Civil Service, as regards the probable demand for the old Provinces and Sattara.

5. For Scinde, the scale of permanent establishment is still under consideration, but supposing a Collector with two Revenue and one Judicial Assistant or four Civilians for each of the three Collectorates to be eventually allowed, a total of 12 is about what is required to be provided for.

6. Selection from the Military branch of the service is a means of obtaining recruits for most kinds of Civil employ, which would obviate all difficulty, were it not that the number of offcers present with their Regiments has already been reduced to too low a standard. Whether this might be provided against by filling up the places of those so withdrawn, is a separate question.

7. Adverting to para. 10th of the Right Honorable President's Minute, I am not sure that the restriction proposed to be placed in the employment of Uncovenanted Assistants would be advisable. The routine duties of the Hoozoor are at present, in many instances, at least, adequately provided for, through the means of the Civil Surgeons, of whose cheaply obtained services I would continue to take advantage.

8. A large increase to the Civil Service might doubtless be of advantage in securing improved efficiency in the management of many departments, but the expense attending it is, I fear, an insuperable bar to such a proposition being entertained in the present state of the Indian Finances.

(Signed) D. A. Blane.

27th July, 1851.

APPENDIX No. 452

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

Further Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 22nd February, 1851.

I have attentively considered the above Minutes.

2. The proper strength of the Bombay Civil Service was estimated by Sir George Arthur,* in 1843, at 145, this was before the Civil affairs of Scinde or Sattara had to be administered by us, assuming 5 for the latter and 18 for the former, which the Honorable Mr. Willoughby and the Honorable Mr. Blane think too high, although, in my opinion, it would be difficult to carry on the Revenue and Judicial duties of four large Collectorates, with fewer than 23 Covenanted officers, (including the 2 Commissioners) there would be required according to Sir George Arthur's and Sir George Anderson's scale, 168 Civilians. I have stated the required number at 165.

* Sir George Anderson concurring.

Para. 8.
Para. 5.

3. The Honorable Mr. Willoughby and the Honorable Mr. Blane, are however of opinion, that if we make use of Uncovenanted agency, some of the appointments I have set forth in my Minute, as still requiring to be filled by Covenanted servants, may be filled by Uncovenanted.

Paras. 7 and 8.
Paras. 2, 3 and 4.

4. First of all as regards the Assistant Collectors. Mr. Blane states, that there would be no need of 3rd and 4th Assistants (Covenanted) to the Collector, and this, he observes, would at once " effect a saving of 24 in the number given in para. 4 of my Minute, but my Honorable colleague appears to overlook the fact of my estimate of 165, covering not the number of appointments set forth in para. 4, but those enumerated in para. 19 (on the assumption there is to be Uncovenanted agency), consequently two Covenanted Deputies for each Collectorate would effect a reduction of but 10 not 24 in mv estimate.

5. The Honorable Mr. Blane's propos for giving each Collectorate but two Assistants, would, of necessity, leave each Collectorate with but a Collector, and one other experienced Covenanted officer, for the Junior Assistant would be, but a youth in training, and at all times liable to be promoted to the Senior Assistantship, or to be removed to the Adawlut. Whether it would be advisable to do this, considering that the Collectorates for which I have proposed three Assistants are in extreme length and breadth as follows :

	L.	B.
Ahmedabad	180	176
Surat	80	48
Tanna	184	60
Ahmednuggur including Nassick	244	96
Poona	136	84
Belgaum	180	96
Dharwar	270	180

is a point in which my opinion is at variance with that of my colleague, and I beg to remind him, that even according to my estimate, there would not be always three Covenanted Assistants on each of those 7 Collectorates, for I have made no allowance for the number of young men who would not be deemed eligible for the performance of active duties, in consequence of their not having passed in two languages. I should fear that, according to the Honorable Mr. Blane's scale, Collectors would very often be left with but one, and sometimes with no Covenanted Assistant, supposing the Adawlut, Political and other requirements were fully met.

6. The next reduction which my two colleagues would make, is as regards Assistants to the Revenue Commissioner : Uncovenanted Servants would do as well, and indeed better for routine office work, but I do not think Uncovenanted Servants could be so well employed as Covenanted in the delicate and responsible duties connected with a supervision of the arrangements of Collec-

The Honorable Mr. Willoughby, para. 8
The Honorable Mr. Blane, para. 4.

APPENDIX No. 452

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

tors, and their Covenanted and Uncovenanted Assistants, as also Superintendents of the Revenue Survey, I believe, were the four Revenue[a] Commissioners who had efficient Covenanted Assistants[b] in the country, they would be able to testify to the value of their services, and to the fact of those services having often been of a nature such as could not have been performed by Uncovenanted men, however intelligent and trustworthy. And as I do not think, that the Revenue Commissioners should confine their labours to the desk, I am of opinion, that, to render these departments efficient, there should be Covenanted Assistants.

[a] Messrs. Dunlop. Williamson. Vibrat.
[b] Simpson. Davies. Goldsmid. Frere. Stuart.

7. The Honorable Mr. Blane would not have Covenanted Servants in the Customs department, except at the head of the department. If however, his opinion be adopted, it may, at after periods, be difficult to find qualified Covenanted men to manage a department, with the nature of whose work they are altogether unacquainted before assuming office. It is very probable, the expense of the department may be reduced by doing away with the appointment of Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, but in this case, the number of Covenanted Officers for subordinate employ would not be reduced, as one would be required for Guzerat and one in Bombay, when Mr. Young might visit the interior, and for the Concan or Guzerat at other times.

Para. 4

Inam Inquiries.

8. For the whole Presidency relative to alienations estimated at Rs. (82) eighty-two lacs. and extending over 12 Collectorates, I have suggested 7 Covenated officers. The Honorable Mr. Willoughby* thinks five will be sufficient, the Honorable Mr. Blane† six; I am not aware of their reasons for so thinking, the Honorable Mr. Blane would fill up the 7th appointment by an Uncovenanted Assistant, but I do not think the adjudication of Inam cases should be left to Uncovenanted Deputies, other description of work connected with the inquiry, I intend should be entrusted to them,

* Para. 8.
† Para. 4.

9. The abolition of the Colaba Agency is, as stated by the Honorable Mr. Willoughby,* under consideration, but although its abolition may be attended by a diminution of expense, a reference to the map will show that the numerical strength of the proposed agency in the Concans cannot be lessened.

Para. 8.

10. From para. 7, the Honorable Mr. Willoughby appears to have misunderstood my 22d para. I fully agree with him in thinking each Adawlut should have an Assistant Judge, and I have provided for this in my estimate in para. 22. If para. 22 be read in connection with para. 21, it will be seen that I only intended to dispense with Assistant Judges, for so long as we were constrained to do so by the want of men for the appointments.

11. The Honorable Mr. Blane would not appoint Covenanted officers as Assistants to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor, and thus he would have but four instead of six officers in the Financial department. I gave in my Minute the number enjoined in the Honorable Court's Despatch of 18th Oct. 1848, No. 40, apparently the Honorable Court were of opinion that a man to be head of an office of Finance and Account required some training in the department.

Para 4.

Para. 23.

Accountant General, Deputy and 2 Assistants	4
Civil Auditor	1
Sub Treasurer	1
	6

12. It must of course be left to the Government of India to decide whether or no we can obtain Assistants from Madras, and if we can, whether the Madras Civilians are to be employed in Scinde or our older Provinces. I should anticipate that, if intermigled with our own Civilians, we should have much trouble as regards the promotion of the members of the Madras establishment to the higher appointments as they become vacant, such difficulty would not exist if one Province, such as Scinde, were solely provided from the Madras service.

The Honorable Mr. Willoughby's Minute, para. 6.

APPENDIX No.s 452 and 453

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

13. I do not concur in the opinions expressed in para. 7 of the Honorable Mr. Blane's Minute, with reference to the observations made by me in para. 10, relative to the manner in which the Hoozoor Assistant is to be employed.

The Honorable Mr Willoughby's Minute, para. 4

14. If we are to select our Uncovenanted Deputies from those "Native and European employés, whose long experience, intelligence and good conduct will make their services of immediate value," the period of five years, suggested by the Honorable Mr. Willoughby, as that at the end of which a knowledge of English is to be held "an indispensable condition of appointment" could not suffice. By knowledge, I mean an intimate acquaintance, not a *smattering*. I would adhere to the distinction proposed in para. 10 as regards Head Quarters and District Deputies, with the former a knowledge of English should be an indispensable qualification, but not with the latter.

15. I am not aware of the description of examination which the Honorable Mr. Willoughby intends persons to undergo, but should be obliged by his defining them, or giving the Secretary such instructions as will enable him accurately to define them in the manner my Honorable colleague contemplates. It will be seen from the opinions already taken on the subject, that no two Collectors agree in their estimate of qualifications required. Mr. Prendergast thinks, that "Haileybury proficiency should be required of them, that is, "they should be required to pass an examination in Classics, Mathematics, Law, Political "Economy, History, and different languages of the Presidency." Mr. Spooner, that "no "person should be appointed an Uncovenanted Assistant, unless he thoroughly understands "the English and Mahratta languages, also Book-keeping, and more especially, the prepara-"tion of the English Journal and Ledger. He should also be perfectly honest, not encumbered with debt, and of robust constitution."

Para 100 of my Minute (Margin.)

16. We are of but one opinion as to the advisableness and immediate necessity of appointing Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, and my colleagues appear to approve of the scale of pay proposed in para. 11 of my first Minute, the sanction of the Government of India to their being employed as soon as we can meet with qualified persons, and to the enactment of the proposed Law, must of necessity, be requested, all other matters connected with the proposed measures being also referred to that authority, as well as to the Honorable Court.

(Signed) FALKLAND.

22d February, 1851.

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Further Minute by the Honorable Mr. Willoughby, dated 25th February 1851.

1. I think these proceedings now be forwarded to superior authority, who will, no doubt, consider and determine the several points of difference of opinion which exist.

2. I have no doubt, with reference to the remarks of the Right Honorable the Governor, in paras. 6, 7, 8, that the duties of the situations alluded to would, at all events, for some time to come, be more efficiently performed by Covenanted than Uncovenanted Servants.

3. But I advocate the extension of the latter branch of the Service, in consequence of the known desire of the Honorable Court to open fresh avenues for the introduction of Natives into the administration of the Government, and likewise, because the employment of Uncovenanted Servants ought, in the large majority of cases, to be attended with a reduction of expense.

4. With reference to para. 15, I think the Revenue Commissioners should be informed of the scheme proposed by Government, and be requested, in communication with the

Note.—In writing para. 5, the Honorable Mr. Willoughby would appear to have overlooked the proviso made by me in para. 10.

APPENDIX No.s 453 and 454.

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

Collectors, to frame rules, which will ensure the test of qualification I think desirable, without some such test we can have no security that incompetent persons will not obtain preferment. Unblemished integrity, and long service should, as a matter of course, constitute a portion of this test.

5. I am inclined to concur in opinion with the Honorable Mr. Blane, that for the routine duties at certain stations, we should continue to retain the cheaply remunerated services of the Civil Surgeons, though I would not extend this system.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

25*th February*, 1851.

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Further Minute by the Honorable Mr. Blane, dated 26th February 1851.

I concur in the proceedings being now forwarded for the consideration of the superior authority with, whom it rests to determine upon the nature and extent of the additional agency to be afforded for the civil administration of this Presidency.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) H. E. GOLDSMID,

Secretary to Government.

(True Copies.)

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Offg. under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

26*th February*, 1851.

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APPENDIX No. 455

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 42 of 1851.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

Para. 1. We have attentively considered the papers and correspondence transmitted with your Revenue letter, dated the 26th May last, upon the important subject of maintaining the efficiency of the Government of your Presidency by giving additional strength to the Civil departments.

2. You submit three distinct propositions; first, the necessity for permanently increasing the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service, secondly, the desirableness of obtaining sanction for the employment temporarily in Sind of some of the Junior Civilians attached to the Madras Presidency, and, thirdly, a proposition for the appointment of additional Uncovenanted Servants as Assistants to the Collectors, and to other officers under your Presidency.

3. The Government of India having stated their intention shortly to place before us full means of deciding on the proper numbers of Covenanted Civil Servants required for the service of the different Presidencies, we defer our full and deliberate consideration of the first question until the receipt of that report. In the meantime, however, we shall endeavour to make due provision for maintaining the effective strength of your existing Civil establishment.

4. Upon the second point, we must remark, that there are difficulties of a legal character which will probably prevent your obtaining the services of Madras Civilians for employment in Sind, that province having been annexed to, and now forming part of, your Presidency.

5. The proposition which you have made for the employment of further Uncovenanted agency in the Revenue department, appears to be calculated to afford speedy practical relief. You compute that if each of the twelve Collectorates of your Presidency be provided with two well qualified Uncovenanted Assistants, the numbers of Covenanted Assistants may be reduced from forty eight, the present complement to thirty four; and we hope that the appointment of so large a number of the former class will leave several of the latter disposable for other situations. The complement of 48, having, however, really never been effective, there will be but little reduction of existing expense on account of the Covenanted establishment to compensate for the increased expense of the measure which you propose. But, in considering the subject of the extension of Uncovenanted agency, we would observe that we view it favorably, because it offers to the Natives of the country a larger number of important offices which they are eligible to occupy. We agree with Mr. Willoughby in his opinion that the preference should be given to the appointment of the ablest and most respectable of your Native Revenue officers to these posts, and we desire that in carrying out the contemplated arrangement, this consideration be prominently regarded. We also desire that when parties are otherwise well qualified, a decided preference may be given to those who understand the English language, and we hope that within a moderate period, say at the end of ten years, you may be able to make a perfect knowledge of English a necessary qualification for obtaining the appointment.

6. Premising this, we now sanction your giving effect to your suggestion to the extent of appointing two Uncovenanted Assistants to be designated "Deputy Collectors and Magistrates" to each Collectorate under your Presidency. These officers will, of course,

be subject to the supervision and control of the Collectors. From a Minute by Mr. Bethune, dated the 26th March last, which we have recently received from the Government of India, we perceive that an act of the Legislative Council, containing provision for conferring Magisterial powers upon the new officers has been prepared and will shortly be passed. This step was premature, before our sanction had been formally accorded to the arrangement, and it is excusable only upon the ground of the urgent necessity of giving immediate strength to your Civil establishment.

7. With respect to salaries, you suggest that the Deputy Collectors should receive Rupees 500 per month, if at the Hoozoor station, and Rupees 450 per month, in addition to travelling allowance if in the districts. You do not state if it be intended that these sums should include the charge on account of the establishments of the Deputy Collectors. But whether this be so or not, the rates specified appear to us to be unnecessarily high, and we are of opinion that Rupees 350 per month, if at the Hoozoor, and Rupees 300 per month if in the districts (in addition to a small allowance for establishment charge) will be sufficient to secure the services of well qualified Natives. We desire that the salaries be regulated accordingly, and if any appointments shall have taken place at higher salaries, we desire that they may be reduced to that standard from the date of the receipt of the present Despatch.

We are, &c.

LONDON, *the 24th December*, 1851. } (Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD, and other Directors.

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Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor, concurred in by the Honorable Messrs. Bell and Warden, dated 19th March, 1852.

Although attaching the utmost importance to the subject, I have been unable hitherto to propose a final disposal of the reference from the Government of India, as to the number of Covenanted Civilians required for the Civil administration of this Presidency, for it was necessary I should await the receipt of answers to the calls made upon the Revenue Commissioners, and several local officers for the names of the individuals they considered to be best qualified to hold the proposed appointments of Uncovenanted Hoozoor and District Deputies, in order that I might know the extent to which the requirements of Government might be met by Uncovenanted assistance.

Dated 3rd December 1851, Nos. 11369-70.

2. I now place before the Board the returns received, as also several applications made direct to my Private Secretary, and to the Revenue Secretary.

3. It will be seen that the applications and recommendations have been made on the understanding that the pay of the Uncovenanted Deputies would be that mentioned in the Government Letter of 3rd December last, Nos. 11369-70, to the Revenue Commissioners.

Hoozoor appointments Rupees 500.
District do. ,, 450
With District Travelling allowance at the rate of per diem. } Rs. 5 for Europeans or Anglo Indians, and Rs. 3 for Natives.

4. The Honorable Court however in their Financial Despatch of the 24th December last, No. 42, have limited the pay to—

For Hoozoor Assistants. . Rupees 350
For District ditto. . . ,, 300

5. The above scale of pay, of course, precludes the appointment of officers already in receipt of a higher salary, such as Dufterdars of Collectorates and Uncovenanted Assistants in other departments.

6. Our selection is, therefore, limited to the remaining candidates.

Note.—The only exception made is in the case of Mr. Showell, who considers Rupees 350 in the Zillah higher emolument than Rupees 400 in Bombay.

APPENDIX No. 456

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

7. The Honorable Court consider that in making the appointments, a preference should be given to the ablest and most respectable of our Native Revenue officers, and that when parties are otherwise equally well qualified, a decided preference should be given to those who understand the English language.

8. It will be seen from para. 12 of my Minute of 13th January 1851, that I intended to confine the appointments to persons, who had acquired sufficient experience and knowledge of public business to make their services of immediate value, and from para. 13 of my Minute it will be seen I intended giving the preference to those who had "departmental knowledge."

"Para. 12. "I am of opinion that this scale of pay is by no means too high when compared with that given in the North West Provinces, for I propose that these Deputy Collectors should not be selected from the untrained and inexperienced class from which our Uncovenanted Assistants have hitherto been ordinarily selected, but from those Native and European employés whose long experience, intelligence and good conduct, will make their services of immediate value."

"Para. 13. "The Revenue officers throughout the country should be instructed to inform Government without loss of time, of the names of the 3 servants under them, whether European, Indo-Briton or Natives, whom they consider the best qualified by general departmental knowledge, intelligence and integrity for employ either as Head Quarter or District Assistants, and they should state particularly in each case their reasons for the preference assigned."

9. The limit however as to pay fixed by the Honorable Court, and the desire expressed by that authority that we should, as far as possible, confer the proposed appointments on Natives, preclude my carrying out to the extent I would wish, my original intention as regards the Hoozoor or Head Quarter deputies for whom a knowledge of English is an indispensable requisite.

10. I propose therefore conferring three (3) of the Head Quarter appointments on students of the Elphinstone College, with a view of showing the importance Government attach to high Educational qualifications.

Those marked with * in para. 12 of Minute or four including Venaik Wassoodeo, but he has been for several years in the Government service.

11. The three gentlemen selected, should be informed that their success or otherwise in their new sphere of duties will, in all probability, influence Government in making future appointments. They should therefore consider that the problem as to the comparative merits of educational acquirements and practical knowledge, will, to a certain extent, be deemed to be solved by the manner in which they may conduct the duties of their novel appointments.

12. I propose filling up the Hoozoor appointments as follows:

Tanna.....Mr. R. H. Showell.
Khandesh.....Ram Naid.
Ahmedabad.....Mr. T. S. Jordan.
Ahmednuggur.*...Dadoba Pandoorung.
Surat.....Venaik Gunnesh.
Poona.....Venaik Wassoodeo.
Belgaum.....
Sholapoor.*.....Nana Morojee.
Dharwar.....
Kaira.....Mr. Spry.
Rutnagaree.....Mr. Trott.
Broach.*.....Nowrojee Byramjee.

13. For Belgaum, I shall hereafter nominate a Gentleman, if possible a Native, and at a future date, for Dharwar, but a Deputy is not so urgently required at the Hoozoor there as in other Collectorates.

* See above para. 10.

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APPENDIX No. 456.

Appointment of Deputy Collectors in Bombay.

14. For the appointment of district deputies, English is not indispensable, and men qualified in English cannot at present be found possessing the Revenue experience absolutely necessary for the proper performance of district duties. Revised lists must therefore be furnished by the Collectors and Revenue Commissioners with reference to the scale of pay sanctioned. The names of the most deserving Mamlutdars or Naib Dufterdars should be given.

15. Mr. Courtney should be furnished with extract from Mr. Fawcett's statement, and requested to have his revised statement drawn up after a similar form

16. In the hope that ere long we shall be able to supply each Collectorate with two Uncovenanted Deputies, I have only to repeat, as my opinion, that the number of Covenanted officers mentioned in my Minute of 13th Jannuary 1851, page 23, is necessary to the proper administration of the affairs of this Presidency.

(Signed) FALKLAND,
" A. BELL,
" J. WARDEN.

19*th March*, 1852.

APPENDIX No. 457.

Dufterdars of Bombay.

No. 1611 of 1856.

FROM

H. W. REEVES, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

TO

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries, &c.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S CAMP "NEHR."
20th May, 1856.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your letter, No. 15, dated the 29th March last, calling for information on the subject of certain establishments in the southern division of the Bombay Presidency.

2nd. The officer borne on my establishment under the name of "Dufterdar," and drawing 500 Rupees per mensem, is my Native assistant, and performs duties of a very responsible nature, for which an intimate acquaintance with the revenue details of the Collectorates composing the southern division is indispensably necessary. The salary of Dufterdar is regulated according to a graduated scale fixed by the Bombay Government under date the 30th Nov. 1850, No. 8788, of which the following is an outline.

3rd Class—On first appoinment as Dufterdar.....	Rs. 290	per mensem.
2nd do. —After 10 years' service as do.	„ 385	do.
1st do. —After 15 years' do. do.	„ 480	do.
The two Dufterdars under the Revenue Commissioners each	500	do.

3rd. Dufterdars to the Collectors are paid according to the above scale. Their duties are much the same as those of the Revenue Commissioners' Dufterdars, but are confined to the Collectorate in which they are employed.

4th. Head accountants in this division (excepting those of Dharwar,* Sholapoor† and Rutnagaree,† whose salaries have been pitched lower owing to want of funds) now receive, under the sanction conveyed in the Proceedings of the Government of India, dated the 21st November 1855, No. 4537, Rupees 200 per mensem each.

5th. The duties performed by the "Chitnees" to the Collector (not "Cholnees") are those of Native Secretary. He has to read papers of all kinds to that officer, and generally manages the correspondence in the vernacular language connected with the General, Revenue and Magisterial departments,—drafting all orders issued by the Collector to his several Assistants and the subordinate district officers, and keeping his own registers. The Chitnee's salary has, under the orders of the Government of India above quoted, been generally fixed at Rupees 80 per mensem, which sum, considering the extensive correspondence carried on in each Collectorate is, in my opinion, exceedingly moderate.

6th. The records of my office show that there have been ninety three peons, seven Native officers, with two chopdars, four jassoods, two furrashes, and two mussalchees (not ninety peons and twelve Native officers as quoted by you) employed in the Poona

* On Rs. 170 per mensem.
† On Rs. 150 do. each.

Hoozoor establishment; and that these men have been employed exclusively as attendants on the Collector and members of his establishments, and for the conveyance of papers, messages, &c. The number above mentioned, however, has, consequent on a proposal submitted by me to the Bombay Government under date 12th October 1854, been reduced to eighty men in all,—the remainder being transferred for duty under the Superintendent of Police.

7th. I am unable to trace the number of "hurkaras," &c., stated by you, in the list of the Dharwar establishments furnished to my office,—the enumeration in which is fifty peons, ten Native officers, one chopdar, two mussalchees and one sweeper. These men are exclusively employed at the Hoozoor in the same manner as those borne on the Poona Collector's establishment.

8th. The Engineer employed in connection with the "Cotton experiments" was, on the 25th September 1854, discharged, and since then, the Civil Surgeon of Dharwar has been entrusted* with the superintendence of the Cotton Gin Factory, on a salary of Rupees 200 per mensem. The duties of this officer consist in the exercise of a general control in the manufacture of cotton-cleaning machines for the use of the cultivators and traders in the S. M. Country, as also of those in the neighbouring Collectorates (Madras included) who apply for them. The advantage gained is, the production of a very marketable cotton for English trade; and I am satisfied that, without this factory, the existing traffic in both indigenous and exotic cotton in the S. M. Country (already extensive and valuable) would soon disappear.

9th. Respecting the Surveyor at Poona, I have referred to the Chief Engineer of "Public Works" at the Presidency, as I find no such appointment borne on the Collector's Revenue establishments. The Chief Engineer's reply will be duly communicated to you.

10th. The whole of the establishments of the Collectorates of the southern division were last revised by myself in reports dated the 23rd March 1855, No. 1611 and 12th October 1854, No. 3236. The proposals submitted in the former (relating to the *Hoozoor*) received the sanction of this Government on the 10th September 1855, No. 3785, and of the Government of India on the date quoted at the end of my 4th para; and those contained in the latter (pertaining to the *districts*) are still under consideration in connection with a scheme of Police distribution to be partly made from the existing district revenue establishments.

11th. Adverting to para. 3rd of your letter and para. 4th of this reply, I beg to state, that the system of keeping Collectors' accounts in this Presidency is this:—The village accounts, all Ryotwar, are kept in the Native language and fashion. The Talooka kutcherries combine these with their own treasury accounts in the same manner. The Collector's treasurer, also, keeps a separate account in the same form. The Dufterdar keeps a general account (which, likewise, is in the Native language and style), and this the head accountant has to arrange in the *English* form.

12th. I am of opinion, however, that, with a little trouble, the Dufterdar's accounts might be done away with. The village, district, and treasury accounts should, I think, be written after the English form, ruling columns for figures on the *right* hand and entering the narration on the *left*; and with such a system, and with a head accountant thoroughly acquainted with the vernacular, it appears to me that the services of the *Naib* or deputy Dufterdar (drawing 100 Rupees per mensem) and of perhaps one karkoon, might be well dispensed with. I consider, however, that the present salaries of head accountants cannot be reduced. Their duties are very responsible and onerous; and as alienations, pensions, and charitable allowances are very numerous in this division, our intricate system of accounts requires an officer of great ability and experience to fill the situations alluded to.

* Government sanction of 30th May 1855. No. 2311.

APPENDIX No. 457.

Dufterdars of Bombay.

13th. I have to observe, in conclusion, that I am quite unable to institute a comparison between the rate of pay enjoyed, and the duties performed by revenue officers in Bengal, and by those in the southern division of the Bombay Presidency, as of the former Presidency I know nothing. I can only express my opinion, that the existing rates of pay in my division are as low as they can well be brought—consistently with the duties to be performed. In my late revision of the Collectors' establishment, I did my *utmost* to reduce salaries, and the result was a conviction that reduction *could not* safely go further than I carried it.

14th. It may be as well, however, to notice to you that the district establishments, of which statements are to be forwarded to you in compliance with a late requisition, do not represent the *whole* of the revenue officers of this division,—there being, in addition to the stipendiary establishments, a number of district hereditary officers (deshmookhs, deshpandes, &c.,) who draw in the aggregate the large sum of Rupees 8,17,406-6-3 per annum, and, I regret to say, do little or nothing for it. I have already recommended* to Government to lay these useless officers on the shelf,—granting them 50 per cent. of their allowances and appropriating the remainder towards the payment of our stipendiary establishments.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY REEVES,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

* In a Report of 2nd May 1855, No. 1199.

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APPENDIX No, 450

Dufterdars of Bombay.

No. 2078 of 1856.

FROM

E. G. FAWCETT, ESQ.

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

TO

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, POONA, *6th August*, 1856.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th March last, No. 16, and in reply beg to state as follows.

2. A Dufterdar in the Revenue department in this Presidency, is not a mere Record-keeper, though that is the literal translation of the term. The Dufterdar is rather a Native Assistant, and in this department is selected on consideration of long good conduct, approved service, and knowledge of the tenures and the Revenue system generally, and he is a very useful and, I may say, an indispensable officer. The Statement forwarded with my letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 1751, will have informed you of the nature of the duties performed by him, the detail there given is but an outline of what he has to do.

I am not aware what the duties of a head Native officer in Bengal, the N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub, may be, and feel therefore unable to give an opinion, as to how far they correspond with those of my Dufterdar. There are Dufterdars in the several Adawluts in this Presidency, whose salaries range from Rupees 20 to 30 or 35; but the work performed by them is merely that of a Record-keeper, as defined in Section XXXII. of Regulation II. of 1827, and is, as you will observe, quite a different description of office to that of Dufterdar in the Revenue department.

4. The subject was well handled many years ago by Mr. Williamson, when Revenue Commissioner, and I beg to refer to a letter, copy of which I append from him, No. 86, dated 19th January 1837. The pay, Rupees 500, is in my opinion by no means incommensurate with the importance of the duties he has to perform. It must also be considered that necessaries of life, and the price of labor, is altogether higher here than in Bengal, and I am of opinion, that any considerable reduction of the scale of pay would seriously affect the standard of efficiency to be obtained in the Government service.

5. With reference to your paras. 2 and 3, I beg to forward a copy of Government letter, No. 8796, dated 30th November 1850, which will account for the variety therein noticed with respect to the amounts of salary receivable by Dufterdars in this Presidency. I may here state that the Dufterdar of the Surat Collectorate has lately been pensioned, and that his successor receives Rupees 290 per month only, the pay allowed on first promotion to the office.

6. Adverting to your 5th para, I beg to observe that a Mamlutdar in the Presidency exercises, on a small scale, the functions of a Collector and Magistrate. He has a Talooka or a territorial division of a Collectorate entrusted to his charge, and he is responsible under the orders of the Collector for the due collections of its Revenue and preservation of the Peace. He has Civil jurisdiction, and decides suits under Regulation VI. of 1830, when the value of the matter at issue does not exceed Rupees 500, on account of possession of trees, wells, roads, &c., also all disputes regarding rent of current or former years

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rent between occupants and superior holders. He has also Criminal jurisdiction, and can sentence to the extent of 20 days' imprisonment. The duties of a Mamlutdar are very onerous and laborious, and the salaries allowed to officers of his class are not at all incommensurate. These salaries were classified a few years ago according to the extent and importance of the District entrusted, and the amount of business to be performed, viz.

1st Class.....	Rupees	175 and 200.
2d Class.....	„	150.
3d Class.....	„	125.
4th Class.....	„	100.
5th Class.....	„	80.

7. I referred the subject of your 6th para. relative to head and deputy Accountants for the report of the several Collectors of this Division, and I beg to forward for your perusal communications as per margin from three of the Collectors of my Division, which comprehend a complete view of the subject. The head Accountants are supposed to have a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, and it will be impossible to procure here men possessing even the most ordinary amount of knowledge for the small sum of Rs. 30 per month, except for the prospects of advancement open to them in the department. An indifferent copyist can earn more than this by section work. Mercantile houses in Bombay, I understand, allow their head Book-keeper Rupees 150 even up to 300, with presents or per-centage on profits on the closing of the Book, while their duties are by no means so multifarious as those of a head Accountant in a Collector's office.

Ahmedabad, No. 516, 12th June 1856, with accompaniment.
Broach, No. 440, 26th April 1856, with do.
Khandeish, No. 846, 5th May 1856.

8. The introduction into this Presidency of the Bengal system of accounts is now under consideration, consequent on a reference from the Government of India, but it will take some time before the question is likely to be definitely settled.

9. Adverting to your para. 7 relative to Tullatees (not Teelutdars), I beg to state that the sum of Rs. 384 for the Pauwell Talooka and Rs. 288 for the Salsette Talooka comprise respectively 39 and 30 Tullatees or Village Accountants at salaries varying from Rs 5 to 12 per month as detailed in the margin.

PAUWELL.

1 at	Rupees...	12
7 at	do.	11
16 at	do.	10
15 at	do.	9

SALSETTE.

5 at	Rupees.....	11
16 at	do.	10
7 at	do.	9
2 at	do.	5

10. The Village Accountants are differently paid in the several Collectorates, in some their salaries are calculated by a per-centage on the revenue realized from the village or villages entrusted to their charge, and consequently vary every year, in others they are paid by a fixed sum, originally based on the collections of the village. The pay of these officers will be revised by the proceedings of the Revenue Survey now in progress, and placed on an uniform footing.

11. The modification of the establishments in the several Collectorates under me is now under consideration, but I fear that in consequence of the four Guzerat Collectorates having been originally fixed on an extremely low scale, they are quite inadequate to present requirements, and an increase to the *total* expenditure in the Divisions will, I fear, have to be applied for to meet the exigencies of the service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

No. 86 of 1837.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQ.,

Acting Secretary.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 33, of the 5th instant, forwarding an extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, and desiring me to furnish the information therein called for respecting the duties belonging to the office of Dufterdar under this Presidency.

In reply, I beg leave to state that the situation of Dufterdar is the best in point of emolument, to which a Native can rise in the Revenue line, and considering the qualifications required, and the responsibility attached to the situation, it is decidedly the highest and most honorable post under Government to which a Native in this Presidency can be promoted, though in point of actual *pay* inferior to many comparatively subordinate situations in the Judicial service.

The duties of Dufterdar or Record-keeper in a Collector's office are more in number and importance than the name would indicate; the appellation of Native Deputy Collector would indeed more nearly express the nature of the office, for there are few of a Collector's duties which do not also belong in a subordinate degree to his Dufterdar, besides the more mechanical functions of checking and combining under one, the accounts received from the various district officers comparing them with those of former years and with the books in the Collector's Treasury, framing the general accounts of the Collectorate and preparing those to be translated into English for transmission to the various officers of Audit and Accounts at the Presidency, and performing the various duties which would belong more especially to the keeper of the records' of the Collectorate; he is expected to be intimately acquainted with the existing state of the assessment on the land and with all other branches of the revenue, and to be able to correct or to suggest remedies for any thing, which might require correction with regard to farms of particular branches of revenue; he is looked to as the person best qualified to give correct information respecting the solvency or otherwise of the farmers and their securities; he is sometimes entrusted with the very responsible duty of settling the Jummabundy, when from any cause the Collector or one of his Assistants, are unable to undertake the duty in any particular district. He is in fact expected to combine in some degree the probity and liberality of an European with the minute and exact local knowledge of a Native officer, and is looked on as the Collector's chief, and indeed the only *confidential responsible* Native *adviser and assistant.* By the help of an honest and able Dufterdar, much good may be done by a man of moderate ability, whilst the most talented Collector would find the difficulties he had to contend with increased ten fold, if he had a Dufterdar on whose integrity or ability he could place no reliance. It is probable that the knowledge of this latter fact, has always rendered our Collectors particularly careful in the selection of their Dufterdars. But from whatever cause it may proceed, there can I believe be little doubt, but that they are generally the most able and efficient class of Native public servants, that instances of dishonesty are comparatively rare, and that few of them fail, when incapable of conducting any longer the duties of their office, to retire respected and esteemed alike by their European superiors and by their Native fellow servants and subjects.

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Necessarily exposed to great pecuniary temptation, the pay of a Dufterdar must be high, if we would wish to prevent them from profiting by the opportunities, which must frequently offer for making money in a clandestine manner.

With respect to the observation in the extract, which accompanied your letter relative to the pay of Native officers under the Presidency of Fort William, I would beg respectfully to observe, that there at present exists very wide difference between the scale of pay of the European's Civil Service, and of every branch of the Army, European as well as Native at the three Presidencies, and that differences may and must exist in the prices of the necessaries of life, and in the mode of living which may make what is a liberal salary in one part of India, a bare pittance in another 1,000 or 1,500 miles distant, and it would I respectfully think be as difficult to assimilate the rates of pay of the head Native Officers of Collectorates at Bengal and in this Presidency, as it would be to obtain our domestics at the same wages as those who serve our countrymen on the other side of India.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) T. Williamson,
Revenue Commissioner.

Raneegunga, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Northern Concan, 19th January, 1837.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

No. 8796 of 1850.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
Revenue.

To

A. N. SHAW, ESQ.
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

SIR,

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has obtained the sanction of the Government of India, to the salaries of the Dufterdars of Rutnagaree and Sholapoor, being regulated by the scale by which the allowances of Dufterdars of the other Collectorates of this Presidency are arranged; the alteration as regards the Dufterdars of Rutnagaree is to have effect from the commencement of the current official year, his claims having been for some time under discussion; that relative to the Sholapoor Dufterdar to commence from 1st December next.

2. As the circumstance under which the salaries of the Dufterdars, in the several Collectorates under this Presidency were in 1824, originally fixed in local currencies have become obsolete, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been instructed by the Government of India, to re-cast the scale of these allowances afresh, in round sums of Company's Rupees, so as not to exceed the existing aggregate of expenditure on this account.

3. Omitting the Dufterdars of the two Revenue Commissioners, who are to be allowed to continue to draw their salaries according to the scale of 1824 in Company's Rupees, there remain twelve Dufterdars, and the intrinsic value of the former local currencies of the Collectorates in which they serve, gives the following sums in Company's Rupees for the three periods of service, and at the rates laid down in the rules of 1824. The figures in red ink show the stage of service at which the incumbent of each Collectorate has arrived.

Name of Collectorate.		First Period.			Second Period.			Third Period.		
Tanna	Co.'s Rs.	300	0	0	400	0	0	**500**	0	0
Surat	,,	283	0	0	337	0	0	471	8	0
Broach	,,	283	0	0	**377**	0	0	471	8	0
Ahmedabad	,,	279	8	0	**372**	8	0	466	0	0
Kaira*	,,	**273**	8	0	364	8	0	455	8	0
Khandeish	,,	287	0	0	382	8	0	478	0	0
Ahmednuggur	,,	**288**	0	0	384	0	0	480	0	0
Poona	,,	288	0	0	384	0	0	**480**	0	0
Sholapoor†	,,	**288**	0	0	384	0	0	480	0	0
Belgaum	,,	**300**	0	0	400	0	0	500	0	0
Dharwar	,,	**300**	0	0	400	0	0	500	0	0
Rutnagaree‡	,,	**288**	0	0	384	0	0	480	0	0
		3,458	0	0	4,609	8	0	5,762	8	0
Average for 12 Collectorates		288	2	8	384	2	0	480	3	4
Average of actual pay		**288**	**10**	**3**	**374**	**12**	**0**	**486**	**0**	**0**

4. The Governor in Council has resolved on recasting the scale as follows.

		Co.'s Rs.	
Third Class, 1st appointment		290	per mensem.
Second do.	after 10 years' service as Dufterdar	385	per mensem.
First do.	15 do. do. do.	480	per mensem.

* See para. 7 of this letter.

† Pay being raised to the scale of 1824, see para. 1 of this letter.

‡ See para. 1 of this letter.

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If the arrangements were immediately carried into effect, the total charge would amount to Rupees (4,240) four thousand two hundred and forty, whilst the actual charge according to the present system of calculating exchange amounts to Rupees (4,228) four thousand two hundred and twenty eight. The two sums are as near as they can well be brought.

Immediate increase on *proposed* permanent arrangement Rupees 18.
On existing arrangement no immediate increase nor decrease.

5. Existing incumbents of the first class are to remain as at present, and for so long as the Tanna Dufterdar, Mahomed Ibrahim Parkur, retains his appointment, the officer last promoted to the first class is to receive but Rupees (478) four hundred and seventy eight, and until either Mahomed Ibrahim Parkur vacates his appointment, or the Dufterdar of Poona, Moroba Sudasew, his, or a fourth person is brought on the first class, which ever of these events may sooner take place; the Khandeish Dufterdar, Ramchunder Ambajee, is to receive but his present pay of Rupees (478) four hundred and seventy eight a month, and when any one of the events takes place he is to receive Rupees (480) four hundred and eighty if still in the service as Dufterdar.

Immediate saving on proposed permanent arrangement.
Rs. 20-8 0.
On existing arrangement no immediate increase nor decrease.

6. Existing incumbents, second class, are to draw their present salaries, Nurso Luxman of Ahmedabad has served about 13½ years, and Ballajee Jaskurn of Broach nearly 14 years as Dufterdars, and will therefore be promoted to the first class if they remain in the service before any third person can be brought in the second class.

Immediate saving on proposed permanent arrangement.
Rs. 10-0 0.
Immediate increase on existing arrangements reckoning Rutnagaree and Sholapoor at present pay.
Rs. 85-8-0
Immediate saving on existing arrangement reckoning the pay of Rutnagaree and Sholapoor and regulated by the scale effecting officers of other Collectorates
Rs 0-8-0.

7. Of the existing incumbents, third class, Ragoo Govind of Belgaum is but a "Probationary Dufterdar," and has held that appointment for no longer period than since 17th July last. The Governor in Council directs, therefore, that his pay be at once reduced to the new standard of Company's Rupees (290) two hundred and ninety; the pay of the Dufterdars of Surat, Rutnagaree, and Sholapoor should be fixed at Company's Rupees (290) two hundred and ninety, and until the Dharwar Dufterdar, Moro Gopal, is promoted to the second class or vacates his appointment, the last appointed Dufterdar (at first it will be the officer, who is to be nominated to succeed the present incumbent at Kaira who is about to retire on his pension) is to receive Company's Rs. (270) two hundred and seventy a month, when Moro Gopal* ceases to be borne on the third class, the new scale of Company's Rupees (290) two hundred and ninety is to be generally introduced.

8. By the above temporary arrangements relative to existing incumbents.

The immediate increase on existing arrangements reckoning the salaries of Rutnagaree and Sholapoor at the present amount will be.....85 8 0

The immediate saving on existing arrangement reckoning the salaries of Rutnagaree and Sholapoor as regulated by the scale effecting officers of other Collectorates will be..... ..... 0 8 0

The immediate saving on proposed permanent arrangement will be.....12 8 0

9. A similar letter has this day been written to the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, and copies have been sent to the several Collectors for their information and guidance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. E. Goldsmid,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
30th November, 1850.

* Appointed Dufterdar 5th June 1845.

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Dufterdars of Bombay,

No. 1812 of 1857.

FROM

H. W. REEVES, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S CAMP, SATTARA,
4th June, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge, and reply, to your letter dated the 14th January last, No. 676.

2nd. In my letter of the 20th May, to which your's is an answer, I described my Dufterdar as my Native assistant performing duties of a very responsible nature. You call this officer a Native Secretary or Shristèdar. I observe, and propose to reduce his salary to Rupees 300 per mensem. I repeat, however, that my Dufterdar, is my Native assistant, and not my Shristèdar or Secretary. The Carcoon in my office, whose duty answers to that of Shristèdar or Secretary, is called Chitnees; and he receives only Rupees 90 per mensem.

3rd. My Dufterdar does not, I should state, perform ministerial duties only: his advice is daily needed and called for. He is deputed to examine and report upon the state of the Kutcherries of Mamlutdars, as well as those of Collectors in the Native department. I am mainly dependant on the knowledge, ability, and integrity of this officer for the discovery of abuses; for the detection of errors, neglect or other impropriety in the accounts of Collectors and their subordinate offices; and his opinion and experience on all points connected with the revenue are of the greatest value.

4th. It is most necessary that the Natives of this Presidency should be admitted to posts of responsibility and honor in the Revenue, as well as in the Judicial department. In the latter there are offices in every zillah with salaries of Rupees 500 a month attached to them. But in the two Revenue divisions of the Presidency there are only two places so paid. The salaries of the Native officers in the Revenue department are, in my opinion, generally too low; and well paid appointments are obviously too few, to make the service really good, and popular.

5th. The salary enjoyed by my Dufterdar is, in my opinion, not more than sufficient, considering the importance of the duties performed, and I am satisfied that it cannot be reduced without great risk of injury to the interests of the state, as well as great dissatisfaction in the Revenue department.

6th. With regard to the Dufterdars of the Collectors of this division, it is my decided opinion, that if the salaries be reduced to Rupees 100 and Rupees 80 per mensem, the consequence will be that, instead of a set of honest, loyal, and efficient men as we now have, at the head of the Native Revenue department, we shall have a set of corrupt, intriguing, disloyal and inefficient men. The revenue, now managed satisfactorily in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, will, in all probability, greatly suffer. Government will find the economy proposed by you very expensive in the end.

7th. I send you the replies of all the Collectors in the Southern division on the subject of the proposal for the degradation and reduction of their Dufterdars.

1. Belgaum, No. 191 of 10th February, 1857.
2. Dharwar, No. 229 of 17th ,,
3. Ahmednuggur, No. 206 of 18th ,,
4. Sholapoor, No 123 of 24th ,,
5. Poona, No. 367 of 28th ,,
6. Rutnagaree, No. 495 of 30th April, 1857.
7. Sattara, No. 530 of 18th May, 1857.

8th. The Dufterdars in the Southern division receive the following salaries:

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

Dufterdar of	Poona	290	per mensem.
Do.	Ahmednuggur	290	„
Do.	Sholapoor	290	„
Do.	Rutnagaree	290	„
Do.	Belgaum	385	„
Do.	Dharwar	290	„
Do.	Sattara	300	„

which is in exact accordance with the orders of Government quoted by the Civil Auditor.

Sattara has not yet been formally placed under my control. I do not interfere in its administration. The Collector submits all Revenue reports to Government through me, and I report my opinion upon any petitions sent to me by Government for that purpose. The Dufterdars of the two sub-Collectorates, Alibaug and Nassick, one of which has just been abolished, received Rupees 150 and Rupees 144 per mensem; but these were regarded as mere Mamlutdars.

9th. With regard to head accountants, all the Collectors have given their opinions and I refer you to their reports. If the Bombay Native Revenue officers are systematically to be paid exactly as those of Bengal and the North West Provinces, I have nothing to add. It is obvious that I can write nothing, that would convince you of the great impropriety of this measure; you are perhaps qute ignorant of our system of accounts, and I am quite ignorant of that which exists in Bengal and the North West Provinces. If I had the opportunity of seeing for a few months how things are carried on in the Collector's Offices in your part of the world, I might be able to afford something of an explanation of the diversity of system. But I know that until the Accountant General and Civil Auditor of this Presidency can be made to content themselves with less than half of the numerous, complicated and lengthy accounts now required from our Collectors, we *must have a head accountant;* and I am perfectly satisfied that Rupees 200 is not only not too high a salary, for an office of so much labor and heavy responsibility, but that it is very moderate indeed.

10th. With respect to peons, it must be remembered that our Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts are destitute of roads; and that the villages are poorer than those of the older provinces of Bengal and the North Western. A Collector can himself, I think, certainly do with 8 peons, perhaps less; but his assistants require some of these attendants; and there can be no doubt that for the duties of the treasury and other departments of the Collector's office, others are also absolutely indispensable. I am, however, to take up this subject at Poona in communication with the Superintendent of Police, and will offer my opinion on it fully hereafter.

11th. In this division the Mamlutdars are thus classed :—

1st Class	(18)	Mamlutdars on	Rs. 175	each per mensem.
2nd do.	(17)	„ „	150	„
3rd do.	(21)	„ „	125	„
4th do.	(11)	„ „	100	„

Extent of charge, amount of revenue, area, No. of villages, known difficulties in management, have been the guide in this classification.

12th. It was also considered advisable to adopt some such scale of renumeration for the purpose of stimulating exertion, and the principle has not disappointed expectation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Henry Reeves,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

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Dufterdars of Bombay,

No. 191 of 1857.

FROM

G. B. SETON KARR, ESQ.,
Collector of Belgaum.

To

H. W. REEVES, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

BELGAUM, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
10*th February*, 1857.

SIR,

I have had the honor of receiving your communication, No. 286, of the 31st ultimo.

2nd. Mr. Commissioner Ricketts wishes to know, 1st, why the office of Dufterdar should not be altogether abolished, and, 2ndly, why the salary of Dufterdars should not be reduced to Rupees 100 per mensem in large districts, and Rupees 80 per mensem in small ones.

3rd. It would seem that the mode of administering public business differs considerably in this and in the Bengal Presidency. One of the great points of dissimilarity I imagine to be the amount of work that falls on the heads of departments. In the Bombay Presidency some of the Collectors have a gross revenue of twenty five lacs, and a net revenue of some fifteen lacs of Rupees to manage, in addition to heavy work as Magistrates, and a good deal of miscellaneous business (such as civil suits, boundary disputes, disputed claims to succeed to Wuttuns and real property, &c., &c.,) which altogether would make it impossible for one officer to perform his duty without that assistance which, in the Revenue department, an efficient Dufterdar can afford. The appointment of Dufterdars is a mode of economising European agency. With the aid of a Dufterdar to look into details for which the Collector has no leisure, the latter is enabled to find time for matters that would otherwise be neglected to the detriment of Government and the public. There are, besides, many points on which an European officer, however able and experienced, must derive great advantage from the opinion, advice, and information, of a Native of character and matured ability. The Native account department is of itself more than a Collector could control without the assistance of his Dufterdar. The latter is also the keeper of the Hoozoor records of the Collectorate, which contain valuable papers on almost every subject. Reports based on these papers are frequently required from the Dufterdar. Imperfect information, or wilful deceit on his part, would lead to serious and untoward results. The general inspection of all the Jummabundee* accounts and papers, all the district treasury and village accounts, and the district records of the whole Collectorate is a task which no European officer (even with leisure) could perform efficiently without the aid of a Dufterdar. The latter in short in the Native Revenue department is the Collector's right arm. It is owing, I believe, mainly to these functionaries, that for a long series of years the public interests have been so effectually protected, and so very few frauds of any serious importance been committed. If the Collectors in Bengal have to manage a revenue of four or seven lacs only, and are free at the same time from duties in other departments, from the work which a Ryotwar settlement involves, and from intricate questions of tenure, a highly paid ministerial officer may not be required there. But I say without hesitation as the result of my

* Annual Revenue Settlement.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

own experience that as a class the Dufterdars of this Presidency are, without any exception, the most useful public servants on the rolls, and that the abolition of the office would entail a risk out of all proportion greater than the advantage of the saving.

4th. With regard to Mr. Ricketts' 2nd query, I have the honor to observe that a question of salary is very much a matter of comparison. Our 1st class Mamlutdars receive Rupees one hundred and seventy five per mensem. Less experience and less ability than are required in a Dufterdar suffice for the duties of a Mamlutdar. The work of the latter comes under the scrutiny and criticism of the Dufterdar. Would it be reasonable to give him smaller pay?

5th. On the other hand it has been thought desirable and even necessary that Mamlutdars should not be without hope of promotion to a higher grade. The only promotion for them is to the office of Dufterdar. If the hope of attaining this be cut off, a means of securing honest and efficient service from the Mamlutdars (who are amongst the most important functionaries in this Presidency) is destroyed. I do not forget whilst saying this, that there are district Deputy Collectorships. But I do not suppose that Government will continue to give those appointments to persons ignorant of English. When Deputy Collectorships were first created, I know it was not the intention of the Government of that day to give them to persons unacquainted with English. I was informed of this by the late Mr. Secretary H. E. Goldsmid. But there were some old and deserving Mamlutdars at that time whose claims it was impossible to overlook, and an exception, which it was not intended to continue, was then made in their favor.

6th. With regard to the comparison drawn by Mr. Commissioner Ricketts between a Deputy Collector and a Dufterdar, I have the honor to observe that the former has merely thes mall responsibility and work of superintending one or two talookas, whereas the latter has the onerous duty of scrutinizing the voluminous and intricate Native accounts of the whole Collectorate, and in addition to this the responsibility entailed by the office of record keeper. I cannot illustrate the difference between the two appointments better than by stating that indifferent Mamlutdars have been found sufficiently well qualified to conduct the duties of Deputy Collectors, whereas the duties of a Dufterdar (as I think you will be able to assure the Commissioner) tax to the utmost the abilities and knowledge of the best of Mamlutdars.

7th. The best mode that occurs to me of answering Mr. Ricketts' question regarding the pay of head accountants, is to give a statement of the work which these officers have to superintend, and I have accordingly done so in Appendix No. 1.

8th. Of the above returns, accounts, &c., thirteen will be discontinued from the 1st of May next on the introduction of the Bengal system of accounts, and the head accountant will then be transferred to the office of the Accountant General in Bombay. After that transfer, the Deputy Accountant will become the head of the Collector's account department, and he should then receive, I think, a salary of Rupees one hundred per mensem.

9th. With reference to Mr. Commissioner Ricketts' question regarding the Hoozoor peons, I have the honor to append a statement marked No. 2 showing the number on this establishment, and their distribution, from which it will be seen that the number which the Collector is allowed here is about the same as in Bengal and North Western Provinces.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. B. SETON KARR,

Collector.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

No. 229 of 1857.

FROM

THOMAS OGILVY, ESQ.,
Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

To

H. W. REEVES, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

COLLECTOR'S CAMP "GUDDUK,"
February 17th, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 287, dated the 31st ultimo, on an extract from a letter from the Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries, inquiring why the office of Dufterdar should not be altogether abolished, 2nd, why the salaries of Dufterdars should not be reduced to Rs. 100 per mensem in large districts, and to Rs. 80 per mensem in small districts, and why the salaries of head accountants in Collector's offices should not be reduced from Rs. 200 per mensem to a level with the salaries of similar officers in Bengal.

2nd. In Ryotwaree districts, where the ratepayers deal directly with the Government authorities, very precise and voluminous village, district, and head quarter accounts are necessarily kept up for the protection of the interests of the Government and the people, and must be continually scrutinized, for the preservation of proper forms and the prevention of fraud. Returns of receipts are sent by the village accountants to the district officers, who prepare from them and transmit to the Collector, details of the receipts and disbursements of their entire districts. From those documents again, the Dufterdar prepares the accounts from which the English department of account frames the numerous and elaborate returns that are periodically rendered to the Accountant General, the Civil Auditor, and other authorities.

3rd. The Dufterdar's duties are numerous, onerous, and responsible. He scrutinizes bills, pay abstracts, and disbursements of all kinds made from the head quarter and district treasuries, and examines for adjustment all items of advance, deposit, arrears, over collections, &c. He aids the Collector in disposing of the numerous references on revenue subjects made to him daily by the Assistant Collectors and district officers; in carrying into effect the decisions of the Inam Commission, and settling the revenues of attached and resumed villages. He assists the Collector in effecting the annual Revenue settlement of the Province, accompanies him in his tours through the districts, and scrutinizes with him the village and district accounts. He prepares the numerous statements and statistical returns called for by the Revenue Commissioner, and performs a variety of other duties too many to be enumerated.

4th. It is obvious that a public servant of this description, on whom the most able Collector must more or less rely for advice and assistance, must be a trustworthy and intelligent man and a good accountant, an experienced revenue officer thoroughly conversant with the details of the Ryotwaree system, and acquainted with all Government orders on revenue subjects.

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5th. The person chosen for this responsible situation must, as a general rule, be selected from among the more respectable and efficient of the district officers who have served a long apprenticeship in revenue administration, and have been most favorably placed for acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the details of our revenue system.

6th. The most liberally remunerated of those officers in this Collectorate receive Rs. 175 per mensem, and it would therefore appear advisable to fix the salary of the Dufterdar, who is at the head of all the Native revenue officers in the Collectorate, at something more than that of a Mamlutdar or at not less than Rs. 200 per mensem.

7th. The services of able accountants may no doubt be obtained for salaries of Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 per mensem; but their position would be inferior to that of Dufterdars, and the retrenchment would cloud the prospects and disappoint the hopes of all the intelligent and aspiring Native revenue servants.

8th. It would also appear to be desirable, if not necessary, to place at the head of the Collector's English department of accounts, as now constituted, a trained, intelligent, and well paid officer, to prevent our numerous and complicated accounts from falling into confusion.

9th. How far the adoption of the Bengal system will simplify Collector's accounts, and render the services of highly paid head accountants unnecessary, I am unable to state; but I should, under any circumstances, much deprecate the abolition of the office of Dufterdar, or even the reduction of the emoluments of the few well paid appointments now existing in the department of accounts, wherein Natives of India excel, which appear to be the most suitable rewards that can be devised for long and meritorious services rendered by Native officers.

10th. If I may be allowed to offer an opinion, I should say, that it would be far better to do away with the situations of Hoozoor and district Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, which were, I understand, created for the express purpose of rewarding deserving Native servants, than to retrench the salaries of the Dufterdars and head accountants.

11th. The appointment of Hoozoor Deputy Collector appears to have been given in general to persons of European descent, who, though native born, are not Natives in the usual acceptation of the term, and therefore the office would not appear to have served the object aimed at by its institution, whilst the measure has increased instead of reducing expenditure.

12th. Natives, it is true, have generally been advanced to the situation of district Deputy Collector; but, however useful they may be, when able and upright, in maintaining the present system as it exists, broad and enlightened views and suggestions will, I apprehend, be looked for from them in vain, and I feel confident that most officers acquainted with the sentiments of the people will bear me out in the opinion that the appointment of Natives over them in such situations is not a popular measure.

13th. A statement accompanies this letter showing the distribution of the head quarter and district peon establishment.

14th. At head quarters there are, you will observe, 50 peons with their complement of officers, numbering 61 individuals in all. Of these, 36 persons are distributed among the Collector and his Assistants, and 25 among the English and Native establishments. The former are employed in conveying papers and messages, in pitching tents in the districts, in watching and arranging offices, and sometimes in guarding prisoners. The seven men allowed to the treasurer are very usefully occupied in distributing pay to individuals and assisting in counting and packing treasure. The nine men attached to the Dufterdar and his office are employed in guarding and arranging the Native records, in conveying papers and messages, and performing various other duties. The peons assigned to the head accountant, the chitnees, and the English writers, are in like manner usefully employed on similar duties.

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15th. There are 388 peons, officers and men, employed in the districts, and distributed among 21 district offices. Their duties are to aid in the collection of the revenue, guard and escort treasure, perform police duties, when necessary, as well as all the ordinary offices required of such servants. Some of these men are miserably remunerated on Rs. 2½ per mensem, and require a higher rather than a lower rate of pay. Their number is hardly susceptible of reduction, though it would, I think, be a good arrangement gradually to absorb a sufficient number of these to admit of the whole of them receiving not less than Rs. 4 per mensem.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

T. OGILVY,

Collector and Magistrate.

1540

APPENDIX No. 459

Dufterdars of Bombay.

No. 206 of 1857.

FROM

C. E. F. TYTLER, ESQ.,
Collector of Ahmednuggur.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

AHMEDNUGGUR, COLLECTOR'S CAMP AT KOLHAR,
18*th February*, 1857.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your No. 284 of the 31st ultimo, on the subject of the salaries of Dufterdars and Accountants.

2. It appears to me that our Dufterdars have been compared to the Mohaffizi Dufter of Bengal and the North West.

3. Both words signify *Record keeper* it is true, but their duties are quite different. The Mohaffi Dufter is really a record keeper on a salary varying from Rupees 20 to 40. Our record keepers are Carkoons on like salaries.

4. Our Dufterdar however is really Native Collector. The corresponding appointment in Bengal and the North West is, I believe, Sheristèdar on a salary of Rupees 200. The salaries of our Dufterdars vary from Rupees 270 upwards.

5. Taking into consideration the fact that wages are nearly double on this side and expenses much heavier, I do not think the disparity in salary very great.

6. The Dufterdar's duties are most important, more so I think than that of any Assistant or Deputy under the Collector. In the matter of accounts alone, it is difficult to give any adequate idea of the extent of his duties and responsibilities. In this Zillah he has 27 Treasuries under his supervision: besides the journals and ledgers of 3,445 towns, villages and hamlets: giving the minutest details of a revenue of 25 lacks spread over an area of 1,200 square miles, together with the accounts of *82,640 payers of Revenue to Government.

7. It would be difficult to enumerate the mass of accounts resulting from the above—most of them of the utmost importance—such as Kurch, Tippuns, &c. &c. It may give a fair idea of their extent to say in a word that the normal returns made annually by the Mamlutdars amount in this Zillah to 18,555: and this is wholly independent of incidental calls made continually by about 30 departments of the state. Averages for five or ten years in a very favorite requisition. They show a great deal in little room and at a glance, and cost the department requiring them no trouble—but the labour of preparing them is immense.

8. All the above passes through the Dufterdar's hands, and is supposed to receive his supervision and check. So does all correspondence in the vernacular, amounting last year in this Zillah to 5,97,780 tolas or about 30 cart loads.

NOTE.—My first Assistant writes:—
"I consider the Dufterdar the most important Native officer in the Zillah, it is to him all the subor-
"dinate Mamlutdars look for guide, and it is he who checks their accounts and enters under proper headings,
"items erroneously debited or credited."

* NOTE.—The largest number in the Zillahs quoted by Mr. Ricketts, is 2,25,650, the smallest 1,079.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

9. My Dufterdar receives Rupees 290 per mensem, and if he does his work fully and faithfully his salary is well earned.

10. I have said that the corresponding officer in Bengal gets Rupees 200. But if expenses, the extent of responsibility and of area be considered, I think the latter will usually be found the higher paid officer of the two.

11. As regards the proposition to abolish the office, I need only observe that it is easy to pull down a structure and reconstruct it afresh—and with advantage—but an important stone cannot be removed here and there without endangering the stability of the whole.

Head Accountants receive only Rs. 22.

12. I am inclined to think the head Accountants here alluded to are what we call Treasury Carkoons. Their salary is about Rupees 22—very often 17 and 15. In a case lately before you the Accountant had only Rs. 10.

13. In this Zillah we have 27 receiving Treasuries, and of course 27 Accountants. I should say the average salary was Rupees 17.

14. If on the other hand the head Accountant for the entire Zillah be meant, his salary is Rupees 200 per mensem.

15. The contemplated change to the Bengal system of accounts will materially alter the position and duties of our Zillah head Accountants. But the degree in which it will do so remains to be seen.

Huzoor Paida.

16. I am already allowing the superfluous members to be gradually absorbed as vacancies occur.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant.

C. E. F. TYTLER,
Collector.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

No. 123 of 1857.

FROM

W. A. GOLDFINCH, ESQ.,
Collector of Sholapoor.

To

H. W. PEEVES, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

AHMEDNUGGUR, SHOLAPOOR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP WYRAG, *24th February*, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your letter, No. 285, dated 31st ultimo, forwarding Extract of one from the Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments, to your address.

2. The Commissioner desires to know why the office of Dufterdar cannot be abolished, and if retained, why the salary attached to it should not be reduced to 80 or 100 Rupees.

3. As regards the necessity for retention of the office, the duties attached to it must be first considered. These are described in Marathee yad, No. 125, dated the 12th May 1842, from the Revenue Commissioner's office, and need not be recapitulated here; they may be described briefly to comprise almost every duty that the Collector is supposed to do himself, i. e. the Collector trusts to the Dufterdar to examine and check all bills, accounts, abstracts, &c. received from the districts, and having proved their correctness, to hand them over to the English Department for submission to the Civil Auditor, Chief Engineer, &c. He keeps the general account of the Collectorate in the vernacular, and compiles, checks, and examines all returns, statements, &c. on subjects connected with the revenue periodically due or occasionally called for.

4. It is also the duty of the Dufterdar to explain and advise the Collector on all points in which the past Revenue history of the province or local peculiarities of system are involved.

5. The above being a very faint outline of the duties of a Dufterdar, it remains to be seen on whom the execution of them would devolve were his office abolished. It is quite clear that the details of matters connected with the receipt and disbursement of money must be examined by some one, and if the Collector be not provided with an assistant for this purpose, he must do it himself, and if so, his whole time must be devoted to this particular work of the Collector and nothing else, for I maintain that it would be utterly impossible for any man to undertake the thorough minute scrutiny into every detail of every expenditure so as to be satisfied of its correctness, in addition to the present ordinary work of a Collector and Magistrate, and therefore the Collector must be relieved of the care of these details, or his duties must be confined to those of a Collector strictly so called. The Commissioner for revision of Salaries will be able to judge if this would prove an economical arrangement.

6. There is another argument in favour of the retention of the office of Dufterdar, and to my apprehension, an unanswerable one. It is that Guzerat, the Konkan, and the Deccan, all differ in their systems of revenue management, and an officer, whose previous service may

have been passed in any one or two of these divisions, would, if transferred as a Collector of a district in the third, for a very considerable time be at a loss to know how to decide upon the numerous questions, connected with the tenure of land, which would daily come before him, and if he had not a responsible officer at hand authorized to advise and explain, the Collector would, of necessity, be driven to ask the opinion of some other official, whose position would not justify its being received with implicit confidence, or, blunder on, according to his own inward lights to the probable direct loss to Government and ruin to the landed interest.

7. I could quote an instance of what might happen in the case of an officer left to his own devices, removed from one division to another of which he had no previous knowledge, but it is needless to enlarge upon this subject. The mischief that might occur will be evident to any man of experience, and therefore under the present system, when a Collector is Magistrate, and very often Political Agent too, with all the miscellaneous work devolving upon those offices to attend to, and when moreover a man who has hitherto served in one division of the Presidency can be transferred as Collector to another, of the system, history, and language of which, he is totally ignorant, there cannot be, I think, a doubt of the necessity for the existence of an officer like the Dufterdar.

8. As regards the feasibility of reducing the pay of Dufterdar to 80 or 100 Rupees, I am convinced the Commissioner could have had no idea of the nature of the duties performed by these officers when he made such a proposition, if they are to be retained their scale of payment is now at the very lowest, and I would infinitely rather see the office altogether abolished, than have an underpaid man set to do the work which must be done by the Dufterdar or Collector himself. There is no comparison between the work of a District Deputy and Dufterdar. The responsibility of the latter, is infinitely heavier, and the duties a thousand times more harassing and laborious than those of the former, and the pay should undoubtedly be greater.

9. I do not know whether these circumstances are peculiar to the Bombay Collectorates or not, but the two prominent reasons why I consider the office of Dufterdar must be retained, are first, that the Collectors are not only Collectors but Magistrates and Miscellaneous Government Agents too; secondly, that the revenue systems of the three divisions of the Presidency are very dissimilar, and also the languages, and that an officer whose previous service may have been exclusively in one or other of those divisions, may be, and very often is, sent as Collector to a district, of the language and history of which he is utterly ignorant, and therefore for a long time, to a great extent dependant upon some one for the assistance and information it is the duty of a Dufterdar to afford.

10. In the 5th paragraph, the Commissioner desires that cause may be shown why the salaries of head Accountants should not be reduced, and compares the salaries paid to officers holding similar positions in Bengal with those paid here.

11. The duties of head Accountants in Bengal must evidently be of a very different nature from those in Bombay, since the Commissioner is under the impression that the work of the head Accountant is affected by the fact of a district being managed ryotwaree.

12. The necessity for retaining head Accountants on their present salaries, is that from the system of accounts here enforced, (which I believe to be most unnecessarily complicated and voluminous) no man but a regularly educated professional Accountant can do the work required of him, and since such men are pretty sure of employment in the offices of merchants and others at the Presidency, if the salaries be reduced, there will be great difficulty in obtaining the services of competent persons.

13. Under any circumstances I cannot understand the head of any one department in a Provincial Office being paid at the rate of 22 Rupees a month, and there must be some mystery attached to the Bengal head Accountantship which requires explanation.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

14. As the system now stands, I do not think that the salaries of head Accountants can be reduced, but I am decidedly of opinion that they should be, but that an alteration of the mode of keeping the accounts must be made first. This subject is under the consideration of Government, and I shall heartily rejoice to see our system of English accounts rendered so simple, that persons fit to conduct the duties of head Accountant can be obtained for 22 Rupees a month.

15. In reply to the enquiry contained in para 7, I have the honor to report that the establishment of Huzoor Peons in this Collectorate is as per margin, in all 52. Of these 1 Havildar, 2 Naiks and 27 Peons are attached as personal orderlies to the Collector, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and Supernumerary Assistants, Huzoor and District Deputies, and Civil Surgeon; of the rest one Peon is employed as Mallee to take care of trees, &c. in the Collector's (Government) bungalow compound, and one attached to the English School. The remaining Jemadar, Chobdar, Naik and Peons are attached to the offices of Collector, Dufterdar, Treasurer, head Clerk, and head Accountant, and their duty is to carry messages and papers between the different offices in the Collector's Cutcherry, and also to the Adawlut, Treasury, Military Police Office and Post Office. All these being at distances varying from ½ to 1 mile from the Collector's Cutcherry.

1 Jemadar.
1 Chobdar (to be abolished on vacancy.)
1 Havildar.
3 Naiks.
46 Peons.
—
52

16. A portion of the establishment of Peons are required to sleep at the Cutcherry as watchmen over the Dufter, and deducting the usual amount of absentees on account of sickness and leave, the number of this class of servants is not, in my opinion, excessive.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. A. GOLDFINCH,

Collector.

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Dufterdars of Bombay,

No. 367 of 1857.

FROM

THE COLLLECTOR OF POONA.

TO

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER SOUTHERN DIVISION,

POONA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

28th February, 1857.

SIR,

No 676 of 14th January.

With reference to your Endorsement, No 283, under date the 31st ultimo, on an extract of a letter from the Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries throughout India, I have the honor to state that Dufterdars are *nominally* only ministerial, but in reality they are the chief referee, adviser and sponser of the Zillah executive in revenue matters.

2. Their responsibility being thus greater than that of the Collector's deputies, their remuneration has been fixed by Government on a higher scale; and I do not think a bit too high for the highest revenue Native functionaries in the country, selected from the whole field of the revenue service on account of their talents and good services, for the performance of the most important duties that a Native is entrusted with on this side of India.

3. A Dufterdar, is, or ought be, the Collector's right hand man. He is expected to afford advice and information on all subjects connected with the Revenue and Finance of the entire Collectorate. He is, in fact, next to the Collector himself, the Superintendent of the numerous establishments throughout the Zillah, and the immediate supervisor of the whole machinery; as such, from his intimate knowledge and immediate contact, he is held responsible for bringing to the notice of his superior any irregularity whatever calculated to affect the interests of Government. He is the person who prepares and certifies all Revenue accounts, returns, and documents, and to effect this has to sift the voluminous materials received from the different Mamlutdars. All documents and orders connected with money transaction with the Collector's Hoozoor Treasury, are scrutinized and certified by the Dufterdar, and while on circuit in the Districts he inspects the field, boundary marks, examines the records, diverse accounts, books and inventories in the District Kutcherries, in view to their being kept in strict accordance with orders, and to detect and prevent frauds, &c. It would not be safe to entrust the most important and delicate business of a Dufterdar to any but an efficient and trustworthy officer of long standing, who would carry the requisite weight amongst all the *Mamlutdars, over whom he in fact holds a controlling position. Such being the case, it is of course out of the question to dispense with this officer, who is necessary for the interests of Government; nor would it do to pay him otherwise than liberally. In 1824, a scale was laid down by Government regulating the salaries of Dufterdars. The object of their office was duly discussed then, and the same reasons now exist.

4. It is very clear from Mr. Ricketts' letter that there is no comparison between the Bengal and Bombay systems, I cannot say how they manage in Bengal. If the duties there and here were any thing like the same, there must, I am of opinion, be other officers equivalent to those we have here, though differently designated. But I have no means of comparing the establishments, or work.

* Paid at the rate of Rupees 175 per mensem and under.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

5. "In advertence to Mr. Ricketts' observation that in Bengal the head Accountants receive only Rupees 22 per mensem, and that cause should be shown against the reduction of the salary of the head Accountants here." Mr. Ricketts cannot be aware of the difference of the duties between the Collectors' offices of the two Presidencies; as this subject is under separate consideration, I can only refer you to my letter, No. 7, of 3d ultimo, in which I have shown why head Accountants ought to be continued on a salary of Rupees 200 per mensem.

6. With that officer rests the responsibility of preparing accurately the monthly cash account of the Collectorate, the Journal, Ledger, &c., a large number of other periodical, documents, besides numerous bills and abstracts for transmission to the Accountant General, Civil Auditor, &c. He has likewise to explain to the Dufter department all the orders and instructions received from the above named officers, also to have orders prepared for the receipt, disbursement of monies, in the Hoozoor, and District Treasuries. The head Accountant is further required to assist the Collector and officer in charge of the Sudder Station in affording explanation and information called for by superior authorities on diverse points connected with the Revenue and Financial matters. Unless therefore a person is perfectly conversant with the system of public accounts, possesses a thorough knowledge of all the numerous standing orders and knows English and Mahratta *well*, and above all, unless he bears a good character, he would be far from being a fit person for the head Accountantship. Such an efficient, experienced, and trustworthy person could hardly be secured for a salary less than what is now paid.

7. On the subject of Peons there seems nothing to add to the former correspondence.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,

Collector.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

No 495 of 1857.

FROM

W. J. TURQUAND, ESQ.,
Collector of Ratnagiree.

To

H. W. REEVES, ESQ.
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

RATNAGIREE, COLLECTOR'S CAMP, ANSOORE,
30*th April*, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your reference, dated the 31st January last, No. 288, on the subject of Mr. Ricketts' proposal to reduce the salaries of Dufterdars and head Accountants.

2. I consider as inconclusive the argument for reduction of Dufterdars' salaries, because they are Ministerial Officers as contra-distinguished from Executive Officers, such as the Deputy Collectors and Magistrates. The relative importance of the duties of Dufterdars and District Deputy Collectors and Magistrates should, I think, decide the question of pay. The Registrar to the Sudder Adawlut, the Registrars to the Zillah Adawluts, nay, even the Secretaries to Government would seem, strictly speaking, to be Ministerial Officers, but no one would say these Officers should not be as highly remunerated as Executive Officers, and the same as regards Dufterdars.

3. If we wish our revenue administration to command confidence, I think we should be most careful to maintain the credit and respectability of our Dufterdars, who, it may be said, constitute the primary native element. As the Dufterdar exercises considerable control over the Mamlutdars, it would seem inconsistent and improper that they should receive inferior salaries. The zeal and activity of the Mamlutdars in the discharge of the duties of their important charges would be prejudicially affected, were the stimulus afforded by the hope of rising to the superior post of Dufterdar taken away.

4. When I was Acting Collector of Ahmednuggur, I asked a first class Mamlutdar of the Collectorate who was looking out for promotion, whether he would rather be a Dufterdar or District Deputy Collector. He replied, that he would much prefer being a Dufterdar. I asked him why. He replied as follows. "I think that on the whole, the Dufterdar's post carries with it more honor, weight and influence. A Deputy Collector, if he meets with the countenance and support of the Collector, may effect some good, and attain to some influence in his limited charge, but a Dufterdar, if there is a good understanding and feeling between the Collector and him, may help to introduce reforms and effect an amount of good that may constitute a very extensive improvement in the revenue administration of the whole Collectorate."

5. The great importance of the duties of Dufterdars, and their great responsibility, should be most seriously considered in connection with any proposal to diminish their salaries and their responsibility and dignity.

6. The Dufterdar is a responsible adviser of the Collector in revenue matters. He must be a first rate Accountant to superintend, as he ought, the Native accounts of the whole Collectorate. He should be acquainted with all the circumstances of the District as affect-

ing the revenue management, the condition and character of the people, the tenures, &c. He *must* be called upon to give his opinion on many important matters, and much of the details of revenue business must be conducted by him. His duties and responsibilities in connection with the accounts of the Hoozoor, as well as the Districts accounts, are very important. He has moreover to attest all orders by the Collector on the Treasury.

7. For the foregoing reasons I do not think it expedient and justifiable to reduce the salaries of the Dufterdars.

8. As regards the salaries of the Accountants, I would observe, that all present incumbents are to be transferred to the Accountant General's Office on the introduction of the Bengal system of accounts. The Accountant General can then determine, as vacancies occur, whether any and, if so, what reduction of the salaries can be effected.

9. After these transfers, the duties of head Accountant will devolve on their deputies, who now receive from Rupees 70 to 80 per mensem, and it may perhaps be a question whether these salaries should not be raised to Rupees 100 per mensem on the score of extra duties and responsibilities.

10. I do not think it would be judicious to reduce the salary of the new head Accountants to the standard obtaining in Bengal and the North West Provinces, examples of which are quoted by Mr. Ricketts. Living is very expensive in this Collectorate, and throughout the Bombay Presidency is much more expensive than in Bengal and the North West Provinces.

11. Were a head Accountant here to be paid only Rupees 20 or 25 per mensem, it would hardly suffice for their daily subsistence, putting aside any heavier items of expense considered requisite to enable the parties to maintain their respectability and position.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. TURQUAND,

Collector.

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Dufterdars' of Bombay.

No. 530 of 1857.

FROM

J. N. ROSE, ESQ.,
Collector of Sattara.

To

H. W. REEVES, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

SIR,

I have now the honor of replying to your Memo., No. 289, dated 31st of last January, transmitting for my opinion and report an Extract from a letter addressed to you by Mr. Commissioner Ricketts, in which the abolition of the office of Dufterdar, or the reduction of salary attached to that office is suggested, &c.

2. I am totally ignorant of the nature and amount of business discharged by a Collector's Office in Bengal, or the N. W. Provinces, but it is evident from the remarks made by Mr. Ricketts, that Collectors' Offices in those Provinces cannot be compared with Offices bearing the same designation in the Bombay Presidency.

3. It would be tedious to enter into detail of the duties of a Dufterdar, who is not merely a Record-keeper as that designation implies, but the head Accountant of the Province in which he is employed in all departments of receipt and expenditure. This detail, if required, may easily be furnished from your office, and I have only to state my opinion that, if the office of Dufterdar is to be altogether abolished, the system of conducting business in our Collectors' Offices must be altogether changed. Collectors must be relieved of all Revenue, Judicial, Magisterial, Police and Political duty. They must no longer be required to move through the country, and to keep themselves acquainted with the condition and wants of the districts in which they may be employed; and their occupation must be confined to the sedentary duties of Revenue Accountants. If they themselves are to discharge the duties of Dufterdar, giving them credit (for the sake of argument) for ability to do so, they could not conscientiously undertake, or efficiently discharge any other duty.

4. Mr. Ricketts proposes reduction of the salaries of Dufterdars, on the ground that they are purely Ministerial Officers, that they are paid on a higher scale than Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, and that it is contrary to a principle, the soundness of which is generally recognized to pay Ministerial at higher rates than Executive Officers. The soundness of this, as a general principle, is unquestionable, but there are few rules which are not liable to exception, and exceptions from this rule are necessary.

5. The Secretaries to Government are Ministerial Officers, but there are few, if any, who would attempt to argue that they should not be as highly paid as the Executive Officers of Civil Departments. In the Military Department, a Department of Action—the Adjutant General is a Ministerial Officer, but no one would object that he should not be as highly paid as a Colonel Commanding a Regiment. In regulating the salaries of Offices, whether Ministerial or Executive, it is necessary, I submit, to have regard to the importance and difficulty of the duties to be discharged. Every efficient Mamlutdar or Executive Revenue Officer is not qualified for the office of Dufterdar, though he may be expected to discharge creditably the duties of a Deputy Collector in charge of one or two Talookas. A thorough knowledge of accounts, great method and patience, application and industry, a clear head, and steady regular habits of business, are necessary to attain effciency as a Dufterdar in the

Bombay Collectorates, and, added to these qualifications, a Dufterdar should be possessed of calm, mature judgment, and moral weight acquired by respectable and exemplary conduct among the class of officers (Mamlutdars of Talookas) which he has to supervise in the Account Branch, perhaps the most important branch of their duties, and from which, in all probability, he may have been promoted. Such judgment and weight are only to be gained by long personal knowledge and experience in the office of Mamlutdar, and by sympathy created by that knowledge and experience with the difficulties and opposition in various forms with which Mamlutdars have to contend. To abolish the office of Dufterdar, or to degrade that office below the position of the highest Native Executive in the Revenue Department, would be to remove the key-stone of the arch which supports our system of Revenue management, and if this measure should be resorted to, it would be necessary to construct a new system.

6. In regard to the reduction of salaries of head Accountants, I have only to repeat that there must be a wide difference between the system under which such an Accountant as may be obtained for a remuneration of Rupees twenty-two per mensem can efficiently administer the Government Accounts of a Province, and that which is in force in the Bombay Provinces. The two systems cannot be capable of comparison with each other, and, independently of the correct preparation of accounts, the duties of preparing periodical returns and statements, and of conducting correspondence and miscellaneous business connected with accounts imposed on head Accountants require a knowledge of English, and an aptitude for business which are not to be obtained, even at the Presidency, much less in the Mofussil, for a salary of Rupees twenty-two per mensem.

7. The establishment of Huzoor Paidas or Peons in this office consists of

1 Jemadar.
4 Havildars.
5 Naiks.
50 Peons.
1 Chobdar (to be absorbed on the occurrence of a vacancy.)

This establishment discharges the duties of office messengers, and assists in pitching office tents, guarding office records, and, occasionally, in guarding prisoners. It is distributed among the Collector and Magistrate, the Assistant and Supernumerary Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, the Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital, the Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, the Treasury, and the English and Native Account Departments. Allowing for contingencies, sickness, absence on leave, &c., this establishment does not appear to me to be excessive.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
J. N. ROSE,
Collector.

SATTARA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP AT MALCOLM PETH,
18*th May*, 1857.

APPENDIX No. 460

Dufterdars of Bombay.

No. 1577 of 1857.

FROM

E. G. FAWCETT, ESQ.,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

To

H. RICKETTS, ESQ.,

Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, POONA, 19*th June*, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 14th January, No. 677.

Para. 2d of your letter to Mr. Reeves.

2. You are correct in supposing the Dufterdar to be a Native Assistant. I am not aware what reply was sent you by Mr. Reeves, but from the context of para. 4 of your letter to that gentleman, I infer that the Rules by which the promotion of this class of public servants is regulated were not forwarded by him. A copy of these rules accompanied my communication to you, No. 2078, 6th August 1856, which I perceive by your letter of the 13th January last, No. 654, was missing at the time you perused, that under reply and a duplicate of which was transmitted on the 26th idem, No. 198.

3. Mr. Reeves is not accurate in putting down the Dufterdars of the two Revenue Commissioners at Rupees 500 each. These officers, on their first appointment, are entitled to no more than Rupees 300 per month, and this amount is increased up to Rupees 500 after long periods of service in this situation, viz.—

After 10 years' service from the date of appointment..... Rs. 400.
After 15 years' do. do. do. ..... ,, 500.

4. Your suggestion therefore for the reduction of the salary of the situation to Rupees 300 would affect the successor of the present Dufterdar so far only as to exclude him from the gradual promotion provided for by the Rules of 1824 and enjoyed by his predecessor, but I trust you will agree with me in thinking that, after so long a period of service in a highly confidential situation, the increase of pay is not excessive.

Para. 4 of your letter to Mr. Reeves.

5. The variation in the salaries of the Collectors' Dufterdars noticed by you is owing to the length of service of the several incumbents in their present offices according to the Rules of 1850, a copy of which accompanied my letter, No. 2078 of 1856. The salaries of the present Dufterdars are as follows.

(Not 335-5-4 as mentioned in your list)

A.—Ahmedabad.....	Rupees	480	0	0
B.—Kaira.....	,,	333	5	4
C.—Tanna.....	,,	300	0	0
D.—Broach, Surat and Khandeish.....	,,	290	0	0
E.—Sub-Collector of Colaba.....	,,	150	0	0

† Kaira Collector's letter, No 165, 14th Feb. 1857, on the subject is annexed.

6. A and D are according to the Rules, B, C and E are exceptionable cases, B† was formerly Dufterdar in the Continental Custom's Department, and on the abolition of that department in 1854 was transferred to the Land Revenue Department, and he continued upon the pay, which had been before sanctioned for him. C was recently (in July 1856) transferred to Tanna, from Scinde, where he received Rupees 300, and Government, under date the 19th Decem-

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Vide also Government Resolution, No 3663, 20th September, 1656.

ber 1856, No. 5040, resolved that he should not suffer in salary, the additional 10 Rupees being looked upon as a *personal* allowance. E was the Dufterdar of the late Political Superintendency of Augria's Colaba where he received Rupees 100, on the constitution of that District into a Sub-Collectorate his pay was increased to Rupees 150 to bring him on an equality with the Dufterdar of the late Sub Collectorate of Nassick. His appointment has lately been recommended by me to be abolished.

My letter to Government, No. 2612, dated 25th Oct. 1856.

Para. 5 of your letter to Mr. Reeves

7. As the Bengal system of accounts has been sanctioned to be introduced into this Presidency, the head Accountants, with a portion of the Clerks in each Collectorates, will be transferred shortly to the Accountant General's office. It is therefore for the Accountant General now to decide, what the pay should be.

8. The idea of getting such service in this Presidency, for any thing like the small pay mentioned, is totally out of the question. Not even a copyist can be obtained for such a sum, unless it be as a beginning and in hope of promotion. I think that efficient hands could hardly be procured under about the amount they now receive.

Para. 6 of your letter to Mr. Reeves.

9. I conclude that in your para. 7 you refer to Hoozoor peons or Puttawallas; 80 certainly seems to be a large number. In the scheme lately submitted by me to Government for the reorganization of the establishments in the Northern Divisions, I recommended that the number in a Collectorate in which there may be a full complement of Assistants should be fixed at 53, and distributed as follows.

To whom.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Sepoys.
Collector	1	1	1	10
Account Department	0	0	0	2
Correspondence do.	0	0	0	1
Dufter do.	0	0	0	3
Chitnees do.	0	0	0	2
Treasury do.	0	0	0	3
Office Guard	0	0	1	4
1st Assistant	0	0	1	5
2d do.	0	0	1	4
3d do.	0	0	1	4
Deputy Collector (Hoozoor.)	0	0	0	4
Do. (District.)	0	0	0	4
Total	1	1	5	46
Grand Total				53

Para. 8 of your letter to Mr. Reeves.

10. The Mamlutdars on Rupees 200 each occur exclusively in the N. D., they have charge of districts of large revenue from four to nearly six lacs of Rupees. I beg to refer you to para. 6 of my letter, No. 2078, 6th August 1856, showing the duties which the Mamlutdars have to perform, and to state that there is no fixed number in a particular class, but that their pay was regulated with reference to the extent and nature of their charges. A Mamlutdar's work is much more onerous than those of a Native Judge, and I do not think that their salaries can be reduced from the present standard.

11. These officers have much more to do with the number of ratepayers than the head Accountants; they are expected to examine village accounts which includes that of individual ratepayers, and as payments are made by instalments, four for the Ebureef crop

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

and four for the Rupee, so that the number of transactions is at least four times as many as the number of ratepayers.

Collector of Khandeish, No 383, dated 6th March 1857
Do Kaira, No 208, dated 28th February 1857
Do Surat, No 116, dated 29th January 1857.

12. I beg to forward for your information, reports as per margin on the subject of Dufterdars and Boozoor peons. I am of opinion that the view the Collectors of Surat and Kaira have taken of the position of Dufterdars is more correct than that of the Collector of Khandeish. I entirely dissent from the idea of making the Dufterdar's pay less than that of any Mamlutdar, his duties extend to controlling or supervising Mamlutdars, and the appointment should be superior to that grade; on the same principle the duties of the Dufterdars of the Revenue Commissioners extend to controlling or supervising Collectors' Dufterdars, and therefore should be a higher grade still.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. G. FAWCETT,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

No. 383 of 1857.

KHANDEISH, COLLECTOR'S CAMP, PIMPULNAIR, *6th March* 1857.

FROM

S. MANSFIELD, ESQ.,
Collector of Khandeish.

To

E. G. FAWCETT, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, No. 177, of the 25th January last, forwarding extract, being paragraphs 3 and 7 of a letter from Mr. Ricketts to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 676, dated 14th idem, in which an opinion is called for—1st, regarding the abolition or the reduction of the pay of the appointment of Dufterdar, and secondly, the reduction of the Hoozoor peon establishment.

2. I have never seen stated the origin of the appointment of Dufterdar, or the nature of the duties he was supposed to perform, but at present the latter consist in superintending the Native account department, assisting the Collector with his advice and opinion on all subjects connected with revenue administration, and supervising the whole of the Native establishment.

Superintending the Account Department.

3. When the British Government succeeded that of the Peishwa, the accounts were kept in a most confused and intricate manner, which it is not necessary to describe, but which at the time, and for many years subsequently, required a man of great experience and intelligence to supervise, and so much depended on his honesty, that the present salary was by no means too high for the service required. This state of things, however, is very much altered. The land has been assessed on one uniform principle, and the revenue is realizable by fixed instalments. The transit and mohturfa duties have been abolished, and one uniform currency has been introduced. The sources of revenue which remain are, 1st, the land tax, 2d, abkaree, 3d, stamps, 4th, judicial fines and 5th, a few miscellaneous items. The accounts therefore are very much simplified, but still are obliged to be kept in great detail, owing to the nature of a "Ryotwar" settlement. An account is kept with each ryot, which must tally with the village account, which must agree with the Talooka account, which again must agree with the Collector's treasury account.

4. To avoid the necessity of the villagers making long journies for the payment of each instalment, it is necessary to have district treasuries in each Talooka, and often more than one, when the Talooka is large. The area of Khandeish is 12,078 square miles, which is divided into sixteen (16) Talooks, which are again subdivided into thirty (30) Mamlutdars and Mahalkuries' districts, to each of which is attached a treasury. At each of these treasuries disbursements are made for the pay of the establishment, public works, the different village expenses, such as allowances to hereditary district and village officers, charitable allowances, &c. (the disbursements of each Talooka, on this latter account, average a thousand Rupees and upwards), and a monthly cash account is sent from each to the Collector, which it is the duty of the Dufterdar to examine and audit.

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5. According to the Bombay system, a Collector in reality adjusts his own accounts, whereas in Bengal the Accountant General performs this duty, and as the Collector's other magisterial and revenue duties prevents him personally superintending this adjustment, it is absolutely necessary he should have a highly paid subordinate on whom he can depend for its being correctly made.

6. I understand that the Bengal system is to be introduced into this Presidency, which will reduce the labour considerably, but still the Collector must have some properly paid person on whom he can rely for the examination of the accounts of the district treasuries.

7. In the early days of our rule when great latitude was given to the Collector in financial measures affecting his districts, an intelligent Dufterdar, possessed of local information, was no doubt a most useful person, but this state of things has passed away. The abolition of the transit duties, mohturfa taxes, and the survey settlement, have removed the necessity of advice on such subjects by the Collector, and as to points referring to the system of revenue administration, a Collector ought to be able to give a better opinion than a Dufterdar.

8. In 1842, Mr. Vibert isssued a Circular pointing out the duties of a Dufterdar, and making him responsible for the whole revenue administration of the Collectorate, which entailed the necessity of his signing every paper of every description which left the Collector's office. With all due deference, I think such a practice is extremely erroneous in principle, for it makes the Collector a perfect cipher and affords an excuse to indolent and incapable officers to neglect their duties and depend entirely on the Dufterdar, while in other cases, when the Collector is acquainted with his duties and has a proper sense of his position, the circular is a dead letter, for as he is the responsible person, it is perfectly immaterial to him, whether the Dufterdar signs his orders or not. Besides which, it has given an excuse, and a very valid one, to the Dufterdar to neglect his own legitimate duties, for it is impossible for him to carry on the multifarious correspondence of a Collector which is conducted in the vernacular, and to supervise the Native Account department, and consequently he becomes virtually the Chitnees of the Collector, and his own duties are performed by subordinate Carcoons.

9. Having long held this opinion, and being responsible to Government for the administration of the province, I set aside Mr. Vibert's order, and have confined the Dufterdar to the performance of his own legitimate duties, but I believe that I am an exception to the general rule, and Mr. Vibert's orders are carried out in all other Collectorates.

10. Until very lately, enquiries into alienations formed a portion of the duty of the Collector, and entailed considerable deal of labour on the Dufterdar, whose duty it was to examine all the papers and accounts, and make his report to the Collector. From this he has been entirely relieved by the appointment of the Inam Commissioner, and his only duty now is, to prepare returns on subjects, on which information is called for by the Revenue Commissioner for alienations, and to forward papers from the Dufter.

Supervision of the Native establishment.

11. The supervision of the Native establishment is more a nominal than a real duty. The rules under which candidates are allowed to enter the service, and the precautions taken by Government in subjecting all the higher appointments to the confirmation of your department, render the supervision of any other than that exercised by the Collector and his European Assistants, unnecessary.

12. In my opinion, therefore, the duty of the Dufterdar should be confined to the supervision of accounts and the charge of the records. If the Bengal system of accounts is introduced, the labour of the Dufterdar will be very much reduced, but still an officer of

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this description, will in my opinion, be required for the examination and supervision of the accounts of the district treasuries; but as his duties will be much reduced not only by the transfer of the adjustment of accounts to the Accountant General, but by the survey settlement, and by the investigation of alienation cases by a separate department, his pay might be reduced.

13. However, he must supervise the Mamlutdar's accounts, and bring to the notice of the Collector any irregularities committed either by them in that, or any other branch of the Revenue administration, and therefore he should be as well paid as 2d class Mamlutdar, and should receive not less than 150 Rupees per mensem.

14 In small Collectorates, such as Broach, Kaira, Rutnagaree, &c., I see no reason why the offices of Dufterdar and Chitnees should not be consolidated on a similar amount of pay.

Peons.

15. I beg to forward a Statement showing the number of peons and menial servants on the Khandeish Collector's establishment, and also how they are distributed.

16 A Collector and Magistrate whose Cutchery is an open Court, and is frequented by persons on all kinds of business, and who is constantly obliged to send messages, must have a sufficient number of peons for the transaction of the current business in his office. In the Bombay Presidency, a Collector is travelling for six (6) months in the year, accompanied with a large Office Establishment, and a certain number of peons is required to take care of the records in the different departments, to pack them and unpack them, and to guard them on the journey.

17. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates must each have a proportionate number of peons, as their duties are of a similar nature to that of the Collector.

18. To each department, a Dufterbund to keep the Dufters in order, to take out and replace papers required in the transaction of current business, to paste the records into books, &c., is absolutely required. These persons must know how to read and write, and the appointments are therefore filled by Bramins who receive the same pay as peons.

19. Two persons are entertained on the pay of peons as Furas, these people sweep the offices and pitch tents.

20. Three individuals are entertained as Musalchees on the pay of peons, and one Bhistee on seven Rupees.

21. I beg to forward a statement showing the number of peons and other servants I consider actually necessary.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

S. MANSFIELD,
Collector.

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Dufterdars of Bombay.

List of the Hoozoor Establishment of Menial Servants, attached to the different Departments, under the Collector of Khandeish.

Departments to which the Establishment is attached.	Present Arrangement.									Proposed Arrangement.									Remarks.
	Jemedar.	Havildar.	Naik.	Sepoy.	Dufterbund.	Funas.	Mussalchee.	Bhistee.	Total.	Jemedar.	Havildar.	Naik.	Sepoy.	Dufterbund.	Funas	Mussalchee.	Bhistee	Total.	
The Collector	1	.	2	3	..	2	.	1	9	1	1	1	5	...	2	...	1	11	
The Supery. 1st Asst. Collector.	.	1	..	3			..	.	4		.		.	...	...			.....	
The 1st Assistant Collector	..	1	.	3	.	..	.	.	4	.	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	
The 2d do. do.	.		..	4	.	.	.		4			1	2		...	...		3	
The 3rd do. do.		..		4		.		.	4	...	.	1	2	...	. .	...	...	3	
The Hoozoor Deputy Collector.	..		1	3			..		4	.	..	...	3			.	.	3	
1. The District Deputy do.	.		..	3	.	.	..	..	3			.	3		...	..		3	
2 The District Deputy do.	..		.	3	.	.	.		3	..	...	..	3		...	...	.	3	
The Dufterdar	..	.	.	8	2	.	1	.	11	.	...	.	3	1	...	1	...	5	
The Chitnees	..	.	.	4	1	.	1		6			...	3	1	...	1	...	5	
The Correspondence office with the Collector	..	.	-	3	.	.	..	..	3		.	.	2	.		.	...	2	
The Account office	..	..	.	2		.	..	..	2	..		..	2	...		...	...	2	
The Treasurer	..	.	..	2	1	...	1		4			...	2	1	...	...		3	
The Magistrate's Sheristadar	.		..	1	1	...	.	..	2	.		..	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Dufter Cutcherry at the Sudr Station	..	..	.	.	.	.			.			.	2	1				3	
	1	2	3	46	5	2	3	1	63	1	2	3	37	4	2	2	1	52	

S. MANSFIELD,
Collector.